"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably rain, to-day and to-morrow; moderate east winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,347. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

SULZER EVIDENCE ENDS; GOVERNOR NOT TESTIFYING

Herrick Declares the Respondent Would Not Hide Behind His Wife's Skirts.

A HINT FROM WASHINGTON

Any Man Who Would Do That "Ought to be Removed" Was Suggestion Reaching Herrick.

SUDDEN END A SENSATION

Prosecution Also Rests, After a Brief Rebuttal, Most of Which Is Rejected.

SARECKY GRILLED ALL DAY

Admissions Deemed Damaging Drawn from Sulzer Aid by Stanchfield's Questioning.

HIS RECORDS DESTROYED

Retained No Campaign Fund Memoranda—Sulzer Told Him of No Big Gifts.

VERDICT BY NEXT TUESDAY

Counsel to Begin Summing Up To-day—Three-Day Recess May Be Taken To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The defense in the Sulzer Impeachment trial closed abruptly this afternoon. Contrary to his widely heralded determination to appear as a witness, William Sulzer, the respondent, did not avail himself of the opportunity to testify in court.

It was nearly four o'clock when Harvey D. Hinman, of counsel for the defense, made the terse announcement: "The respondent rests."

The sudden announcement that the case for the defense was closed caused a profound sensation in the courtroom. Many had confidently expected that both the accused Executive and his wife would take the stand. Only a few days after the trial began Mr. Sulzer told newspaper men that he would positively appear in his own defense. He said at that time that he would tell an "astounding story," one that would force Charles F. Murphy to take the stand also. Until a few days ago, it was learned from authoritative sources tonight, Mr. Sulzer was still insistent that he be allowed to tell his story, but he finally yielded, it was said, to the advice of his attorneys.

D Cady Herrick, chief counsel for the defense, was asked this evening why Mr. Sulzer had not been called as a witness to clear up what there remained to explain after the other witnesses for the defense had given their testimony.

"There is nothing to explain. The prosecution has utterly failed to make out a case against our client," said Mr. Herrick. "For the rest, I refer you to the testimony given here yesterday by Mr. Allan A. Ryan."

"Do you refer to the part where Mr. Ryan told the court that Mr. Sulzer said he could not afford to go to trial because it would make it necessary to drag Mrs. Sulzer into the situation and drive her into taking the witness stand?" Mr. Herrick was asked.

"That is correct," said Mr. Herrick. "There would have been no end of condemnation and a well-nigh unanimous demand for his removal if Mr. Sulzer had resorted to such a cowardly act as hiding behind a woman's skirts."

Judge Herrick said that Mr. Sulzer had heard from many quarters, including Washington, that "any man who would shield himself behind his wife ought to be removed."

To-morrow and Friday will be devoted to summing up the case by the opposing counsel. Monday next being a holiday, the court will probably adjourn from Friday until Tuesday, when, it is expected, the verdict on the Governor's guilt or innocence will be reached.

Statement After the Verdict.

Until late to-night there was doubt as to whether Mr. Sulzer would break his silence. Then word came from the "People's House" that any statement at this time would have to come from Judge Herrick. The latter gave out nothing but said that it was Mr. Sulzer's plan to issue a statement after the return of the verdict. This, it is thought, will be the document which Mr. Sulzer prepared several weeks ago to give out to the newspapers but which his counsel suppressed.

Several friends called on Mr. Sulzer to-night and found him in good spirits. In the afternoon he sat on the porch of the Executive Mansion and chatted with friends.

According to one story, Mr. Sulzer was greatly surprised to learn that the defense had rested. He was said to have questioned the report that such action had been taken by his attorneys, and to have declared that he thought he was to be called to testify to-morrow morning. The story, however, which came from a man who had paid Mr. Sulzer a call, was at variance with statements counsel for the defense made after the trial.

The failure of Mr. Sulzer to testify and the sudden closing of the defense to-day, revived the rumor that Mr. Sulzer intends to resign his office and thus make it possible for his counsel and for his friends in the High Court to raise a legal objection to his impeachment on the grounds that he is no longer a public official. While his present office would be lost to him in that event his resignation, in the opinion of some lawyers at the Capitol, might save him from more drastic action. Under the constitution, a resolution barring Mr. Sulzer from ever in the future holding a position of trust or

Continued on Page 4.

TO WED CROY ON OCT. 28.

Arrangements for Miss Leishman's Marriage Made, It Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—It is stated on good authority that the marriage of Miss Nancy Leishman and the Duke of Croy will take place at Geneva on Oct. 28.

Final arrangements, it is asserted, were concluded in Berlin last week between the Duke and J. G. A. Leishman, on the eve of the latter's retirement from the United States Ambassadorship.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was unable today to obtain confirmation of the Berlin report that Miss Nancy Leishman and the Duke of Croy are to be married at Geneva on Oct. 28.

Inquirers to-night at the house in Bois de Boulogne Place, in which the Leishmans are staying, met with the same flat refusal of information which the family have consistently offered regarding Miss Leishman's reported engagement. A servant said: "His Excellency and Mrs. Leishman have retired for the night."

BEACHEY ROBBED OF $6,000.

Airman's Room Looted — Girl's Death Adjudged Accidental.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Lincoln Beachey, the famous aviator, whose return to the flying game yesterday resulted in the accidental killing of Miss Ruth Hildreth of New York, when his aeroplane brushed her with three others off a hangar roof, was robbed of $6,000 in money and drafts soon after the tragedy. That became known to-day when Police Justice Benner sifted evidence tending to establish the identity of the thief. The amount was taken from Beachey's room in Mrs. Mott's boarding house, when the village was in a state of great excitement, following Miss Hildreth's death and the dangerous injury to her sister, Dorothy.

A Coroner's jury returned to-day a verdict that the girl's death was accidental. It was testified that Beachey was no more venturesome than was usual with him when in the air. The Coroner was informed that the aviation field in which the accident occurred was placarded as private ground, and that all persons who went there to watch aeroplane flights did so largely at their own risk.

Beachey is in a state of collapse as a consequence of Miss Hildreth's fate.

The girl's body was taken to the home of Edward S. Underhill. It will be transferred to a temporary vault in Elmira after the funeral in St. Gabriel's Church Friday morning. Miss Dorothy Hildreth was slightly better to-night.

WOODRUFF STILL VERY ILL.

Progress Toward Recovery Is Not as Rapid as Doctors Expected.

Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant Governor and Chairman of the City Committee of the Progressive Party, who was stricken with partial paralysis while speaking at the Fusion ratification meeting in Cooper Union a week ago last Monday night, was reported to be entering the crisis of his illness yesterday. His son, John Woodruff, said last night that in the opinion of Drs. Norman Ditman and Walter B. James, the physicians in charge, the crisis would last three days, and that the doctors felt very hopeful at the end of the first day. Mr. Woodruff seemed to rally last night after a hard day, and his condition was regarded as satisfactory by his doctors.

It is admitted, however, that Mr. Woodruff is very dangerously ill. The paralysis of his left side has not diminished and his progress toward recovery has not been as rapid as the doctors anticipated. In spite of the seriousness of his condition, the doctors believe that if he can pull through the next two or three days, ultimately he will regain his full health. Until late last night Drs. Ditman and James watched at his bedside in the Carlton House Apartments, Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street.

BARS AIGRETTES AT PIER.

McAdoo Says Such Plumes Must Be Surrendered on Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Women who arrive in this country from Europe wearing or bringing hats trimmed with the aigrettes of the osprey, the heron, or other wild fowl, must remove those plumes and turn them over to custom officers for confiscation. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the new tariff law provision, forbidding the importation of aigrettes made from the feathers of wild birds, applies to every such hat decoration and not merely to importations of aigrettes in quantities for sale.

There is a note of regret running through a statement issued by Secretary McAdoo to-day announcing this decision. He seeks to soften it by promising that the law will be enforced politely, which means that when a custom inspector on the pier of the newly arrived steamer sees forbidden plumage on the hat of a woman passenger, he will not tear it from the hat, but will say, "Pardon me, madam, but will you kindly remove that aigrette yourself, so that I may have it destroyed?"

Secretary McAdoo's interpretation is different from that of Senator Simmons, who had charge of the tariff bill in the Senate. In the Senator's opinion, the embargo should apply only to importation of aigrettes for sale. The Secretary denies reports that aigrettes have been torn by custom officials from the hats of women.

WILL CUTS OFF DAUGHTER.

Wealthy Man Wrote: "Because of Her Mean and Ungrateful Conduct."

"I make no provision herein for the benefit of my daughter, Meta, because of her mean and ungrateful conduct to me when I and my son, George, were boarding with her," says the will of John W. Kime, a wealthy resident of Flushing, who died on Sept. 21. His will was offered yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court at Jamaica.

His second wife gets half of his estate and four children share in the other half. Mrs. Meta Cornell of 159 Locust Street, Flushing, the fifth child, is the daughter cut off by the father. No estimate of the estate is given in the papers, but it is said to be quite large.

2,000 BANKERS HIT MONEY BILL HARD

Unite in Branding Owen-Glass Measure as Socialism at Big Boston Convention.

CALL IT NATIONAL PERIL

Smacks of Repudiation and Government Money Monopoly, Say Some Speakers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The convention of the American Bankers' Association, consisting of more than 2,000 delegates meeting in Symphony Hall this afternoon, adopted the report of the association's Currency Commission condemning many features of the Owen-Glass bill, and approved the action of the Chicago conference of bankers in proposing drastic amendments.

The temper of the convention was decidedly hostile to the authorities at Washington. It greeted with applause declarations by the commission that the bill was Socialistic and probably unconstitutional, and statements by speakers that the bond provisions savored of repudiation. It interrupted the only delegate who attempted to defend the bill, and would have howled him down had not George M. Reynolds of Chicago, a member of the Currency Commission, appealed for a hearing of all sides of the question.

It did not wish to listen at first to delegates from Boston and New York, both opposed to the bill in its present form, who warned the convention that the bankers of the country would be put in an unfortunate light if they seemed to impugn the motives of President Wilson and the Congress leaders.

The convention was disposed to ride rough shod over the small minority that opposed either the conclusions or the language of the Currency Commission, but again Mr. Reynolds halted the wave of unconditional condemnation by moving that recess be taken. It was only after the reflection and consultations which came about during the recess that the convention was ready to adopt a resolution commending the efforts of the Administratin and Congress, and offering its assistance in perfecting the bill.

Invasion of Liberty.

The first demonstration of the feelings of the great majority of the delegates came during the opening address of Arthur M. Reynolds of Des Moines, Acting President of the association, whose words, although more moderate than some of the speeches that followed, were greeted with frequent outbursts of applause.

"We are facing," said Mr. Reynolds, "proposed legislation which I can hardly regard as less than an invasion of the liberty of the citizen in the control of his own property by putting under Government management enormous individual investments and a branch of the country's business which should be left to individual effort. To deny us any share or voice in the management of our own business seems both unnecessary and unjust.

"No nation in the world has ever found it necessary to assume such broad powers as are contemplated under the new bill. It will readily be recognized that men trained in the banking business and conversant with the necessities of the borrowing public, as well as its ability to liquidate its obligations, could act with better information and clearer judgment than political appointees selected along partisan lines, and with only casual regard for their experience in the business.

"It is unjust and un-American that 7,400 leading business institutions in their respective communities, representing an aggregate of $2,000,000,000 of capital employed, accumulated and managed with unquestioned ability and integrity, should be forced against their will into a system that is under objectionable control.

Resists Government Lash.

"This great country was born in a spirit of liberty and freedom from oppression, and that great principle has come down through the centuries with added strength in every generation. Our institutions are not run under the lash of the Government, but prosper because they are founded upon principles of liberty and equity and justice to all the people. That a financial system, which is the very foundation of the country's prosperity, must in order to succeed be founded upon those principles goes without saying.

"We are loath to believe that the integrity and the patriotism of bankers are regarded with suspicion by our lawmakers; or that it is believed that bankers are not to be trusted in the management of their own business, through which the needs of the commerce of the country have been so ably served in the past; or that it is believed that banking should be more restricted than other classes of business, except as to supervision; or that the experience of bankers in their chosen profession should not be of value in the preparation of a new law; or that in the pursuit of politics the best thought of the country on so important a problem will not be given fair consideration."

The report of the Currency Commission was read by its Chairman, A. Barton Hepburn of New York.

The Commission's Report.

In part, the report was as follows:

"The bill in its present form imposes unwise hardships upon the banks and equally unwise hardships upon the general public. The interests of the bankers and commercial public are coincident; no injury can be inflicted upon the one without the other also suffering. When business is active and prosperous the banker shares in the benefit; when it is languishing he feels the ill effects. The chief function of the banker is to loan his capital and other resources to his customers so that they may increase the activity and extent of their business. Any withdrawal of the bank's capital from these legitimate channels of trade not only entails loss to the banker, but also to the business public.

"The banks are required to subscribe to the Federal reserve banks an amount equal to 20 per cent. of their capital, one-half of which must be paid in at once, the other half being subject to call. This is to be taken over and placed under the management of a corporation in which the banks have not only a minority representation, but a very limited voice indeed. In return for the capital thus appropriated the banks receive a certificate, which cannot be sold, assigned or hypothecated, over which none of the usual rights of property can be exercised. The banks are obliged to make this subscription, or be dissolved. Charters have ever been regarded in the nature of a contract, and it is doubtful if under our constitution Congress can take away the charter of a bank in this summary manner, not because the terms of the charter have been violated by the banks, but because the bank management might refuse to make a coerced

Continued on Page 5.

Features of The Times Autumn Book Review

AMERICAN HISTORY IN FICTION	S. WEIR MITCHELL
VALUE OF FOLKLORE IN LITERATURE	RUTH McENERY STUART
THE ART OF THE CONTORTIONIST	GEORGE KENNAN
TWO MASTER POETS	RICHARD LE GALLIENNE
A NEW IRISH POET	T. A. DALY
ARE GHOSTS OLD FASHIONED?	CONINGSBY DAWSON
MRS. BURNETT AND THE OCCULT	FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

Annotated List of 500 of the Season's Books IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

DISMISSES TEACHER WHO BORE A CHILD

Board of Education, 27 to 5, Penalizes Mrs. Peixotto, 18 Years in Service.

The Board of Education by a vote of 27 to 5 yesterday afternoon dismissed from the school service on a charge of neglect of duty, Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, former teacher-in-charge of Public School 14, the Bronx. She was suspended on April 22, 1913, the specific charge being "absence to bear a child."

On May 8, 1913, the specification was changed to "absence without leave." On Feb. 1, 1913, she had sent a letter to the proper authorities advising them that, owing to illness caused by an affection of the ears and nose, she would be compelled by advice of her physician to absent herself, and immediately afterward had filed with them a physician's certificate. From Feb. 1 she has been absent from school, her absence since May 1 being due to her suspension on that date. On April 7 she gave birth to a child.

When her case was reached on the calendar at yesterday's meeting, Abraham Stern, Chairman of the Elementary School Committee, moved the adoption of the committee's majority report, signed by himself and five other members, calling for Mrs. Peixotto's dismissal. Dr. Ira S. Wile, who had submitted a minority report signed only by himself, opposed Mr. Stern's resolution. The fact that Mrs. Peixotto had conceded the fact of the birth, did not enter, he declared, into the discussion. The plain issue was, he said, shall a married teacher, who becomes a mother, be dismissed for that reason? There had been no evidence, he said, that Mrs. Peixotto's efficiency as a teacher had been impaired. He gave statistics to show that in no other State of the Union was a woman teacher penalized for motherhood.

In eighteen years' experience as a teacher, he said, Mrs. Peixotto had been absent from school only eighty days. In two years more she would be entitled to retire on a pension. To dismiss her, he declared, would be illegal and immoral. The effect would be to make liars of married women teachers. The press, voicing public opinion, he said, had condemned her dismissal.

It was contrary to the principles of honor, and in violation of the law of nature and the law of God.

Abraham Stern, defending the majority report, said that he was old-fashioned enough to believe in the old time mother who cared for her child at home and not in the modern mother who was at afternoon teas and nightly dances. To approve of conduct such as Mrs. Peixotto's would put the school system in a chaotic condition.

Commissioner Cosgrove said that the board had the legal right to dismiss a teacher for neglect of duty.

Mrs. Ella W. Kramer called upon City Supt. Maxwell for his opinion. Dr. Maxwell said that he thought the condition of the schools would not be affected by the adoption of the minority report.

Martha Lincoln Draper asked Dr. Maxwell if he found married teachers less efficient than unmarried teachers. He replied that marriage did not lessen efficiency. The vote on the majority report was as follows:

Ayes—President Churchill and Commissioners Barrett, Bigham, Cosgrove, Cunnion, De Lamy, Eliot, Farrar, Ferris, Harrison, Haupt, Kramer, Lavelle, Martin, McCafferty, McDonald, A. G. Miller, G. C. Miller, Newman, Pisani, Post, Stein, A. Stern, M. S. Stern, Suydam, Wilsey, and Wingate.

Nays—Commissioners Bamberger, Draper, Greene, Wile, and Winthrop.

Commissioner Wingate, evidently referring to the case of Mrs. Katherine C. Edgell, said it would be unfair for the board to dismiss Mrs. Peixotto and allow other offenders to go scot free. Commissioner Stein moved that City Supt. Maxwell report to the board all cases similar to that of Mrs. Peixotto since Jan. 1, 1913. His motion was adopted.

Mrs. Peixotto's counsel, Alfred J. Talley of 165 Broadway, said last evening: "The decision of the Board of Education has been expected in view of the fact that many of the members have announced that they were in favor of dismissing this mother teacher, even before the question had been presented for determination by the board. This determination means this: that they are driving from the educational system a teacher of eighteen years' experience, who married while in the service and then fulfilled the highest function of marriage by bearing a child. The Board of Education is powerless to prevent a teacher from marrying, but the effect of this decision is far more vicious than an attempt to prevent teachers from marrying, because it prevents them from fulfilling the highest function of married women.

"Here is an opportunity for the pessimists who believe, with some justification, that public and private morality was never at a lower ebb in this country than at the present time."

Mr. Talley, who has associated with him in the case Denis R. O'Brien, said that it was his intention to apply at once to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing the reinstatement of Mrs. Peixotto.

NOME BUSY AFTER STORM.

Residents Cleaning Flooded Houses —No Famine Danger.

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 8.—With the subsidence of the waters that wrecked half of Nome, the inhabitants are cleaning out and repairing their damaged buildings. The city is in darkness at night, the electric light plant having been destroyed.

There is no meat except the small supply that was in butcher shops not affected by the storm. The large plant of the Pacific Cold Storage Company is a total loss.

Among the marine losses are four power schooners and five tugs. Two large gold dredges also were destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Reports to the Federal Bureau of Education from Nome say there is no danger of famine there because of the recent tidal storm. Reindeer representing 750 tons of meat are in driving distance of the stricken city.

MITCHEL RESIGNS AS PORT COLLECTOR

Tells the President That He Considers It His Duty to Leave Custom House.

John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, sent his resignation as Collector of the Port to President Wilson yesterday. Mr. Mitchel wrote that because of the demands made on his time by the work of the campaign he considered it his duty to offer to leave the Custom House. It seemed to those who read the letter carefully that Mr. Mitchel would be quite willing to remain in office if President Wilson should find that he consistently could request him to do so. Mr. Mitchel expresses the opinion that if he should remain in office it is quite unlikely that the public service would suffer in the four weeks of the campaign.

Here is his letter, which was given out last night at the Custom House:

New York, Oct. 8, 1913.

The President, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President: I beg hereby to tender my resignation from the office of Collector of the Port of New York.

The active and engrossing part of the work of the campaign for the Mayoralty of New York, in which I am engaged as a candidate, has set in, and while the Collector's office is so well organized as to make it quite improbable that the Government's interests would suffer during the four weeks of the campaign, I feel that, as I am engaged in a local political contest, I owe to you the duty of offering my resignation.

The study of the organization and methods of the customs service at this port instituted by me upon assuming the Collectorship has made rapid progress. The reports and recommendations of the special staff will be in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury not later than Nov. 1. It will then remain only to secure the approval of the department and to make practical installation at New York.

The results, both in economy of administration and in efficiency of the service, will exceed the estimate submitted to you at the time you gave approval to this work. It is also gratifying to know that we have worked out a basis for these reorganizations that will avoid the necessity of dropping from the employ of the Government any of the present staff of efficient employes. Neither does our plan contemplate salary reductions.

I take this occasion again to express my appreciation of the honor of having been allowed to serve under you. The privilege I have enjoyed of close official contact with yourself and my immediate superior, Secretary McAdoo, quite as much as the importance and attraction of the work of the Collector's office, with its fine corps of public servants, makes it very difficult for me to resign. I feel strongly, however, that this is my proper course. Respectfully,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

Discussion as to the probable successor to Mr. Mitchel depends, of course, on whether the President accepts his resignation. Before Mr. Mitchel was appointed there was hot competition for the office between John K. Sague of Poughkeepsie and Frank L. Polk. Mr. Mitchel was selected as a sort of compromise candidate. It is understood that Mr. Polk would not accept the office now if it were offered to him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—No information concerning the resignation of Collector Mitchel has been received at the White House. While the President's disposition in the matter is not known, it is the opinion of Government officials that he will prefer to have Mr. Mitchel continue to serve as Collector during the Mayoralty campaign.

DISCUSS NEW HAVEN TO-DAY

Elliott and McReynolds to Talk Over Reorganization Plans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—What the New Haven Road is willing to do to re-establish itself in public esteem, and how far it is ready to go toward a separation of its steam, electric, and water route systems to avoid prosecution as a trust under the Sherman law, will be told to-morrow to Attorney General McReynolds and other officials of the Department of Justice who have investigated the company's operations and control of the New England transportation field.

President Howard Elliott, President Hadley of Yale, and other members of a committee chosen recently by the New Haven Directors to tackle the problem of reorganization, are coming to Washington to consult Mr. McReynolds and talk over their tentative plans.

The Department of Justice conducted a searching investigation of the New Haven, with two of Mr. McReynolds's assistants, J. W. Gregory and Jesse C. Adkins, in charge of the inquiry. Their report is before Mr. McReynolds. It is an open secret that a civil suit against the road under the Sherman act may be expected in the near future.

The Attorney General, however, has expressed willingness to listen to any proposals the New Haven officials might wish to make. If a plan for a voluntary reorganization that would avoid a long fight in the courts is offered, he may accept it.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—While no official statements have been issued, the belief is now general that a compromise will be reached between the New Haven Road and its engineers and firemen in the controversy over seniority rules. It is understood that a modified set of rules, agreeable to both parties, is being drafted. Daily conferences are being held and the situation has lost its tenseness

KILLED BY CITY'S TRUCK.

Little Girl Thrown in Front of It by "Pushmobile."

Lillian Thorne, 6 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thorne of 68 West Seventy-first Street, died last night as the result of injuries received yesterday afternoon when she was run over by a heavy truck owned by the Department of Street Cleaning.

The child was racing up and down on the sidewalk in front of her home on a "pushmobile," standing on the rear of the machine and pushing herself along rapidly. The front wheel struck an upraised part of the sidewalk, and the girl was hurled into the street directly in front of the truck. The truck was driven by Thomas Cunningham of 540 West Fiftieth Street, and before he could bring the horses to a stop the front wheel of the truck passed over the child.

Cunningham picked the child up and took her into her home, a few feet away. Dr. John D. Cole of 71 West Seventy-first Street was summoned and worked over the child for three hours, but to no purpose. Early in the evening she died. The [illegible] was reported to the police by [illegible].

TARIFF REBATE TO BE REPEALED

President Convinced Practically All Nations Would Be Entitled to 5% Discount.

HE CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Attorney General McReynolds Called On to Interpret Law After More Protests from Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—As a result of a conference to-night, held at the suggestion of President Wilson, a bill to repeal the clause of the new tariff law granting a 5 per cent. discount of duties on goods imported into the United States in American merchant ships will be introduced in the House of Representatives, within a day or two probably, by Representative O. W. Underwood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

This important and unexpected development was the outcome of an opinion expressed to-day by the President that unless the provision were repealed duties on articles imported in vessels of all except a few foreign nations would also be entitled to the benefit of the discount.

After the conference, which was attended by Senator Simmons, Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor of the State Department, and F. M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, Senator Simmons made this statement:

"If the view be taken that under the provision in question it is necessary to give American vessels a rebate on all goods which they carry, then it would seem clear that the same rebate must be given to all nations having treaties with the United States which expressly provide for reciprocal equality of duties on goods shipped in the vessels of each of the contracting Governments.

"In view of the fact that the United States has such treaties with all the leading maritime nations of the world except Brazil, France, and Russia, practically all goods imported into the United States except those shipped in Brazilian, French, and Russian vessels will be entitled to the 5 per centum rebate in the duties provided for by the Tariff act. It would, therefore, appear that the rates provided by the act will be scaled 5 per centum on all goods imported into the United States except those carried in the vessels of Brazil, France, and Russia.

As It Affects Great Britain.

"The above observation is subject to this modification, however: Goods shipped in British vessels would be entitled, under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, to a rebate only on such articles as are the 'growth, product, or manufacture of British territories in Europe.' Consequently the rates provided for by the Tariff bill would not be scaled on goods carried in British vessels which have not their origin in the British 'territories in Europe.'"

It was intended that the bill should be introduced in the Senate to-morrow by Mr. Simmons, but he expressed doubt of the constitutional right of a Senator to propose a change in a revenue measure, and at his suggestion the White House called up Representative Underwood at Atlantic City and asked him to introduce the proposed repeal bill in the House.

The opinion of the President that goods brought in foreign vessels would get the benefit of the 5 per cent. discount, which was shared by those attending to-night's conference, was based on a single sentence added to the discount provision, the sentence reading that "nothing in this sub-section shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation."

According to the President's view this sentence conferred the benefit of the discount on every country which has an "equal shipping rights" paragraph in a treaty with the United States. The President was anxious that Representative O. W. Underwood, father of the tariff law, should attend to-night's conference, but Mr. Underwood was at Atlantic City. At the telegraphic request of Senator Simmons, Mr. Underwood left Atlantic City for Washington to-night.

Pending the repeal of the provision, or a decision on the subject, the Treasury Department has instructed collectors of customs to refuse to accede the 5 per cent. discount to any American or foreign vessel that may claim to be entitled to it. Secretary McAdoo has also asked the Attorney General to render an opinion as to the proper construction to be put on the paragraph. It was announced at the Treasury Department to-day that "no decision will be arrived at by the department until such opinion has been received."

It is believed by officials that the introduction of the repeal in the House will serve to give all the countries affected by the differential notice of the purpose to repeal the clause, and so remove all possibility of the manifold complications that would beset our diplomatic relations for years to come.

Necessity for Quick Action.

The necessity for expeditious action was made apparent to-day when the French and Portuguese Governments filed protests with the State Department against discrimination in the case of dutiable goods brought to the United States in French and Portuguese merchant vessels because neither country has an "equal shipping rights" arrangement with this Government. The German Government has already filed a memorandum with the department, taking issue with a suggestion that the equal rights provision contained in treaties between the United States on the one hand and Prussia and other integral entities of the German Empire did not apply to goods bought from every portion of the imperial territory. In their protests, France and Portugal intimated a purpose to retaliate against the United States if the benefit of the 5 per cent. discount was given to goods brought in ships of other foreign countries or in those of the United States.

Solicitor Folk was called to the White House this afternoon for a conference with the President and the whole ground of complications was gone over carefully. The gist of the conclusion reached was that with the exception of France, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and possibly Portugal all the maritime nations of the world would have the right to demand equal rights with the British Isles in receiving the same five per cent. discount allowed on goods imported in American vessels. The President saw that the execution of the differential clause of the new Tariff act would mean a scaling down of duties generally on all our foreign trade except that coming from the countries mentioned and that the effect as to the trade with those countries would

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WARDEN'S WIFE A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Schleth Kills Herself and Child in Long Island City Jail.

Mrs. Julia Schleth, the wife of Warden Henry O. Schleth of the Queens County Jail, shot and killed her four-year-old son Henry at 1 o'clock this morning, and then, turning the revolver to her own temple, committed suicide.

The shooting took place in the warden's quarters of the jail, which stands in Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Mrs. Schleth was 34 years old.

Detectives from the Police Headquarters of Queens were immmediately put on the case, but the first inquiries made at the jail brought forth no information that would cast any light on the motives for the murder and suicide.

As soon as word was received that there had ben a shooting in the jail, a surgeon was hurried there from St. John's Hospital. Mother and child were dead when he arrived.

PRINCESS KILLED GIRL.

Sophia Was Driving the Car Which Caused the Fatality.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The tragic death of Princess Sophia of Saxe Weimar was recalled to-day by a case tried at Melun.

A chauffeur named Walter Palmer was charged with causing the death of a girl by running over her at Chartrettes, near Melun, on Aug. 10. It appeared that at the time of the accident the car was being driven by Princess Sophia, by whose side Palmer was sitting. In the seat behind were the Princess's mother and Baron von Bleichroeder, the young banker, whom she desired to marry.

The chauffeur was acquitted.

TILLMAN'S COW BOBS UP.

Sketches Adorn Congressional Record in Reprint of Old Attack.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Senator Tillman's "allegorical cow," sketched eighteen years ago to accompany an attack by the South Carolina Senator upon Wall Street and the "money power," illustrated the same article in to-day's Congressional Record.

One view shows the cow—an elongated animal symbolical of the national resources—feeding on the farms of the South and West, while her golden milk is being drawn in New York and New England. Then the cow is pictured turned around, but the Supreme Court is choking her as she attempts to feed on income taxes, and the Western and Southern farmers are getting no milk.

Unanimous consent for inserting the article with illustrations into the Record was obtained by Senator Tillman, who said he made the request "because so much that was mere surmise and prophecy then has come true."

The appearance of the cartoon in The Record created a flurry at the Capitol. Nobody remembered when such a thing had happened before.

KILLED BY AUTO MAIL TRUCK

Laborer the Third Victim of Department's New Vehicles.

Paul Sciracularbrissio, a laborer, of 22 Hamilton Street, while on his way home from work last evening, was struck by one of the new auto mail trucks in Centre Street, near Chambers, and received injuries from which he died a few minutes later in the Hudson Street Hospital. The auto truck was driven by Irving J. Speller of 1,148 Eighth Avenue, and was traveling at a moderate rate of speed.

Sciracularbrissio is the third man to die as the result of being struck by one of the new high power auto mail trucks since they were placed in service in this city, on Sept. 1.

PRAYS FOR BETTER FATHER.

Baby's Petition Figures in Mother's Suit for Separation.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 8.—During the trial to-day of the separation suit brought by Mrs. Susie Bradley Barber against her husband, Arthur W. Barber, a New York lawyer, before Justice Mills in the Supreme Court, testimony was given that the plaintiff had kept daily notes of her husband's actions and words during the four years of their married life. Mrs. Barber, who formerly lived at Hastings, accused her husband of cruel and inhuman treatment, while Mr. Barber in turn swore that his wife had been cruel to him.

Mrs. Barber kept her diary of daily happenings in her home on sheets of white and yellow paper, and she carried them to court in a black handbag. The Barbers have a daughter 3 years old. Mr. Barber said that every night his wife had their baby repeat this prayer: "God, bless grandmother and spare her to me. God, bless mother and spare her to me. God make Daddy a better man."

Mr. Barber took umbrage to the reference to "Daddy" in the baby's prayer. He said that when she taught the prayer to the child it was the cruelest thing she ever did. When Mrs. Barber was asked why she had made daily notes of home happenings, she replied: "To relieve my feelings."

ELECTRIC FISH HOLD SHIP.

Short-Circuit Her, Sailors Say, In the Gulf Stream.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A remarkable story was told by the crew of the British freighter Rochelle, which reached port to-day four days late from San Domingo. According to several of the men, the delay was due principally to electric fish, otherwise known as torpedo fish, which were attracted by the steel plates of the vessel and fastened themselves by hundreds against her bottom and sides.

The steamer was in the Gulf Stream, north of Cuba, when she began to slow down. The officers were at a loss to account for the change in the progress of the craft. Several sailors said they felt a tingling sensation about their feet and finger tips. The steamer was held back strangely. Members of the crew became alarmed.

A sailor looked over the side and saw it was plastered with strange-looking fish. They were two or three thick along the port side under the water. The starboard side also was covered, and those on board believe the fish extended to the keel plates.

As the Rochelle moved north and got out of the warm waters of the Stream the fish dropped off and the vessel immediately resumed her speed. But the coal supply had run so low that Capt. Greig decided to make for Norfolk, where the bunkers were refilled, and the freighter resumed her voyage last Friday.

MATTY BLANKS ATHLETICS; WINS GAME WITH HIT

Thirteen Years a Star, He Surpasses Himself in 3 to 0 Ten-Inning Victory.

WILTSE SUBS BRILLIANTLY

Veteran Pitcher, Playing First Base, Cuts Off Two Runs When Defeat Threatens.

VANTAGE SWINGS TO GIANTS

With World's Series a Tie, Mack Must Use Young Pitcher if Rain Holds Off To-day.

MEYERS ON INJURED LIST

Third Regular Driven from New York Line-Up, but Team Is Full of Confidence.

20,563 AT SECOND STRUGGLE

Philadelphia Fans Sadly See Pitcher Plank Beaten After Great Work —Third Game Here To-day.

TO-DAY'S BASEBALL WEATHER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following special forecast of the weather at New York to-morrow was made to-night by Prof. Edward H. Bowie, of the United States Weather Bureau for the NEW YORK TIMES:

"The weather will continue threatening to-morrow in New York, and the rain, which will probably continue all night, may keep on to-morrow. There is a possibility that it may hold up enough for the game, but the ground will be very wet after the night's rain. The weather is quite unsettled for all New England and Southern New York. There is no chance of having a sunshiny day for the game in any event."

World's Series, 1913.

First game—Athletics, 6; Giants, 4.
Second game—Giants, 3; Athletics, 0.

FIRST GAME.

Attendance—Paid admissions	36,291
Receipts	$75,255
Commission's share	7,525
Each club's share	13,546
Players' share	40,638

SECOND GAME.

Attendance—Paid admissions	20,563
Receipts	$49,640
Commission's share	4,964
Each club's share	8,935
Players' share	26,805

1912.

First day's attendance	35,730
Receipts	$75,127
Second day's attendance	30,148
Receipts	$55,369

1911.

First day's attendance	38,281
Receipts	$77,359
Second day's attendance	26,286
Receipts	$42,962

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Christopher Mathewson, stout of heart and supple of arm, surmounted the obstacles of a crippled team and a deadly batting foe at Shibe Park to-day and pitched the Giants to a ten-inning shut-out victory over the slugging Athletics. He proved the master of Eddie Plank in a gripping duel of curves, and when the teams seemed deadlocked he belted forth a stinging hit which broke the tie and blazed a tally of victory on the barren score board. The Giants then fell upon the tottering Plank, drove in two more runs and won the second struggle of the world's series by a 3 to 0 score.

Twenty thousand fans looked on, stunned and silent. No glad outcry of praise greeted the wonderful performance of "Big Six" and the fighting Giants. When "Home Run" Baker was retired for the last out in the tenth inning by the make-shift first baseman, "Hooks" Wiltse, Philadelphia's confidence in its batting heroes was shattered. Peerless Matty tramped to the clubhouse alone. On his broad shoulders he had carried the responsibility of the victorious strife, which redeemed the prestige of the New York club. Matty is still the Old Master among the pitchers, and after thirteen years of yeoman service on the mound stands out as one of the most remarkable athletes the national game has ever known.

If Matty had done this thing in New York the rabid populace would have wrecked the stadium, if necessary, to get at him and

he wore a fingered glove, refusing to use a first sacker's mitt. Twice in the ninth inning, after two hits off Matty and Doyle's error had put Athletic runners on third and second with no one out, it was the cool, accurate fielding of Wiltse which shut off two runs at the plate. He played the position with grace and ease, and was Matty's greatest aid when the going was rough.

Plank and Mathewson pitched airtight ball for nine innings. For the full nine the southpaw had the better of it. Four hits were made off his delivery in that time, while the Athletics had found Matty for eight. Brilliant, spectacular fielding by the Giants pulled Matty out of a few bad holes. Doyle made two bad slips, but the damage was overcome before it became serious. Fletcher made a dazzling stop of Baker's white-hot grounder in the sixth inning and robbed the clouter of a hit. Fletcher stabbed it with one hand and threw the runner down at first, making the toss as he seemed to pause momentarily in the air. In the seventh Amos Strunk jammed a liner to left field, and Georgie Burns, rushing in on the ball at top speed, throttled it just as it was about to touch the lawn. Herzog made a couple of fine stops, which checked the Athletics' rising hopes.

The Passing of Plank.

Stirred by Tuesday's slugging match in New York, Philadelphia turned out to-day in the hope of seeing the performance repeated. The park was packed to capacity, but the gathering was smaller than in previous years because no standing room was alloted in the outfields by the National Commission. Outside of Shibe Park thousands growled angrily because they could not get inside to see what the shouting was about.

The crowd inside was sorely disappointed. The only outbreak of enthusiasm came when Plank, pitching harder than he ever pitched before, retired the Giants after they had two men on the bases with only one out. This last effort of the southpaw caused him to crack, for in the next inning the end came.

After pitching himself out of the hole in the ninth, Plank's march back to the bench was accompanied by a thundering round of applause. Surely, he had given his critics the lie. It seemed as if those who had said that with his 39 years his pitching days were done, were wrong. He, the veteran of his league, was in his last grueling struggle with Matty, the veteran of the older league. But age did tell, and Plank pitched himself out in the regulation nine innings. Sheer nerve and gameness were back of his work. He did not figure on extra innings. He thought that the batsmates would carry him through in his valedictory game.

When the tenth inning came, Plank was gone. Perspiration dripped from his sunburned face. He swung into the final round to the applause and accompaniment of loyal fans. McGraw was at his wit's end. He had given Matty a big task, and the pitcher had measured up to the job. He was disappointed because of the ineffective hitting behind his reliable hurler.

Larry McLean, tall and clumsy, sounded Plank's death knell when he stepped to the plate in the tenth. Larry whaled a single to right field along the turf. McLean is of little use on the bases because he cannot speed. McGraw sent Eddie Grant to first to run for McLean. Wiltse rolled an easy grounder to first and was tagged out by McInnis, Grant going to second.

Matty Crushes His Rival.

Here was the dramatic moment of the game. Mathewson, with one hit to his credit, faced his antagonist. The two oldest pitchers of the game, one at the bat, the other serving the ball to him. Plank wiped his brow as Matty clutched his bat. No one dreamed that "Big Six" would decide the battle at this moment.

An impressive hush fell over the crowd as pitcher faced pitcher. Mathewson swung hard, and his eye was true. A singled splashed merrily to centre field, and Grant raced home with the first run of the game. There was great rejoicing on the Giant bench, but no applause came from the crowd. The Athletics were beaten. Herzog then pushed a roller to Eddie Collins, who tried to force Matty at second. The ball hit the big pitcher's shoulder and bounded away to left field.

Like a morning glory in the bright sun, Plank was fading. The deceptive hop on his curve ball and the tantalizing tangent of his famous cross-fire were missing. He had lost his cunning. The next ball he pitched hit Larry Doyle in the ribs and the bases were crowded.

Fletcher went to the bat with set jaw and fiery eye. Swinging viciously he hammered the ball at Home Run Baker. It took an angry bound over the third baseman's head into left field, and Matty and Herzog romped home. The next two men went out.

Dejected, tired, and bitterly disappointed, Plank walked slowly to the bench. They patted him on the back and tried to cheer him up, but in vain. He looked at Connie Mack and Connie looked at him. There was no word of reproach, no reference to the great southpaw's collapse. Plank was sorry he lost the game, but Mack was sorry for Plank.

It's a tough thing to see Old Father Time stalk into the national pastime, touch a great performer like Plank on the shoulder, and tell him that his best pitching days are over. But they all get it sooner or later, in all walks of life, so cheer up, Eddie Plank, you were great in your day.

The Giants went back to New York to-night with feelings of gladness and regret. They are glad they won, but hard luck still pursues them. In the fielding practice before the game, Meyers caught a ball close to the ground and again split the thumb of his right hand. It is a painful injury, and he was unable to start the game behind the bat. The Indian's catching and batting will be missed, and he probably will not be able to play in the series. McGraw has other catchers, but they do not instill the confidence in the players that Meyers does.

The Giants are up against a hard situation. Snodgrass, Meyers, and Merkle are out of the series. They are not discouraged, for they are confident that they can beat Bender the next time and that there is another win in Matty.

To-day's victory gave them confidence. They went through one of the tightest and toughest pitching battles of the year without a serious break. Their work was swift and sure. They displayed a lot of what players call "pep." On their toes all the time, the Giants forgot that some of the best men were on the bench and went about the game determined to win at all hazards.

The Rush to the Park.

It was another dull, dark day. Despite the threatened rain, crowds were jammed about the park from early morning. Speculators had plenty of tickets and were asking $5 and $10 apiece for them. The bleachers and general admission tickets were all sold out at the ticket windows in a short time, and thousands were unable to get in to see the game.

The householders on Twentieth Street reaped a harvest from disappointed fans. The flat roof tops of the two-story houses furnished a grand stand for a few thousand persons, some of the fans paying as high as $5 for a seat on the roofs. This deadhead section is right back of the right field fence, and affords an excellent opportunity of seeing the game. Local fans are much wrought over the fact that the National Commission shut off the standing room in the outfield, where several thousand were packed at the series two years ago.

Many of the dollar fans were in line all night waiting for the gates to open. They kept the people in the neighborhood awake with songs and arguments. The 17,000 reserved seats were all sold several days ago and the grandstand was slow in filling up. At 1:00 o'clock the stands were not half filled and even after the game started ticket holders were being seated.

The rain of the early morning left the base paths heavy and sticky but the grass diamond and the outgardens looked fresh and green and snowy. Baseball is plainly a man's game in Philadelphia. There were not very many women in the crowd, although a few took a chance with the weather and sported bright raiment.

A quieter crowd and a more orderly one you never saw. Of course, Philadelphians didn't have much to yell about to-day, but what enthusiasm they did show was terribly dignified and brief. Frank Baker and Eddie Collins were the only players who got any attention, outside of Plank. They did show the veteran on several occasions that they appreciated his great pitching.

The stands were almost bare when the players first came on the field, just before 1 o'clock. Connie Mack appeared and went out to see what condition the turf was in. Connie doesn't appear before the public gaze very often, but his coming out to-day was purely a matter of business, and the crowded bleachers and the folks on the neighboring housetops took occasion to let Connie know they were with him and his team, heart and soul.

When the Giants came out the applause wasn't enough to awaken any of the babies in the neighborhood. Manager McGraw went over toward the Athletic bench and had a chat with Rube Oldring and several of the players. McGraw stopped talking when the Athletics started batting practice. Then he took a peek at Baker and Collins as they practiced their swings. Baker fooled everybody while he was batting by making bunts. He practices home runs only in New York.

The crowd outside of the park would not take the word of the police for it that all the tickets were sold and hung around until all the streets leading to the grounds were jammed. A steady stream of automobiles came up to the gates and unloaded ticket holders. From the upper rows of the grand stands obliging fans shouted down to the mob in the street bulletins about what was going on.

"Walter Johnson just got an automobile" was the information handed out after one cheer. Johnson received the Chalmers Trophy for his great work with Washington this season. Walter did not need the machine very badly, because he already has a couple of buzz wagons. He took it, though, and was much obliged.

High Spots in the Game.

The megaphone man got busy just before 2 o'clock, and said that the batteries would be Mathewson and McLean, Plank and Lapp. Cheers. Umpire Tommy Connolly was behind the bat and Herr Rigler was watching the bases. More cheers. Then Plank began to get the Giants out of the way as quickly as they came to the bat.

Larry Doyle gave the few New York fans present their failure when he fumbled a grounder that Eddie Murphy rolled to him in the first inning. Rube Oldring then nicked Matty for a single and sent Murphy to second. Everybody began to sit up and take notice. Collins was up. He sacrificed the runners up a corner and, good gracious, look at what's swinging three bats over his shoulder—Baker.

Matty closed up as tight as the door of a safe deposit vault and amid the groans of admiring local fans he made Baker fan like a stranger from the cornstalks. Stuffy McInnis skied to Burns.

Snodgrass got the first hit off Plank in the third. With one down he smashed a single along the left field foul line and limped painfully to first. Matty smashed a single to centre and Snodgrass continued his painful journey to third. McGraw felt that it was a shame to make him suffer that way so the injured athlete was taken out of the game and Wiltse, the versatile pitcher, was injected into the pastime.

This was a wise move on McGraw's part to call on "Hooks" in his trouble. Wiltse has been through the mill, and is one of the best fielding pitchers of the game. Later events showed that with a less experienced man covering first in Merkle's absence the game would have been blown sky high. "Hooks" may cause fans to smile when he gets out there with a finger glove, but he can devour the hottest bounders they whale at him just the same.

Herzog rolled to Plank, and Wiltse was run down trying to score.

Plank showed his metal in the ninth. He was in a pinch, but he was resourceful and again split the thumb of his right hand. He [illegible] himself out of the bad situation. With one down, Fletcher shot a hit to centre field, and Burns walked. Two on and one out. Looks bad for Plank. He tightened his belt, stretched his arms over his head and shot a repertoire of cross fires and bends at Shafer which had Tilly guessing. Shafer hoisted a playful rocket to Oldring, and "Red" Murray, instead of slashing himself to fame and glory, just inflated a balloon to Murphy.

Now comes, along here in the last of the ninth, a situation which makes the cold shivers run up and down your back. It showed Matty at his best, darting, confident, and with magnificent control. Here was a chance for the Athletics to take the game, and they fell down. A tactical blunder on the part of Coach Harry Davis at third held Strunk pinned to that station when he might have galloped home with the winning run.

Strunk opened the last of the ninth by jamming a hit to centre. Jack Barry, one of the best bunters in the game, after two attempts laid a provoking bunt down toward first. Matty overran the ball and Larry Doyle jumped in to scoop it up. Doyle got the ball, but Barry beat the throw to first. Doyle's throw was made quickly, and it went past Wiltse by a wide margin, rolling to the stands.

Strunk raced around to third while the Giants chased the truant ball. Davis halted Strunk's wild romp after he rounded third base. Davis was playing safe when a long chance was the only thing that could have won. He was in a quandary whether to hold Strunk or send him on. Twice he started him toward the plate and twice changed his mind. Then it was too late. The ball was back to the plate and Barry had chased his way to second.

Getting Out of a Tight Hole.

Was Matty flustered because there were men on third and second and no one out? Not a chance. Would Connie Mack send in a pinch hitter in place of Jack Lapp? That's Connie's business. He deemed it wise not to. Lapp chopped a grounder at Wiltse. The pitcher-first baseman played the ball perfectly, whipped it into McLean's hands, and Strunk was out by the narrowest of margins. The Athletics at that moment were just half an inch from victory. It might just as well have been a mile.

Plank was the next batsman. He, too, banged the ball at Wiltse and again "Hooks" strangled the rampant bulb. Back he fired it at McLean, and there was a lively little chase up and down the third-base line after Barry. Matty finally tagged him out. Eddie Murphy was up, and there was still a chance, but Matty and Wiltse had made it pretty slim. Murphy rattled a grounder at Matty, who threw the runner out at first. That's crawling out of a tight hole.

Then came the Giant uprising and the collapse of Plank. The air-tight, superlative pitching of the great southpaw for nine innings went for nought. All his great work, the glorious fruits of the greatest pitching task of his career were wiped out with a few sharp, snappy hits by the Giants.

Winning His Own Game.

Long Larry McLean started it, and Wiltse helped out. It remained for the "Big Train" to round out an afternoon of triumph, and do what every pitcher dreams of—win his own game. The ball shot from his bat over the grass tops, burning its path to centre field, while McLean's runner, Attorney Eddie Grant, came through from second base like the Twentieth Century Limited traveling past a flag station. Even partisan Philadelphia had to applaud Matty's triumphant moment, even if they did it in their quiet, conservative way.

It doesn't matter much what happened after that. There was Collins's bad toss of Herzog's grounder, which landed Matty at third and Herzog at second. Yes, and the rapid decline of Plank. The ball now shot aimlessly from his hand and dented Doyle's ribs, jamming the bases. One more merciless, vicious slap, and Plank's story is ended. Fletcher ripped a hopper which flirted over Baker's head, and Mathewson and Herzog were over the platter with two more units for good measure.

What of the slugging Athletics, Baker, Collins and the others? Here they are in the last of the tenth. They have one more chance. A last opportunity to test the steel-ribbed arm of the Peerless Giant. Oldring sent a bouncer which Herzog corraled far back of third. It was a long throw over the diamond and it had to be straight and true. Wiltse's fingered glove pinched it and Oldring was eliminated. Next is Collins. The fielders watch him like a hawk. Matty spins a fadeaway at him and Collins was mystified. The crowd entreated Eddie to show no mercy.

Matty's curves teased the corners of the plate as Collins waited for something he liked. He waited too long and Umpire Connelly called him out on strikes. Collins, usually mild mannered and anything but talky, mumbled something to Connelly which showed that the batter was highly displeased.

And Baker Was the Last.

It was fitting that the last man to face Matty in this struggle should be the heartless wrecker of Giant hopes—Baker. Let him make a home run now if he wants to, who cares? Matty kept the ball far out near the edge of the plate. Baker reached out and caught the ball near the end of his bat. A grounder, a nasty bounder, whistled toward first. As it was hopping over Wiltse's head, "Hooks" leaped up and stayed its wild flight. Larry Doyle was right behind Wiltse and harvested the ball. Wiltse was back on the bag in a jiffy to take the throw, and Baker perished.

A ball game to remember.

HOW THE GIANTS WON.

Mathewson Beat Back the Mackmen at Three Crises.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—A crowd that filled every available bit of seating space, but lacking by several thousands the size of the crowd which viewed the Athletics' first home game in the 1911 series, was on hand when McGraw's crippled Giants took the field against the Mackmen in the second game of the series. With two of the regulars out of the line-up because of severe injuries and another gamely trying to conceal the fact that he was unable to play the outlook appeared gloomy for the Manhattan ball tossers and the vision of four straight victories became greater than ever.

In the early practice the appearance of Snodgrass and Wiltse at first base brought the hosts of New York rooters to a full realization that Merkle's injuries had not been trifling. Snodgrass made no efforts to jump around at the base, hoping thereby to hide the true extent of his injury and thereby get a chance to play. Wiltse was as lively as ever, but his known weakness with the stick made it seem highly unlikely that he would get the call. Meyers had been working out with the New York pitchers and the crowd did not have an inkling that the Chief had been severely injured until the batteries were announced. But McGraw had taken understudy to the Chief in Larry McLean.

McGraw sent out his three remaining trump cards to warm up. On one side was Mathewson, with Tesreau at his left, and Demaree at the other end of the line. The dark day seemed to add something to Tesreau's chance of getting the assignment, but there was a suspicion, amounting almost to certainty, that Mathewson would be the man. With one game on and the Giants in position to suffer even one more setback before starting on their winning way, the time had surely arrived for McGraw to play his best bet. A few minutes before game time the bulky Tesreau and the slender Demaree faded from the picture, and all doubt was dispelled. It was Matty's day, and the veteran must pull the Giants back on even terms, if any real hope for a New York triumph was to remain.

In front of the Athletic bench Eddie Plank was warming up, and the feeling was equally strong that the veteran pitcher of the American League was to clash with the National League's veteran. Carroll Brown, who looks like the third choice of the Mackmen, warmed up at the same time, but he also vanished a few minutes before the game began. It was Plank vs. Matty now to a certainty, and the spectators settled back to prepare for a battle in which the pitching skill was sure to predominate.

The rival field generals, McGraw and Dan Murphy, held a longer conference with the umpires than was held before the opening game in New York. Some question about an overthrown ball evidently caused the delay, but the crowd got no more than a view of the debaters. The question was finally settled, and the umpires took their respective positions—Connolly behind the bat, Rigler on the bases, Klem in left field, and Egan in right field.

The announcement of the batteries drew a cheer from the home crowd for their veteran southpaw, and Matty's reception was well attended to by the crowd of New York rooters. The cheers died quickly, however, to be supplanted by murmurs of surprise and disappointment when it was announced that Snodgrass would play first base and McLean would be behind the bat. The feeling of the players mentioned, but was from the knowledge the announcement conveyed. Both Merkle and Meyers were injured so badly that participation in the game was impossible. To New York followers it was the saddest kind of news that the megaphone man shouted in his harsh tones.

First Inning.

A shift in the New York batting order just before the game brought Herzog up as lead-off man and Shafer dropped to fifth position, which Herzog occupied in the opening game. With Herzog waiting at the plate the game was further delayed while Umpire Connolly ordered that a camera man be removed from his position near the right field line. He departed without further pressure being brought to bear on him and the game was on. Herzog looked over Plank's first three pitches, two being balls and one called a strike, and then hit a fifty that belonged to Eddie Murphy in right field. Collins, with all the anxiety that he showed Tuesday, raced back to right field, waved Murphy back and camped under the loft. Plank pitched wide to Doyle twice and then sent one over for Larry to die an easy death on a fly to Strunk. Fletcher was a strikeout victim, taking a healthy swing after driving two fouls back to the stand.

As the Athletics hurried in from the field as if anxious to pounce on the enemy quickly, the crowd burst out in one loud acclaim for their favorites. They had further cause to cheer a minute later, as while New Yorkers looked blue, Eddie Murphy hit the easiest kind of a grounder to Larry Doyle, and Larry let the ball ooze through his waiting fingers—one of the errors that Larry made quite frequently in his younger days as a major leaguer. Rube Oldring had two strikes called against him quickly, and then he crashed into a curve for a solid single to left field. Burns got the ball on the first bound and held Murphy at second base. The first ball was enough for Eddie Collins. He bunted to Snodgrass and both runners advanced, while Eddie died at first with Doyle covering the bag. Here was the occasion that Philadelphia had been waiting for since the news of Baker's home-run drive was flashed to the rooters twenty-four hours before.

The compiler of notable home runs got a reception such as is usually unleashed only for a victorious General who has waved his big bats carelessly, tossed two away, and walked to the plate. All Quakertown was proud of Baker, and all who could crowd into Shibe Park proved it vocally, with stamping feet, shouts and clapping hands. Baker was facing a master, and after one bad ball, he fouled two, and then struck at a fadeaway. It was New York's turn to yell, and New York went the limit. With Baker on the shelf, Matty's looked easy, and "Stuffy" proved as easy as he looked, flying to Burns on the first pitched ball. Matty had vaulted one big crisis.

Second Inning.

Burns contributed the first of his three strikeouts as an opener for the first inning, and Shafer gave Eddie Murphy an easy chance after a short run to the foul line. Murray was another strikeout victim and the fans began to realize that Eddie Plank's supposed ineffectiveness was a canard.

The Athletics gave Matty even less trouble, only seven pitched balls being necessary. Strunk was easy on a bounder to Doyle, Barry hit the first ball into Burns's hands and Lapp fanned on three straight.

Third Inning.

McLean gave Barry the same sort of a high fly as when he batted for Tesreau Tuesday and then Snodgrass had to show how badly injured he really was. He lined sharply past third for what might have been a double, and then he limped to first base. Matty followed with a line drive to left centre, and Snodgrass hobbled around to third, Matty getting to second on the throw-in. That convinced McGraw that Snodgrass would not do, and he put Wiltse in to [illegible] the injured player. Herzog [illegible] caught at the plate after being chased along the line, Matty got to third, and Herzog to second. Doyle ended the inning with a fly to Oldring.

Matty had another quiet time in the home team's half. Plank got the usual cheer, but Doyle got his grounder, and that ended Plank, Wiltse being at first base in place of Snodgrass. Matty got Murphy's bunt for an easy out at first, and Oldring went out, Herzog to Wiltse, on the first ball.

Fourth Inning.

Fletcher hit the first ball straight at Barry and was an easy out at first. Three straight strikes finished Burns, Baker's bad throw to McInnis gave Shafer a life, but Lapp got Tilly with a good throw to Collins when he tried to steal.

For the Athletics Matty got Collins's bounder and threw him out at first. There was no noise for Baker this time, and he singled sharply off Doyle's glove to right field. He went to second on the hit-and-run play when McInnis hit to Doyle. Matty furnished a surprise by passing Strunk, but Amos was forced at second when Barry hit to Doyle standing on the base.

Fifth Inning.

Murray gave Oldring another easy catch and McLean singled just out of Baker's reach. Wiltse died quickly on strikes and Matty drew a pass, which sent McLean lumbering along to second. A fast hopper to Collins by Herzog ended the inning.

Lapp was an out at first after Doyle made a fancy stop and Plank bounded a hit off Doyle's glove. Burns backed up for a good catch of Murphy's long fly and Oldring forced Plank with a grounder to Fletcher.

Sixth Inning.

Both teams were retired in order in the sixth inning. Plank threw Doyle out, McInnis got Fletcher's high foul near the fence, and Burns hit into Eddie Murphy's waiting hands.

For the Athletics Collins fanned, Fletcher robbed Baker of a hit by a great gloved hand stop and got his man at first. McInnis fanned on three pitched balls.

Seventh Inning.

Both pitchers were still working fine in the seventh, and it was a short inning. Shafer hit an easy fly to Strunk, Barry did not have to move for Murray's lift, and Oldring backed to the bleacher fence to pull down McLean's long fly.

The real fancy playing began in the Athletics' half of this inning and lasted during the remainder of the game. Strunk hit the first ball Matty sent up and Burns made a shoestring catch while running at top speed. Herzog backed up for a safety and got Barry at first. Lapp bounded a hit off Wiltse's glove and Plank lined straight into Fletcher's hands.

Eighth Inning.

Seven pitched balls retired the Giants. Wiltse hit the first one back at Collins for an out at first. Matty hit to right field and Murphy made a wonderful catch, falling as he got the ball, but holding it all the time. Herzog hit the first ball served to him and Strunk made a great catch in right centre.

The first of Wiltse's spectacular stops retired Eddie Murphy and Fletcher threw Oldring out. Then Baker and Collins lined safely to left field, but McInnis hit into Herzog's hands as Charley stood on third and forced Collins for the third out.

Ninth Inning.

The Giants furnished a few rays of hope for their followers in the ninth, but Plank remained their master. After Strunk had raced back to deep centre for Doyle's hoist, Fletcher singled sharply past Barry. Burns walked on four successive pitches, sending Fletcher to second. But Shafer flied to Oldring and Murray lifted to Strunk.

Then came the great chance which the Athletics allowed to escape. Strunk lined past second at mile-a-minute speed, and Barry bunted. Jack had the ball beaten to first anyway, but Doyle made a hurried throw to Wiltse, and the ball rolled to the fence, Strunk racing to third and Barry to second. It appeared that Strunk could have scored on the play, but he pulled up at third.

A hit, an error, or a sacrifice fly would have ended the game. Lapp hit dently caused no

DEFEAT HIT MACK HARD---FULLERTON

Athletics Forced to Use Young Pitchers with Series a Tie, He Points Out.

MATTY THE MIRACLE MAN

His Subduing of Collins and Baker a Triumph of Science—Plank's Hurling Strong.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—One word, Mathewson, tells the story.

But if you want the details you must know that for nine desperately-fought innings the great veteran of the Giants stood alone between a broken and crippled club, staving off defeat three times when it seemed that Mack's sluggers would strike home, and then, after he snatched the game back after it seemed gone, he went to bat in the tenth and delivered the solid drive that sent home the score. After that the Athletics smashed and broke and two more runs came across, but it made no difference, for one run was all Matty needed.

It was a wonderful game, tense in situations, magnificent in the courage and nerve displayed by the two veteran pitchers, Plank and Mathewson, but the crisis was reserved for the finish.

The end of the ninth came with the score all blank, and when Strunk lashed a vicious hit to centre it seemed the beginning of the finish. We admit that we felt a bit weepy, and framed up a story of heartbreak and sympathy. We pictured Mathewson the Mighty, after all his magnificent work, wrecked at the end by the power and force of the younger sluggers. And when Barry bunted and the ball got past Matty, and when Doyle, coming in fast, fired it wild, we almost wept from sympathy.

There were men on second and third, no one out, the crippled Giants in panic, and only Matty left. It was sad. It was pathetic. He had spoiled some of our dope and pitched one of the greatest games of his long career.

Then Matty took a fresh quid of chewing gum and started pitching. He forced Lapp to hit a slow teaser, and Lapp drove a rather difficult bounder inside of first, where Mr. Wiltse, whose shape so much recalls the House of Seventeen or more gables, was subbing.

Wiltse Takes His Time.

Now, in the same dilemma it was about 4 to 1 that Merkle would throw wrong, and, better than that, Snodgrass would heave wild. But Wiltse took all his time, aimed, and fired to the plate and Strunk slid desperately around in front of McLean. It was a fearfully close decision, but the Giants got it, and with runners on first and third Plank went to bat with all Philadelphia screaming the old bromide "Win, &c."

From now on we shall hear the Philadelphia custodians of the second guess saying Connie Mack pulled a bone-headed play in letting Plank bat. Not disputing the fact almost any one could have done better, the fact remains that in three preceding tours to the rubber Plank had surely pounded that old onion. This time he hit toward first again, and again Wiltse, the sub, scooped and shot perfectly to the plate and Barry perished. The crisis was over. Mathewson dropped his slow twisters around the corners of the plate and E. Murphy ended it with a sharp slap into Matty's own hands.

It seemed as if Matty was rather afraid of trusting any of his alleged assistants, and insisted upon doing everything himself. His team mates had failed rather pitifully to bat anything the alleged feeble and broken-down Eddie Plank offered save long Larry McLean, who henceforth will be worthy of notice when he strolls Broadway. Larry had been pelting away at Plank's curve, swarming upon his crossfire, and whacking his speed. And he strode to the plate as if determined to earn his half a player's share of the money. He lunged at one and smashed it beautifully for one base, and then lounged into retirement while the faster Grant ran for him. Wiltse, to add to his contribution toward victory, sacrificed, and Mathewson took the affair into his own hands.

Plank seemed losing the keenness of his speed, but he brought extra pressure to bear and had two strikes on the Giant pitcher when he landed upon one and drove it solidly to left centre, and Grant rode home.

Athletic Infield Crumples.

That blow ended it. The Athletic infield went wrong, and when Herzog bumped a fast one down to Collins, Mathewson, dodging and changing direction, was hit with the ball thrown to force him out, and he went on to third, with Herzog on second. It was all over but the box score. Plank passed Doyle, pitching as if angry, and, to make the Athletics' condition worse, Fletcher's bounder, driven straight at Baker, hurdled high over his head, and two more scurried home.

They played it out, of course, but that was all there was of interest.

The game was remarkable for many things, and more for the pitching than anything else. Mathewson was in superb form, and for him it was a case of brains and courage rather than of arm. With his wonderful control, he worked the corners, drooped his old jacker around, crossed them with his puzzling curve, and held them stopped. In two innings, the first and the third, it seemed almost certain that the Philadelphians would score, and each time he stopped them. Only a few times did he need any assistance, and then the makeshift team behind him gave it eagerly. Once Fletcher contributed a magnificent scoop and throw, and twice Burns made catches of drives that spelled danger.

Against this Plank was pitching close to his great old-time form. He started with a whizzing burst of speed, slowed and began to cross them up with curves and then added his wicked crossfire. From the first it appeared certain that whichever team could score a run would win. They were fighting for just one, and knew it. For seven innings they maintained that killing pace, then both seemed to be wearying and the hitting became freer and freer. But the break was with Mathewson in the finish and, although Plank permitted fewer hits, the honors of the day, even had he been beaten in the ninth, would have belonged to the Giant star.

The way he pitched to Baker and Collins was marvelous. His cunning and judgment, combined with his great control and his constant sneaking of strikes over the corners, stopped them. His was a triumph of science.

Pitchers Spill the Dope.

Both pitchers rather spilled the dope. It is evident they were in much better form than was alleged, and pitched close to the best. The work of the others was very easy, save in a few instances, as the grounds were a bit soggy and the pitching so good few balls were being hit hard. This was well for the Giants, as they presented a strangely broken and misfit organization. McLean was compelled to catch, and after Snodgrass had limped around first for a time he had to quit and let a whole-legged man run, whereupon had a fair chance to score, although five of them managed to get to first.

The Athletics were hitting Matty more and more freely, but he managed to stop them when a hit meant anything.

So far as proving the superiority or inferiority of either team the game means nothing. In figuring baseball we calculate pitching as 42 per cent. of the whole team. Yesterday Matty was about 85 and Plank 80.

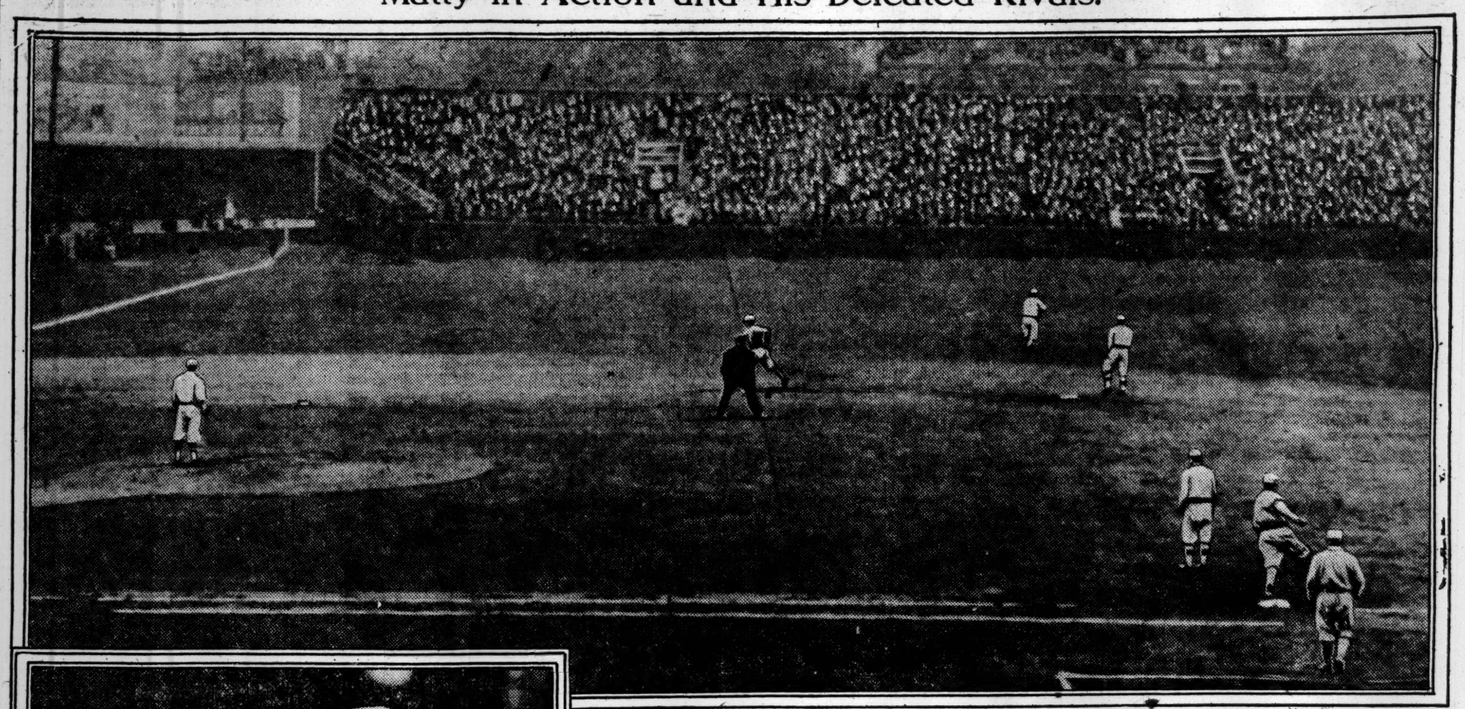
The victory hits Mack hard in the pitching department. He evidently depended upon Bender and Plank taking the first two, then trying his youngsters. Now he must start with the youngsters.

The rain that threatens to prevent tomorrow's doings will give the Athletic pitchers a day of rest, and probably carry the series over Sunday, another rest day.

At the same time the double rest would give McGraw's cripples a chance to get back. In the present crippled condition of his team McGraw cannot expect to win, for, although the subs helped Matty to victory once, they may throw the next one away. So figure it any way you please.

Meyers is badly bunged up and probably out of the series. Merkle and Snodgrass both are very lame. It isn't all a bed of roses, in spite of victory.

Matty in Action and His Defeated Rivals.



MATTY AND THE BAT THAT DID IT
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MATTY ROUNDING FIRST BASE
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AFTER THE WINNING RUNS WERE SCORED — PLANK, THE DEFEATED PITCHER

"MATTY."

His hair is somewhat thinner and his
face more deeply lined,
But he's still the same old Matty, and
he's worth them all combined.
And even mighty Baker, with his
fierce, terrific licks,
Looks like a pigmy batsman when he
faces old "Big Six."

Each team boasts of a pitcher whom
the fans all idolize;
Mack has the speedy Bender, but
Matty is the prize;
Nor can a Quaker clouter that Connie
Mack has found
Dispel our hopes of victory with
Matty on the mound.

Thirteen years he's kept them guessing with his famous fadeaway,
While other twirlers come and go,
our Matty's here to stay;
"The Old Man of the Diamond"
some sneering cynic mocks,
But the Giants have the game on ice
When Matty's in the box.

JOHN J. FINEGAN.

George Wiltse went to first. It would have been a magnificent alibi had the Giants lost, but instead of that Wiltse saved the game twice, made one of the most brilliant plays of the game at the finish, and McLean, after coming near breaking up the game twice with his drive, paved the way to victory with his smash.

There will be much criticism of Mack because of his failure to send in a pinch hitter and make more certain of victory in the ninth. Also there will be a lot of criticism of Connolly for not calling Strunk safe at the plate in the ninth. However, from where I saw it, Strunk was out, and what Mack thinks ought to be pretty good dope.

Against such effective pitching it was hard to tell what the managers were striving to do. Mack evidently planned to get to Matty at the start and cross him to make him guess. Eddie Murphy waited for a time, then smacked a hot one straight at Doyle, who let it break through. Oldring pretended he was going to sacrifice, and after one bluff banged a fierce single to left that looked more than that while en route. I fully expected Collins either to slam the first ball or to repeat Oldring's move and crack the second, but Mack switched again and Collins sacrificed. With two on and in reach and the great Baker up the Quaker crowd howled with joy.

Matty Fans Baker.

Possibly Matty was mean, for instead of permitting another historic home run he twisted the ball around, curved it in slow arcs, and struck Mr. Baker out, thereby jerking some of the laurel leaves out of his new crown.

The Giant hitters at the top were helpless before Plank, but in the third Snodgrass lammed a single to left centre, and retired. With two strikes on him Mathewson called the turn on Plank's pitching and singled hard to left.

And that was about all of the Giant hitting until the tenth, and they never

6,000 FANS WAITING WHEN GATES OPENED

Enterprising Householders Near Shibe Park Built Private Grandstands on Their Roofs.

SPECULATORS EVERYWHERE

Overcome with Excitement Watching Electric Scoreboard, Man Collapses in Street—Dies at Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Braving the drizzle and the fog of the morning, nearly 6,000 people were in line when the gates leading into Shibe Park opened at 11:20 o'clock.

Perhaps a thousand had tickets for the grand stand; the other 5,000 hoped to pay a dollar for the privilege of sitting in the bleacher section. As there were accommodations there for only 4,000, it meant that 1,000 fans, men, women, and boys, were to be disappointed.

There was a policeman every ten feet along the lines, which extended east in Somerset Street to Twentieth and west to Twenty-first. Other long lines moved slowly along Lehigh Avenue. Until the gates opened those in line were permitted to sell their places. After 11:20 o'clock this bartering was stopped. John Gallagher, 2,509 Orkney Street, and John Carson, 2,357 Waterloo Street, arrived at the gates at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Gallagher and Carson sold out shortly before the gates opened. Carson, who had two friends with him to hold places immediately in his rear, sold out all three positions for $5. Gallagher drew down three one-dollar bills for his single place.

About twenty-fifth in the line from the left-field bleacher gate sat a woman well past middle age, comfortably ensconced in a rocking chair. She had with her a coat and a dog, and was wrapped in a blanket of newspapers. She said her name was "None of your business." She wanted to see the game, she said, and intended to, and no one could take her place from her. She had been in line since yesterday afternoon.

Several places ahead of her in the line was Mrs. Florence Gibney, who, with her husband and a friend, had come from Reading yesterday to see the game. The husband and friend stayed in line all night. Mrs. Gibney left them after nightfall and rejoined them this morning.

400 Police on the Scene.

Capt. Tempest was in charge of the police, with 400 picked men under twenty-five Lieutenants. Orders were given to keep motor cars away from the thoroughfares in the immediate vicinity of Shibe Park, except those bearing players, officers of the clubs and other persons who traveled to the park in an official capacity.

Before the gates were opened, a large part of the police detail entered the park. Four Lieutenants and twenty men were placed on duty in each of the stands, and the bluecoats were ordered to suppress any attempt to gamble which they might discover.

Police guards also were placed at the railroad stations at Huntingdon Street, Wayne Junction, and North Philadelphia to prevent accidents and to keep watch for any persons whose presence might not be desired. Detectives from New York and other cities were there to watch for pickpockets, who were to be kept under lock and key until after the game should be finished.

Dwellers in houses along Twentieth and Somerset Streets had prepared in advance to reap their world's series harvest. On top of nearly every roof in the two blocks was erected a small grand stand capable of supporting from twenty to forty persons.

The last bleacher ticket sold was purchased by a motorman of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company at 12:47 o'clock. His conductor, who stood directly behind him, was unable to buy admission.

The police immediately gathered reinforcements as the great crowd of disappointed fans fell out of line formation and made a determined rush for the gates. The officials did not announce till later that there would be no sale of standing room, and the ticketless ones surged about the walls of Shibe Park like besiegers of a walled city.

A rumor that the Somerset gate to the bleachers was to be opened to admit a limited number to standing room in the park brought an excited, jostling crowd about its portals, and gave the police a hard five minutes' battle to clear the sidewalk and street. While the patrolmen were shoving back the crowd from the gate two small boys, using an older companion as a stepladder, gained the top of the wall and got safely within the inclosure.

Ticket Scalpers Everywhere.

Ticket scalpers were everywhere, and they had tickets in plenty. Prices went soaring when it seemed certain that the game would be played. One speculator in Chestnut Street disposed of six two-dollar seats for $30, a clean advance of $8 on each seat. Five dollars for a two-dollar seat was a price frequently reached, and a number of sales of three-dollar seats for $10 were reported.

Scalpers operated outside the grounds. An hour before the game grand stand seats were offered at from $8 to $10 each. As 2 o'clock drew near the price increased.

A quarter of an hour before the game $15 was asked and paid. One man operated from a long gray runabout. Business was booming. His pasteboards were being snapped up at $12 and $15 a throw, when the police spotted him.

In the boxes and grand stand were hundreds of men and women notable in social, municipal, political, and sporting life. The Municipal Government was represented by practically all the heads of departments and their assistants, with the exception of Mayor Blankenburg, who is ill. Gov. Tener came over from New York to witness the game.

"The Athletics are the best and most consistent batting team in either league," declared the Governor, who saw yesterday's game in New York. The Athletics have the jump on New York, but as a former player, I know that baseball is uncertain, and no man can say which team will win the series."

Following every play and move on the Shibe Park diamond by telephone just as closely as the seat holders inside the inclosure, Jack Coombs, pitcher of the Athletics, who is confined at the University Hospital, saw the second game in a picture of words sent over the wire by Connie Mack's son, direct from the field.

Disappointed because he was unable to attend to-day's game, the police say, Frank Gray, 23 years old, Ruth Street and Hart Avenue, attempted to kill himself.

Overcome with excitement while watching an electric score board at Broad Street and Columbia Avenue, John Sherrick, 46 years old, 612 Norris Street, collapsed on the sidewalk, expiring a few minutes later at the entrance of St. Joseph's Hospital.

LINE FORMS AT POLO GROUNDS.

Crowd in Raincoats, Under Umbrellas, and on Soap Boxes.s

The line at the Polo Grounds began to form at 6 o'clock last night, when John J. Gerard, 16 years old, living at 117 East 128th Street, obtained the first position. He was well prepared to defy the weather by wearing oilskin hat and coat and rubber boots. He announced his intention of staying at the head of the line until the sale of bleacher seats for to-day's game began. The second man in line was William Farrell of 305 West 147th Street, who was quickly followed by others. At midnight nearly 100 persons were in line, while many others are waiting in nearby cafés and restaurants ready to rush out and take up their positions in line should a rush come before daylight.

Shortly before 8 o'clock two women joined the line, but the heavy shower, which fell about an hour later, drove them away. They had not returned at a late hour last night.

Many of the fans in line brought camp stools, soap boxes, and other seats. Most of them wore rain coats or carried umbrellas.

Inspector Titus detaile dtwenty-five policement for duty, but thre iservices had not been required up to midnight. This squad will be increased to seventy-five by daylight. Those in line spent some time singing popular songs.

Detectives Gorman and Madison of the New York Central Railroad stopped all freight trains before they reached New York at 148th Street. They found seven boys on the roof of a freight car. Their ages were from 13 to 17 years and three gave Yonkers as their home and four said they came all the way from Buffalo to see the baseball game. They were taken to the 152d Street Station House and from there to the Children's Society.

SCOREBOARD FANS HAPPY.

Thousands Root for Matty in Front of Times Bulletins.

Fifteen thousand stay-at-home fans blocked Broadway and Seventh Avenue, north of Forty-third Street, yesterday, and followed the progress of the game in Philadelphia, through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES's electric scoreboard. The crowd was packed shoulder to shoulder from a point just under the scoreboard in Forty-third Street to a point well past Forty-fourth Street, while every inch of space in Forty-third Street, both east and west of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, was jammed back to the very last point from which the scoreboard was visible.

The crowd assembled early, and from the moment that Herzog led off for the Giants until Matty won his own game in the tenth inning there was no thinning of the ranks in that army of enthusiasts. Everybody joined in the demonstration that followed when Frank Baker was thrown out in the tenth and the Giants were thereby returned victors.

The fact that the veteran Matty was in the box for New York added to the partisanship of the crowd, at least half rooting for a Gotham triumph, not alone because the team was New York's, but also because Matty was doing the twirling. But it was also a just crowd, and there was generous praise for Plank, the great forty-year-old left hander, who for nine innings had held the Giants scoreless.

The first inning produced no cheering so far as the Giants were concerned, for it was one, two, three, and on all sides was heard the comment that "Plank was in form." The Athletics in this inning did not do much to encourage the crowd, and a groan went up when Murphy, following a fumble by Doyle, got his base. Then Oldring singled, and there was more misery. Then came the chance for the first cheer, when Collins went out. After Collins came Baker, and there was a great demonstration when the home-run terror swung at three of Matty's curves and sat down for the second out. McInnis kept the cheering going by lining out to Burns, and the Giant rooters breathed easy again.

It was in New York's half of the tenth inning that Times Square's monster crowd got its chance to jump, yell, shout, and cut up. It was one big, glorious celebration, and when the inning ended and the score was 3 to 0 in favor of New York the crowd went wild.

Capt. Cray of the Traffic Squad was in command of the police in Times Square, and kept the lanes of traffic open, at the same time so placing the crowd that everybody could see the score board and could understand the story that the electric lights told so well.

In Herald Square and down in Park Row were other great crowds, who watched the play of the Giants and cheered like mad when the score boards told the final story of a 3-to-0 victory and another bunch of feathers in Matty's cap.

BAD WEATHER BALKS TIMES COURSE TEST

Gilpatric and Hall Unable to Make Contemplated Flight from Governors Island.

BIG FUTURE FOR AVIATION

Manager of Wright Memorial Meet Says Aeroplane Business Will Rival Auto Industry in Ten Years.

J. Guy Gilpatric, the aviator, and J. R. Hall, manager of the meet at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, arranged by the Aeronautic Society to commemorate the late Wilbur Wright's first flight in a power-driven aeroplane, were unable to fly from Governor's Island yesterday over part of the course for THE NEW YORK TIMES's Aerial Derby, as they had planned. This was because of atmospheric conditions. They spent most of the morning in preparing for their flight. Mr. Gilpatric brought his military aeroplane from the aviation field at Hempstead Plains early in the day. Brig. Gen. Barry, Commander of the Department of the East, gave permission for them to start and land on the large field at the south of Governor's Island.

Mr. Gilpatrick had intended to carry Mr. Hall up the East River, back and around the Battery, and up the Hudson and back, a distance of some thirty miles. Mr. Gilpatric arrived on Governors Island soon after his aeroplane was wheeled from the ferryboat to the parade ground, south of Castle William. An inspection of it revealed that it was in need of some overhauling, as wires had rusted and the supports had been weakened. These repairs were made, and in the afternoon Mr. Gilpatric and Mr. Hall waited until darkness fell, hoping for a chance to get away, but they were disappointed.

Mr. Hall issued this statement yesterday in answer to questions which have come up since the announcement of the Wright memorial meet and the race around Manhattan Island, for which THE NEW YORK TIMES has offered prizes of $2,250, revived interest in aviation in this country:

Some one has asked "What is the matter with aviation?" and I answer, nothing!

Aviation now is merely the germ of a great transportation system of the future. It is but the acorn or a great oak—the seed from which must come the real substance. For the acorn to grow into the mammoth oak, requires time, and for our present aviation to grow into a great aerial transportation system requires time. It must be remembered that the most substantial things in life require the most time to develop, and those things which grow up rapidly as a rule go down just as rapidly. Sudden expansion means sudden explosion.

Who would compare the mushroom, which springs up in a night, with the solidity and usefulness of the giant oak which requires generations to mature? Those people who have gone into the aeronautical movement thinking that they were going to make fortunes in a month or a year are going to be disappointed and are likewise going to drop out of the movement quickly, but those who have entered the movement for the purpose of being in the foremost ranks of progress and helping to develop that which will eventually be the world's greatest industry, will not only enjoy the satisfaction that usually comes to those who are patient and unselfish, but will also be rewarded with financial returns commensurate with the energy and ability exercised in the development of the industry. It is much better for the movement anyway that the weaklings should depart, and that only those with strength and perseverance remain to carry on the work.

Statistics of the aeronautical movement for the last four years prove conclusively that aviation from every conceivable viewpoint has progressed not only continuously and substantially but in comparison its ratio of development has been even greater than the railroad, steamboat, or automobile industries in the same length of time in their infancies.

It is but a few short years back that the automobile industry underwent the same stage of development as the flying machine industry is undergoing at present, and the weaklings were dropping out by the hundreds, claiming that there was no future for the automobile; but those with foresight, patience, courage, and energy remained to prove that there was a future for the automobile and to reap rich rewards for their labors.

It is safe to say that within ten years the flying machine industry will have eclipsed in scope the automobile industry.

Here are the names of the aviators who have entered for the race around Manhattan Island: C. Mervin Wood, with a military scout monoplane; J. Guy Gilpatric, with a 80-horse power monoplane; Cecil Paoli, with a 60-horse power biplane; Allen Adams, with a military type of aeroplane; George Mestach, with an 80-horse power machine; Walter Johnson and Frank Brunside, aviators selected books for their children. The commencement of the programme will be in Springfield, Mass. Book exhibits showing the best that our publishers produce each twelve-month are to be given in the larger cities. Smaller exhibits are planned for smaller cities.

Germany will be represented by a Schneider biplane, driven by Capt. W. Walb. Arch Freeman has entered a biplane. He is the first aviator in America to drop bombs on coast defenses and battleships. Ray Benedict, an aviator, who is noted for his daring exhibition flights, has also entered for the race. He and Williams are already on the field at Oakwood Heights preparing their machines for the race.

The last two entries announced by Mr. Hall were Harold Kanter, who will arive this week from Europe, and J. H. Jewell. Mr. Jewell is a Staten Island youth who raced for some time under the name of Jack Gordon. His family, which is well known on Staten Island, objected, so it is said, to his taking up aviation, and for that reason he raced and exhibited under the name of Gordon until his family consented to his appearing under his own name.

Capt. Walb, the German aviator, has been making practice flights on Long Island for some days. His Schneider machine, differing from aeroplanes made in this country, is expected to attract much attention in the flight around Manhattan.

The Race Committee of the Aeronautic Society will hold its final meeting, in the rooms of the society in the Engineering Building in West Thirty-ninth Street, to-morrow night. At this meeting the members of the committee which is to lay out the course, decide on emergency landing places and fix the stations for observers, will confer with the aviators. Each air pilot will have a chart, giving him the landmarks to guide him over the course, the points where controls will be established and observers stationed. The Aeronautical Society is determined that no room for controversy as to the race shall exist.

Mr. Hall said yesterday that cutting corners would disqualify contestants. At each point of control the observers will be in touch by telephone with the Judge's stand in the aviation field at Oakwood Heights. They will report the passing of each aeroplane by number, and upon their report the time of covering the course and the standing of the aeronauts will be based. Mr. Hall said that Earle Ovington, one of the first American aviators, would have a final say in deciding the winner of the race. Mr. Ovington has not notified the Race Committee whether he will consent to be a judge.

Officials of the Aeronautic Society are anxious to obtain the services of Mr. Ovington, for they believe that there is no one better qualified in this country to judge an aero race than he is. He has made many noted flights, and has covered part of the present course.

The announcement that Miss Ruth Rodman Law, the only woman who has come forward to take part in the meet would fly, has attracted much attention, and Mr. Hall received many letters yesterday congratulating him upon obtaining her as an exhibitor. Miss Law, said Mr. Hall, is one of the best skillfull gliders that this country has seen.

WOULD LIMIT STREET SIGNS.

We Are Far Behind Other Countries in Bill Posting, Dr. Haney Says.

Unsightly street advertising displays were criticised by Dr. James Parton Haney, Director of art in the city high schools, in an address last night on "Artistic Advertising in Europe," before the Municipal Art Society at the annual meeting of that organization in the National Arts Club, at 119 East Nineteenth Street. Many examples of poster work by foreign artists were exhibited.

"That billboards have become a nuisance is primarily because, as a nation, we are still in the process of learning what is the meaning of good taste in street advertising," said Dr. Haney. "We are a great industrial people, and yet without a great industrial art. Our lack of taste makes itself evident in our willingness to submit to abuses in advertising displays, which abroad are prohibited by stringent law.

"One of the last acts of the late Mayor Gaynor was to receive from a committee appointed by him in 1912 a report on the billboard and its regulation. The trenchant report of this Mayor's Billboard Committee tells succinctly where the trouble lies in our inability to regulate the disposition to plaster every blank wall and to build structures for glaring signs on every available roof-top.

"The city may obtain large revenue from proper control and regulation of street advertising, on the plan of Berlin, which receives a revenue of $95,000 from this source. Even South America is ahead of us in this respect. The city of Buenos Ayres obtains $100,000 from street advertising taxes. Compared with this our advertising licenses to disfigure the streets bring in but a trifle in city revenue."

'FEWER AND BETTER BOOKS.'

That Is the Slogan of the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau.

Interesting facts about the movement to insure better books in this country were given at the monthly luncheon yesterday, in the Grand Hotel, of the Publishers' Advertising Managers' Club, by Richard B. G. Gardner, manager of the recently created Publishers' Co-operative Bureau.

The bureau, he said, was the result of a wide-spread feeling on the part of many of our prominent educators, and of thinking people generally, that a greater stimulation of book-reading is a necessary step in the advancement of education in this country, and our national as well as individual welfare.

Twenty-two prominent publishing houses in New York, Philadelphia and Boston were working, he said, in this great cause for the common good.

"Fewer and better books," he asserted, had become almost a slogan, and aside from the question of any commercial interest, no one other than the publishers was in better position to understand the exact existing conditions and to provide the remedy.

Plans are under way for a country-wide campaign, taking in practically every important city in the United States. Much of the bureau's initiatory work will be modeled to bring parents to a realization of the value of well-selected books for their children. The commencement of the programme will be in Springfield, Mass. Book exhibits showing the best that our publishers produce each twelve-month are to be given in the larger cities. Smaller exhibits are planned for smaller cities.

TRAIN IN DITCH, 20 HURT.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Flier Derailed in Montana.

FORSYTH, Mon., Oct. 8.—Twenty persons were injured, four of them seriously, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company's east-bound Olympian train was wrecked forty miles west of here to-day. A relief train was sent from Miles City.

The train was traveling, it was said, at high speed, and every car went into the ditch. The cause of the derailment has not been ascertained.

Tremendous reductions in
Motor Raincoats
for Men, Women & Boys

Remainder of *last season's* stock at a fabulous sacrifice of prices

Men's $15 & $20 Raincoats reduced to $7.50
Made of spun poplin cloth, in two shades of tan and gray. A thoroughly rubberized fabric that will keep out the rain. Slashed pockets and collar that buttons close to neck.

Women's $42.50 Raincoats reduced to $10
Made of rubberized Italian silk, with Raglan or inset sleeves, belted and plain. Gray, blue, tan, white and black. Also, French Cashmere rubberized raincoats, in long loose model, collar and cuffs strapped with velvet.

Boys' $10 Raincoats reduced to $3
Made of fine grade twilled rubberized fabrics, in tan and drab shades. Suitable for boys of 4 to 16 years.

Motor Department—Sixth Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

SULZER EVIDENCE ENDS; GOVERNOR NOT TESTIFYING

Continued from Page 1.

honor in this State might be adopted by a two-thirds vote.

On the other hand, should he resign and his lawyers succeed in establishing their contention that his resignation would place him beyond the reach of impeachment, it would place him in a position to again go before the people as a candidate for public office. Mr. Sulzer during his recent days of trouble told his friends that he had been buoyed up by the assurance that public sentiment was with him.

With Mr. Sulzer silent, his defense hinges almost entirely on the testimony given by Louis A. Sarecky, his former confidential secretary, who submitted to the ordeal of the witness chair in an effort to shield his chief. Cool and combative, under a most gruelling cross-examination by John B. Stanchfield, Sarecky occupied the stand during the entire morning session and the greater part of the afternoon. When finally excused he seemed as cool and unruffled as when he took the stand yesterday. To friends in the Capitol corridors he expressed the opinion that he had made a good witness, and that after his testimony no further explanation was needed.

Only a Drop in the Bucket.

While Mr. Sarecky assumed full responsibility for the administration of all the campaign contributions that found their way into his personal account with the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, this amount, aggregating about $12,500, was merely a drop in the bucket of opulence that Mr. Sulzer enjoyed while the campaign cash was flowing into his coffers.

Here are some of the contributions received by Mr. Sulzer himself and suppressed from his sworn statement to the Secretary of State, regarding which, the testimony of Mr. Sarecky did not vouchsafe a syllable of explanation: Allan A. Ryan, $10,000; Gen. Edward T. Meany, $10,000; Herbert H. Lehman, $5,000; George W. Crossman, $2,500; Charles A. Kohler, $2,000; Richard Croker, Jr., $2,000; Henry Morgenthau, $1,000; Theodore W. Myers, $1,000; Frank V. Strauss Company, $1,000; John T. Dooling, $1,000; Abram I. Elkus, $500; John Lynn, $500; Frank M. Patterson, $500; Duncan W. Peck, $500; John W. Cox, $300; George C. Hawley, $250; William Hoffman, $250; Mark Potter, $200; August Luchow, $200; Lyman A. Spaulding, $100; Edward F. O'Dwyer, $100; Harvey C. Garber, $100; Lewis J. Conlan, $100.

Damaging Admissions.

Mr. Sarecky answered readily, and sometimes even flippantly, the questions put to him by Mr. Stanchfield. Subtly he was led into making a number of admissions deemed to be damaging to the respondent. It appeared from Mr. Sarecky's testimony, for instance, that, though he had drawn up the Sulzer statement of campaign contributions at Mr. Sulzer's own request, Mr. Sulzer never told him of any of the large gifts he had received from such wealthy contributors as Mr. Ryan, Gen. Meany, Richard Croker, Jr., Henry Morgenthau, Theodore W. Myers, and others.

Sarecky admitted that on his part he had never confided to Mr. Sulzer the amounts he received and deposited with the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, with the sole exception of the $5,000 check for $2,500. Another admission by Mr. Sarecky was that, aside from something like $1,000, Mr. Sulzer never had handed over to him as campaign Treasurer any of the moneys received by him personally.

The witness admitted that, although familiar with the provisions of the Corrupt Practices act, he had destroyed all records of campaign receipts and expenditures—memorandum book, memorandum sheets, cancelled checks, check book and stubs, and bills. He admitted having failed to include in his list of campaign contributions the checks and currency received from the brewing interests.

Regarding the $2,500 contribution from Jacob H. Schiff, which he personally received, he admitted that he could not "think of a single reason" for leaving it out of the sworn statement of campaign contributions.

"I knew that Mr. Schiff would be classed as representing Wall Street and the interests?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I looked upon him as a philanthropist," said Mr. Sarecky.

Mr. Stanchfield asked the witness if in his rough pencil draft of the campaign statement which was submitted to Mr. Selzer the Schiff contribution had been included. Sarecky said it had not. He added in response to another question that the rough draft had been destroyed when the final statement was completed. When asked why he had destroyed every record relating to his administration of moneys received for the campaign fund of Mr. Sulzer, the witness answered: "For the simple reason that I had no use for them."

"But didn't you know that there were legal regulations safeguarding the receipts and expenditures of candidates for public office?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"In a general way, I did," said Sarecky.

Funds Not Accounted For.

Sarecky declared he had received and deposited in the Mutual Alliance Trust Company to his own account about $12,500 of the Sulzer contributions. Of this amount he accounted for the expenditure of $7,724. Pressed for an explanation of the disposition of the balance, he said he had paid between $800 and $900 to settle a judgment obtained against Sulzer in Seattle. Besides he had spent approximately $750 for mailing Sulzer's Short Speeches throughout the United States. Sarecky said he was "utterly unable" to account for additional expenditures.

To a query by a Senator the witness answered that when the campaign was over there was only $60 left in his Mutual Alliance Trust Company account.

"The Governor said to me, 'Buy yourself a suit of clothes with it,' said the witness.

Hennessy's Evidence Ruled Out.

The closing of the taking of testimony by the defense, which began only yesterday morning, was announced by Mr. Herrick immediately after Presiding Judge Cullen had refused to admit into evidence a story of alleged graft, involving Duncan W. Peck, Superintendent of Public Works, who testified early in the trial that Mr. Sulzer had asked him to deny under oath that he had made a $500 campaign contribution.

This story, counsel announced, they proposed to prove through John A. Hennessy, Mr. Sulzer's special investigator and personal friend, who was called to the stand. Hennessy's testimony would show two things, Attorney Hinman said. One was that Peck, knowing that if Mr. Sulzer remained in office he would be removed, had an ulterior motive in testifying against him; the other, that Mr. Sulzer had faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

"We offer to show," pleaded Mr. Hinman, "that Duncan W. Peck when he went on the witness stand the other day knew that an investigation of his department was being made, that frauds were being discovered therein, and that if the respondent remained in office Peck must go."

"The purpose of the Hennessy testimony already has been served by the summing up of Mr. Hinman," observed Mr. Brackett of counsel for the managers, as Hennessy stepped down from the witness stand without being questioned.

Hugh J. Reilly, the Cuban contractor, whose friend Mr. Sulzer was while he was in Congress, told of $26,000 he had loaned Mr. Sulzer during the campaign period last Fall. His testimony was introduced with a view of offsetting the assertion on the part of the prosecution taht the large amounts of currency which Mr. Sulzer has been shown to have employed in his various stock transactions were proceeds from campaign gifts.

Rebutal Brief and Futile.

The rebuttal by the prosecution was of short duration and little effect. It lasted less than twenty minutes all told, and few of the witnesses called were allowed to testify for the purposes for which they had been called by the Managers.

Webb Floyd, President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, where Sarecky had his account and deposited contributions to the Sulzer campaign, was the first witness. Isidor J. Kresel, of counsel fully that much in New York City. Well, he said perhaps he would do a little better by me a little later on; that he had lots of trouble on his hands just then. I said I knew that, and that that was one of the reasons why I had not talked to him about the matter before—that I did not wish to inflict my troubles on him. Then he said he would look around and see if there was any particular place he could get for me. I told him that Mr. Hennessy had suggested a place for me in the Bureau of Deportation in New York City, and I asked whether he would consent to my being appointed to the place, whether he would recommend me for the appointment. He said he would take that up with me a little later. That was all the conversation we had."

"Any further talk?"

"I don't think I had another talk with the Governor about that place until the day I was appointed."

Sarecky said he never had talked with Mr. Sulzer about the requirements of the office. He said he knew there had been some correspondence to exempt the position from Civil Service examination.

Mr. Stanchfield asked whether the witness had had any further conversation with Mr. Sulzer between that time and the time he appeared before the Frawley Committee. Sarecky said he had not, and he had not told Mr. Sulzer he had been subpoenaed.

"What?" cried Mr. Stanchfield, "Didn't you testify before the Frawley Committee that you had seen him and told him about the subpoena?"

"I don't remember what I said. If you have the record there I could refresh my memory."

"Your memory is pretty good, isn't it?"

"On some subjects," replied Sarecky, with a smile.

Judge Cullen directed the witness to answer to the best of his recollection.

"My best recollection, your Honor, is that I may have told him," replied Sarecky at last. Presently, after Mr. Stanchfield had read his testimony from the record of the Frawley Committee, Sarecky admitted that he had spoken to Mr. Sulzer about the subpoena. He recalled that John A. Hennessy was present at the time, the conversation taking place in a private room off the Executive Chamber.

"Now, tell us what was said," said Mr. Stanchfield.

Sulzer Asked if He Felt Nervous.

"I do not remember the exact language. I was asked whether I was nervous or whether I was afraid of appearing before the committee. I said 'No.' That was about all that was said at that time, I think."

Q.—Who asked you whether you were nervous about appearing before the Frawley committee? A.—The Governor did.

Q.—Did the Governor say anything as to why you should be nervous? A.—No. He simply asked me smilingly. I think I smiled and said 'No.'"

Mr. Sarecky smiled again, apparently to show his inquisitor how it looked.

Mr. Stanchfield proceeded to try to find out who got Mr. Marshall, Mr. Sulzer's counsel, to be counsel for Sarecky at that crisis. Sarecky admitted that he had seen Mr. Marshall before, but he denied having talked with Mr. Marshall about his subpoena or on that day.

"When did you first see him about this matter?" inquired Judge Cullen.

"Oh, that was after I had appeared before the Frawley Committee," replied the young man. Mr. Stanchfield continued the examination.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I think at Saranac Lake.

Q.—At whose suggestion? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you go to Saranac Lake to consult him professionally? A.—I went there to discuss with him the Frawley Committee.

Q.—And whether you could be compelled to appear and testify?

Judge Cullen—That is confidential between him and his counsel. He is not obliged to say.

Q.—Don't you know the Governor telegraphed Mr. Marshall as to whether or not he would see you at Saranac Lake? A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—Will you tell me now who suggested to you that you go there? A.—I don't recollect. I was told he was there.

Q.—By whom? A.—I don't remember whether it was the Governor or Mr. Hennessy.

Q.—They told you to go to Saranac Lake and see Mr. Marshall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On July 30, the same day you had this talk with the Governor and Mr. Hennessy? A.—I think it was, yes, Sir.

Q.—You did refuse to answer on the 30th? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you testified you refused on the advice of counsel, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the counsel was Louis Marshall?

"Silly Chosen Words."

Harvey D. Hinman objected. Mr. Stanchfield read from the record of the Frawley Committee this testimony given by Sarecky:

Q.—Was Mr. Marshall the attorney who advised you? A.—He was the attorney that advised me.

"Now, did you see Mr. Marshall?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

The witness glanced at the counsel for the defense, then "I did not," he said.

Q.—And when you made this answer before the Frawley committee that he was the counsel who advised you, did you mean that you were acting upon an opinion of his that you had read, not intended for you? A.—I do not think the opinion was rendered for any one in particular. It was rendered to cover the situation. I was governed by that. That was what I intended to convey when I said I followed his advice.

Q.—Your answer was, "He was the attorney that advised me," was it not? A.—Well, they were silly chosen words. That is all I can say. I meant to convey that I followed his advice. I don't think I ever saw his opinion.

"Do you know to whom he rendered an opinion?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I think it was to the Governor."

"Who conveyed to you, directly or indirectly, the substance of that opinion, if you never saw it?"

"Mr. Hennessy did."

"And was that in the conversation that you had on the 30th in the presence of the Governor?"

"No, no. I had seen Mr. Hennessy before I saw the Governor," replied the witness quickly.

Mr. Stanchfield thereupon had read some of Sarecky's testimony before the Frawley Committee, in which he swore that no one had recommended the counsel to him. Sarecky admitted the testimony, but insisted that he had told the truth in saying that he did not see Mr. Marshall before he went on the witness stand before the Frawley Committee.

Saw Floyd About Subpoena.

"I want to go back with you for a moment," said Mr. Stanchfield, "to Mr. Webb Floyd, President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company. Did you call upon Mr. Floyd late in July and ask him whether the Mutual Alliance Trust Company or any of its employes or officers had been subpoenaed before the Frawley Committee?"

"I did," replied Sarecky.

"And did you ask him not to obey that subpoena?"

"I think I did ask him that."

"On your own volition?"

"Some one suggested it to me."

"Was it Mr. Sulzer?"

"No, Sir; he didn't."

"Was there any talk in the presence of Gov. Sulzer about the Mutual Alliance Trust Company having been subpoenaed before the Frawley Committee?"

"No, Sir; not to my knowledge."

Mr. Stanchfield now took up the campaign contributions. He wanted to know whether, in Mr. Sulzer's former campaigns for public office, he had filed statements of campaign contributions and expenditures. Mr. Sarecky said Mr. Sulzer had. He said he might have done the typewriting on those statements, but he never had gotten them up himself.

Mr. Stanchfield asked him if he would sign the name "William Sulzer" four times to a piece of paper and next to it as many times, "Wm. Sulzer," the form he had written in court yesterday. The object of this experiment in chirography was not divulged and Mr. Hinman offered an objection to the witness writing "William" in full. It was too late. Sarecky was writing the names as directed. The paper was marked in evidence.

Threw Away His Records.

"Now, in the Fall of 1912, you told Mr. Hinman yesterday, a Campaign Committee was formed to receive contributions for Mr. Sulzer," said Mr. Stanchfield. "Did it keep any books?"

"No, sir, the only records were what I kept."

"Where are those?"

"I threw them away."

"Who composed that committee?"

"A number of the Governor's personal friends. I don't remember all of them. There were Col. Bacon, Gov. Spriggs, Samuel Bell Thomas, Mr. Hanify, Major Farro, Mr. Frankenstein, and, I think Dr. Serowitz and Dr. Glicksman. An informal meeting was held a few days after the Governor was nominated."

Q.—Were minutes of that meeting taken down by you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is there any record that you were ever elected Treasurer of any committee? A.—I don't know. I was selected as Treasurer at a meeting. I do not believe there was ever any record.

Q.—Did you keep a memoranda of receipts? A.—I kept a little memorandum book of all money that came in, and all that was disbursed. I started to keep it in that book.

"Did you continue to keep it?" asked the Presiding Judge.

"No, sir, I did not."

"Where is that book?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I threw it away," said Sarecky.

"What did you throw it away for?"

"I had no further use for it."

"Is that the best answer you can give me?"

"It is the truthful answer—that I had absolutely no use for it. I threw it away just before I came up to Albany, or probably the first part of January."

"Where did you throw it?"

"In the waste basket."

Q.—How long did you continue to keep it? A.—I think for two or three days, may be a little longer.

A Daily Memorandum Sheet.

After that, Sarecky said, he kept a daily memorandum sheet. The work piled up so fast that he did not have time to transfer the accounts from the sheets to the book, but he kept the sheets to the end of the campaign.

"Where are these sheets?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I threw them away with the book," replied Sarecky.

"So that you have thrown away, as you say, every written evidence of moneys that you received and moneys that you paid out in connection with this campaign?"

"To the best of my recollection, I think I did."

"The only remaining evidence, then, as to the contributions to the Governor during this campaign are contained in the bound volumes of which you spoke yesterday; those over at the Executive Mansion?"

"The only evidence of which I know."

Q.—Did you have an account at any financial institution other than the Mutual Alliance Trust Company? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any in New Jersey? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You knew that the receipt of money and the disbursement of money were very carefully guarded by law? A.—I knew there were statutory regulations on the subject.

Sarecky testified that he used to open the mail of Mr. Sulzer and take out such checks as were contained in it, but that he did not show them to Mr. Sulzer. The only time there was discussion of checks between them, he said was when Mr. Sulzer occasionally handed him a check. The only one he could recall that was so discussed, he said, was the check for $200 from Cornelius Pinckney, who has testified that Mr. Sulzer said he wasn't going to account for it and whom Sarecky contradicted yesterday. Sarecky recalled also one cash contribution of not more than $500 which he said Mr. Sulzer handed him, and he had a "shadowy notion" of one other of from $100 to $250 the donor of which he couldn't recollect.

No More Than Three Checks.

"Are you positive," asked the Presiding Judge, "that there were no more than those three checks?"

"To the best of my memory, that was all."

"Now, when you made this statement, which was filed," said Mr. Stanchfield, "did you have either the original deposit slips or any copies of them in your possession?"

The witness said he had not.

"Do you know that as a matter of fact the names of the contributors on this statement follow practically the order of the deposits upon the slips?"

Sarecky said he did not know that.

"What memoranda did you have before you when you made up the statement?"

"Those daily memorandum sheets."

"Anything else?"

"I am trying to think," said Sarecky. "I think I had my check book before me, too. I am not sure."

"Did you have presented to you bills for payment?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Where are those bills?"

"If I am not mistaken, I threw those away, too."

"Did you ever have any talk with the Governor on the subject of leaving out from this statement certain names?"

"No, Sir, I did not."

Doelger's Gift Omitted.

Mr. Stanchfield requested the witness to read the names of campaign contributors listed under Oct. 14 on the sworn statement and the names under the same date on the deposit slips of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company. The first name on the deposit slip was that of Peter Doelger, who gave $200 and whose name was not on the list in the sworn statement.

"Peter Doelger is one of the big brewers in New York, isn't he?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I don't know. I think he is."

"Look at that statement you prepared and find Peter Doelger's name," directed the lawyer.

Sarecky looked over the statement.

"I do not see it here," he said.

"How did the name of Peter Doelger, the brewer, happen to be omitted from your statement?"

"I suppose it was accidental. When I made up my statement I didn't have all the sheets before me. I thought I had. Some of them were missing, and I could not account for every one of the items that went into my bank account."

"You are quite sure that that is the correct explanation?" asked Mr. Stanchfield with a smile.

"That is the only explanation which occurred to me having omitted it."

"Read on from the names on the deposit slip," said Mr. Stanchfield. The witness read the names of Hugo Haupt, J. E. Gander & Co., Nelson Smith, John Armstrong, Morris Tekulsky—.

Other Brewers Omitted.

"Wait a minute," interrupted Mr. Stanchfield, "did you hear the testimony here about Mr. Tekulsky's being once President of the Liquor Dealers' Association? Turn to the statement and find Mr. Morris Tekulsky's name."

Again Sarecky looked over the statement.

"No, his name isn't on," he announced finally.

"Why isn't that name there?"

"I do not know. It was not put on."

"And still you say there was no conference between you and the Governor upon the propriety of omitting those names?"

"I do."

Q.—I call your attention to a deposit slip under date of Oct. 24, what is the name on the first deposit that occurs upon that slip? A.—S. Uhlman, $300.

Q.—He is a brewer, isn't he? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Well, find his deposit on your statement? A.—It is not on.

Q.—Can you tell us why that was omitted? A.—For the same reason, I suppose, as the others.

Mr. Stanchfield then called the witness's attention to the deposit slip for Oct. 30, 1912, and had him admit that it was made out in his handwriting, although the names of the persons making out the checks were put on it subsequently by one of the trust company's employes.

"On that deposit slip appears a contribution of $100 from Bird S. Coler. Find that on the statement."

Again the scrutiny of the statement and again, "I don't find it here."

Q.—Mr. Bird S. Coler had been a candidate for Governor for New York, hadn't he? A.—I think he was, yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you omit his name from that statement? A.—His name might have appeared on one of those slips which I did not have before me when I made up this statement here. I say some of those sheets were missing.

Q.—How did it get on to the slip if you didn't have the sheet? A.—It did get on the sheet, but that sheet was missing.

"Is that the only excuse you can give?" asked Judge Cullen sharply.

"That is the only excuse I can give for omitting it from this statement," replied the witness.

"What I want to know," said Mr. Stanchfield, "is how could you make up that list of deposits and not have the names from the sheet from which you made it?"

"I am trying to tell you," said Sarecky.

"The point is this," explained Judge Cullen, "He wants to know why shouldn't all of them be there or none. That is the point he wants to know—why didn't you lose them all?"

"If you will permit me, I will explain," said Sarecky. "When we received checks I made a memorandum on these sheets. A deposit slip was made out from these checks, too. But a check might be on one day's sheet and another check appear on the following day's sheet."

"But they all appear on the deposit slip under the same day."

"Yes, when we received checks after banking hours we necessarily had to keep them until the following day, but the receipt would be marked on that day's sheet."

Mr. Stanchfield also had the witness pick out of the deposit slip for Nov. 4 a contribution of $500 from Tammany District Leader Thomas E. Rush, and seek in vain for it on the campaign statement.

"There is no explanation other than that it is the same as the rest," said Sarecky.

Schiff Check "Not Here."

Then Mr. Stanchfield came to the check for $2,500 from Jacob H. Schiff, which was made payable to Sarecky's order and delivered to him by a messenger from Mr. Schiff's office. Mr. Stanchfield had Sarecky pick out the entry of the check on the deposit slip for Oct. 15 and admit that he knew of no other $2,500 contribution he had received.

"Now, will you find for me on your statement of campaign receipts the check of Mr. Schiff?"

Sarecky again looked over the statement, then announced: "It is not on here."

"Now, that deposit slip was made out by you?"

"It was."

"And $2,500 was far and away the largest contribution that came into your possession during that campaign?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, you knew in a general way that Mr. Schiff would be classed in political circles as representing Wall Street and the interests?" said Mr. Stanchfield.

"No, I regarded him more as a philanthropist," replied the witness.

Q.—Mr. Sarecky, do you mean to say seriously, living in New York, that you look upon Mr. Schiff as a philanthropist and not a financier? A.—I look upon him as both.

Q.—Very well. You know of his firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co? A.—I knew of them.

Q.—And as a matter of political or financial history you knew that for years they have been connected with about every big undertaking in this country, didn't you? A.—I did.

"Will you tell us why from that statement you omitted the largest contribution that you had, $2,500?"

"I cannot think of a single reason why I omitted it," said Sarecky.

"Did you have any conversation at all with Gov. Sulzer upon the subject of the inclusion or omission of that deposit from the statement?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

Had Help from Horgan.

"I testified before that I did not."

Mr. Stanchfield now tried to show that at first Sarecky entered the check of Jacob H. Schiff on the statement of campaign contributions but later changed it to the entry of the contribution of J. Jacobs, the last on the list.

Q.—Had you prepared another statement of receipts and disbursements? A.—No; I drew up a rough draft from which I copied this one.

Q.—In your rough draft did you not include the Schiff contribution of $2,500? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you have in your rough draft a contribution from J. Jacobs of Montreal, Canada, of $500? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Where is that rough draft? A.—That was destroyed when I drew up the final draft.

Q.—Do you recollect the total in the rough draft? A.—I think it corresponded to this total, because I copied this from the rough draft.

Q.—Wasn't it $7,400, instead of $5,400? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—Did you talk over the preparation of either the rough draft or this completed statement with any one in the office? A.—With Mr. Horgan. He assisted me in drawing it up.

Q.—Didn't you talk over with Mr. Horgan the inclusion in the first statement you were preparing of the Schiff contribution, because of its size? A.—I do not think we discussed that subject at all.

Q.—Now, at the time when you prepared this final statement, wasn't there any discussion between you and Horgan, or anybody else, as to why the largest item you had received in the campaign should be omitted? A.—No, Sir; there was no discussion about it.

Mr. Stanchfield then handed the witness several of the checks that had been put in evidence, and had him identify the indorsements on them as in William Sulzer's own handwriting. Sarecky also identified the handwriting of William Sulzer on several other exhibits. At this point a recess was taken till 2 P. M.

Not the Same Elias.

When Mr. Sarecky resumed the stand at the afternoon session, Mr. Stanchfield showed the witness Mr. Sulzer's sworn statement of campaign receipts and expenditures, and called his attention to the contributions entered under date of Oct. 10, asking him if he found among the names that of one Elias, who contributed a check for $100 to the fund collected for Mr. Sulzer's election expenses from the brewers by ex-Senator Charles A. Stadler.

"Did you hear Mr. Hinman make a reference to Elias in his opening address?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "Did you hear him point out that Mr. Elias was President of the Elias Brewing Company, and that the appearance of his name on the list was proof that there was no intention to conceal the brewer's contributions?"

The witness said he had heard.

"What is the name you have upon the statement there?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"M. J. Elias," the witness replied. Mr. Stanchfield handed the witness the Elias check. It was signed "William J. Elias," and had been indorsed by the witness and deposited to his account with the Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

"Then the name on your list of contributions is wrong? It should have been William J. Elias?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"That is what it should have been," said the witness.

"That is the only brewers' contribution upon the list that you can find?"

"I am not familiar with all the brewers in this city," said the witness.

"He is the only one, I think, on that list."

Mr. Stanchfield had the witness admit that in all about $12,500 in campaign contributions had been deposited to his personal account and that he had admitted expenditures of about $7,500 in the statement. When asked where the rest of the money had gone, Sarecky said that $800 or $900 had been expended by him in settlement of a judgment against Mr. Sulzer obtained in Seattle, Wash., during the campaign. The claim was for from $1,200 to $1,500, the witness said. One Fred Hastings and his brother were the claimants and the judgment grew out of services rendered to Mr. Sulzer in some law suit growing out of his Western mining ventures, according to the witness.

Preserved No Record.

"Have you preserved any letters or telegrams in connection with this transaction?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. The witness said he had not, that he had no correspondence regarding the matter whatever.

"The litigants threatened to bring suit in this State," he explained. "I telegraphed the money, after drawing a check to cash which I presented to the paying teller at the Mutual Alliance Trust Company."

"Do you recollect what you did with the correspondence regarding this claim?" asked Stanchfield.

"No, Sir, I don't," said the witness. "It may be in the files in the office, or perhaps Mr. Sulzer may have it. I haven't got it."

The only other expenditure Sarecky was able to account for out of the $5,000 which was left over was $750 for postage on about 15,000 copies of Mr. Sulzer's campaign book, "Sulzer's Short Speeches." The 15,000 copies, Sarecky said, all had been sent to points outside of New York State; the postage on each book was 5 cents.

"What else did you pay out?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I cannot recall," said the witness. "It is almost a year ago. I cannot remember, with nothing before me, for what purpose the money was spent."

"In the preparation of the statement that you made for the use of the Governor's counsel in this case, did you not endeavor to refresh your recollection by every means in your power as to what you did with the money in that trust company that was the money of Mr. Sulzer?"

"I did."

"And you can make no other or clearer or more definite statement than that which you now make?"

"Yes, Sir."

Fails to Recognize Kohler Check.

Here Mr. Stanchfield suddenly showed the witness a check, and asked him if he had ever seen it, or if it had passed through his hands during the campaign.

"I don't think it did," said Sarecky, after examining it with apparent interest. "I think this is the first time I have ever seen this check."

It turned out that the check had been made out to John H. Rogan, a New York lawyer, by Charles A. Kohler, a piano manufacturer of New York City. It was for $2,000. From Mr. Sulzer's friends have come from time to time that a huge contribution proffered from this source had been declined. The donor is dead.

"Did you ever see any correspondence pass between the Governor and Mr. Rogan, with reference to Mr. Kohler?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I can't remember," said the witness. "There was so much correspondence at the time."

A letter was shown to Mr. Sarecky, who testified that it was in Mr. Sulzer's handwriting. It was marked "Personal." Mr. Hinman, for the defense, protested vigorously, on the ground that the letter and the check. Presiding Judge Cullen ruled against the defense, and the letter wa sread into the record. It follows:

115 Broadway, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1912.
(Personal.)

Charles Kohler, Esq., Piano Manufacturer, Eleventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, New York.

My Dear Mr. Kohler: Many thanks for all your kind and all you have done in my behalf. I appreciate it more than words can tell. With best wishes, and hoping to have the pleasure of meeting and greeting you before long, believe me as ever,

Sincerely your friend,
WILLIAM SULZER.

"Does the phraseology of that letter, which seems a little out of the ordinary, refresh your recollection as to who wrote it?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"It does not," said the witness. "I have used that same expression—oh, I should say, ten thousand times, in letters since I have been with Mr. Sulzer."

"May I inquire," asked Harvey D. Hinman of counsel for Mr. Sulzer, "whether counsel for the prosecution propose to produce any evidence here containing the check with the letter?"

"When you put Gov. Sulzer on the Stand I propose to ask him all about that check," said Mr. Stanchfield, defiantly.

Mr. Hinman moved to strike out all the evidence, but Presiding Judge Cullen said that he was not prepared so to rule at the present time.

"I call your attention to a letter, under date of Oct. 14, being to Col. Barthman," said Mr. Stanchfield.

My dear Colonel:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of congratulation I certainly appreciate all you say and all that you have done. You are a good friend of mine and can help me very much during the campaign. You know just what to do and how to do it, and a word to the wise is sufficient.

"Is that concluding sentence your language?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"It is language that has been used by Mr. Sulzer ever since I can remember," Sarecky made reply.

Q.—Then it was language, that, if you used it, it came from him? A.—From my having been with him.

Q.—Do you recollect the letter of Col. Barthman to the Governor? A.—I do not.

Q.—I hand you Exhibit M, 125, being the letter from Col. Barthman to the Governor, and ask you whether you opened that letter and took out the check that was contained in it. A.—It is impossible for me to answer that question either "yes" or "no."

Q.—Do you notice upon the face of that letter that he says it is a contribution to his personal campaign? A.—I do.

"Wasn't it in response to that suggestion of its being a contribution to his personal campaign that there was added to this letter, 'A word to the wise is sufficient'?"

"I had absolutely no ulterior motive in putting anything in any letters he wrote," said Sarecky.

Q.—Why was it that none of the Governor's letters of acknowledgment of campaign contributions contained any allusion to the amounts sent? A.—I think I answered that question before. When I got up the form I tried to make it so broad as to cover every emergency. Now, a letter written to a man who is doing things, or to a man who had sent money, or a man who had been attending meetings or having them, no matter which, that letter would answer the purpose.

Q.—Is that all? A.—That is all.

Q.—That is the only reason that you have at the moment that you can recall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For never having made a specific acknowledgment of the receipt of money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Stanchfield called the attention of Sarecky to a letter he had written to one Ezekiel Fixman, who had sent Mr. Sulzer a $100 check on behalf of a Mr. Steuber, in which the amount of the contribution had been stated.

Mr. Sarecky said he used that form of acknowledgment because Mr. Fixman had acted as an agent for the donor and might want to have such a letter to send him.

"Is it not a fact that it was the Governor who suggested to you that the ordinary letters of acknowledgment should make no reference to the subject of campaign contributions?"

"No, Sir; he did not," said the witness.

At this point Mr. Statdler showed that Sarecky, in acknowledging the contributions of a number of those who had sent money for the fund which was handed Mr. Sulzer from the brewers, had ignored a request of their bag man, Charles A. Statdler, and had failed in his letters to name the amounts in each case or refer to the fact that they had contributed any money at all and merely used one of the "thanking you for all you have said and all you have done" form of letters which have been mentioned so frequently in the testimony.

"Probably when those letters were written the person who wrote them didn't know that the contribution had been received through some third parties," Sarecky explained.

"You signed these letters?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How do you know you didn't write them?"

"I don't say I did, and I don't say I didn't. I may have written them. There were hundreds and thousands of letters to be sent out."

"I think you said that you settled this Western claim without the knowledge of Gov. Sulzer?" Mr. Stanchfield asked, reverting to the subject he had sprung upon the witness at the opening of the afternoon session.

"I did when Mr. Sulzer returned from his campaign trip, probably a week after the settlement had been made," said the witness.

"All of the deposits that went into the Mutual Alliance Trust Company were campaign contributions, were they not?"

Mr. Hinman objected, but was overruled.

"I deposited the moneys I received there," said Sarecky.

"All receipts for whatever purpose were deposited there."

"But you put on the letter of authorization you took to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company the words 'campaign contributions'?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You took from those campaign contributions a sufficient amount of money to pay this Western claim? A.—Yes.

Told Sulzer of Paying Western Claim.

"Did you advise Mr. Sulzer that you had made such use of the money?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I did," said Sarecky.

"And that was before this statement was filed by Mr. Sulzer with the Secretary of State?"

"Yes, Sir," said the witness, in practically the only answer he had made during his entire examination placing any responsibility upon Mr. Sulzer.

This completed the cross-examination.

Mr. Hinman took Sarecky in hand for the redirect examination. He handed the witness all the deposit slips used by Sarecky in placing checks and cash to his account with the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, and made him identify those that were in his handwriting. From this it appeared that a number of the slips had been made up by other Sulzer aids. It was also shown that some comparatively small deposits were of money not identified with the campaign fund.

"Who assisted you in making up the statement filed with the Secretary of State?" Mr. Hinman asked.

The witness said that Matthew T. Horgan, clerk of the Frawley Investigating Committee and one of the aids of the prosecution, had helped him. Mr. Horgan was one of Mr. Sulzer's lieutenants during the campaign. Mr. Horgan was in court when this testimony was given.

"Did he assist you in taking checks and money from letters that came?" asked Mr. Hinman.

"He assisted me in doing everything there was to be done," said the witness.

"What assistance did he render in making up the statement?"

"He brought down an adding machine from his office and helped me figure up, and then I put it in final shape," said the witness.

Says Sulzer Kept No Accounts.

"While you have been associated with Mr. Sulzer, so far as you know, did he keep any books of accounts?"

"So far as I know he did not."

"What were his habits with reference to keeping his office well arranged and his matters in order?"

"There was no method at all," said Sarecky.

In reply to another question from Mr. Hinman the witness said that the Western claim grew out of services rendered in a lawsuit in relation to some company in which Mr. Sulzer was interested.

"How does that become material? It doesn't help the record," said Presiding Judge Cullen.

"It is competent to show that it was not for services rendered during the campaign," broke in Edgar Truman Brackett, of counsel for the prosecution.

Replying to some questions from Mr. Hinman with reference to his duties in the Bureau for the Deportation of the Alien Insane, a post to which Mr. Sulzer appointed him after first getting rid of a physician whom Sarecky superseded, the witness gave testimony which was for the purpose of showing that the services of a medical man were not required in that place.

A series of questions from Senator Griffin brought the admission from Sarecky that in preparing the statement of campaign receipts and expenditures he had to aid him a memorandum kept from day to day of campaign contributions and expenditures, the stubs in his own check book and the cancelled checks which had been returned from the Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

"And yet you have stated on cross-examination here that in answer to Mr. Sulzer's question whether or not the statement was correct you stated that it was as accurate as you could get it."

"Yes, Sir, I said that," said the witness.

"You stated that the Schiff check for $2,500 was delivered to your office; to whom was it delivered?"

"It was delivered to me personally by a messenger from Mr. Schiff's office. I deposited it."

"Did you tell Mr. Sulzer that you had received it?"

"I did," said the witness.

"Did you ever tell Gov. Sulzer how much money you received?" asked Senator Velle of Brooklyn.

"No, Sir; I did not," was the reply.

"Did Gov. Sulzer ever ask you how much you had received?"

"No, Sir; I don't think he ever asked me. But when the campaign was over he asked me if there was any money left, and I told him there was about $800. No, I am wrong, there was a little sum left; I don't remember the total. I found out and had my books balanced, and he said whatever it was to buy myself a suit of clothes with it."

"And all the money Gov. Sulzer ever gave you was about $500 or $600 in actual cash?"

"In actual cash."

"How much was the check?"

"As I have testified, there was the $200 Pinkney check, and there may have been one or two more checks, but not over $250."

Q.—Did you call Gov. Sulzer's attention to the amount of moneys shown to have been expended in the statement? A.—No, Sir; I did not call his attention to anything in the statement. I presented it to him. I told him this was the statement, and he asked me if this was all right. I said it was as accurate as I could get it up, and he said all right, and signed it.

Q.—He took your word for it? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Senator Wagner:

Q.—At the time you made up your statement you knew that you had received about $12,000 in campaign contributions, didn't you? A.—I did.

Q.—And in making out your statement you put in that you had received but $5,000 in campaign contributions? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Senator Thompson:

Q.—You have been with Gov. Sulzer, how many years? A.—Since December, 1902.

Q.—Do you remember when Gov. Sulzer put on the statute books the Corrupt Practices act? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

This concluded the examination of the star witness for the defense. Sarecky left the Senate Chamber with an evident air of relief that his long ordeal was over.

REILLY LENT $26,000.

But Contractor Was Not Allowed to Tell of Sulzer's Help to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—When Louis A. Sarecky left the stand there was a stir in the crowded galleries. The spectators began to leave, too. The exodus continued after John N. Carlisle, Mr. Sulzer's Highway Commissioner, had been sworn as the next witness.

Mr. Carlisle was asked to identify a report he had made to Mr. Sulzer with reference to the necessity of the Emerson-Prime bill, providing for the expenditure of an unexpired balance for good road work in the Counties of Essex and Warren, which Emerson and Prime represent in the Legislature. There were two bills, one providing for the reappropriation of the unexpended balance, and the other providing an appropriation of about $750

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LOST—Between Wall St. and Park Row, a jeweled Alpha Delta Phi pin. Reward if returned to Room 163, 96 Broadway.

Lost column, next to last page.

SULZER EVIDENCE ENDS; GOVERNOR NOT TESTIFYING

Continued from Page 4.

would vote for the Sulzer Direct Primaries bill at the extraordinary session of the Legislature. This and other acts were made the basis of one of the charges against Mr. Sulzer in the present proceeding, Article 7 in the impeachment accusing him of using his powers as Governor for the purpose of affecting the votes of Legislators and the political actions of other State officials.

Mr. Carlisle, after he had identified the report, was excused over the protest of counsel for the prosecution, who asserted that they desired to question him regarding another report having reference to a good roads appropriation for Greene County, which also figured in the testimony of the prosecution in a similar connection. Presiding Judge Cullen, however, ruled that inasmuch as no questions had been put to Mr. Carlisle on his direct examination, he could not be cross-examined.

After he had left the stand, Mr. Hinman read the report into the record. In this report Mr. Carlisle urged Mr. Sulzer to sign the bill providing for the reappropriation of the unexpended balance.

Reilly Lent Sulzer $26,000.

Hugh J. Reilly, head of a contracting company, which was engaged some years ago in construction work in Cuba, and who succeeded in getting the United States authorities, largely through the influence of Mr. Sulzer, when he was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, to enforce the payment by the Cuban Government of claims aggregating $500,000, was next summoned to the stand. Several weeks ago THE TIMES printed several articles showing how Mr. Reilly virtually ordered Mr. Sulzer about when he was in Congress. Mr. Reilly was a witness before the Board of Impeachment Managers before the present trial, and at that time testified that he had lent Mr. Sulzer $26,000 during the last months of 1912.

In answer to preliminary questions Mr. Reilly testified that he lived at the Hotel Prince George in New York City and was 70 years old.

"Did you loan Mr. Sulzer any money in 1912?" asked Mr. Hinman.

There was an objection from Mr. Stanchfield, for the prosecution, but the Presiding Judge allowed the question.

"I made several loans," the witness then replied. "These were made at different times from August to November. The first date was on Aug. 8, when I lent him $1,500. On Sept. 3 I lent him $5,000 more. On Sept. 12 I lent him $5,000, on Sept. 14 $3,000, on Oct. 7 $10,000, and on Nov. 8, $2,000—altogether $26,500."

"Has any part of that money been repaid?" the witness was asked.

"Not a cent," was the reply.

On cross-examination Mr. Reilly admitted that he was the man who from 1906 to 1912 was interested in some contracts for the construction of waterworks at Cienfuegos, Cuba. He identified Senator José Antonio Frias, a Cuban, who was in court under subpoena from the prosecution, as his associate in this venture.

"Was that contract ever revoked or rescinded once?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

The witness said it was.

"You sought to have it reinstated?"

Mr. Hinman objected, and Judge Cullen sustained him.

"You cannot have this witness discredit the defendant here," said the Court.

"When that contract was rescinded was Mr. Sulzer a member of Congress?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

Again Mr. Hinman's objection was sustained.

"Did you go to Washington to enlist the services of Congressman Sulzer for the reinstatement of the contract?"

The Court again ruled against the prosecution.

"Did Congressman Sulzer write a letter to the President for you for the restoration of that contract?"

There was another objection and the same ruling.

"Was there, in the Summer of 1912, an instalment paid to you or the corporation in which you were interested, for the balance due upon the work of constructing those water works at the city of Cienfuegos—the sum upwards of half a million dollars?"

Mr. Hinman's objection was sustained as before.

"Before Aug. 8 you had made a loan to Gov. Sulzer?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes, Sir," said the witness.

Took a Note From Sulzer.

"At that time you took from Gov. Sulzer a note and collateral security, did you not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"When you made this loan on Aug. 8 of $1,500; on Sept. 3 of $5,000; on Sept. 12, of $5,000; on Sept. 14, of $3,000; on Oct. 7, of $10,000, and on Nov. 8, of $2,000, did you take from Gov. Sulzer any written evidence of that loan or of those loans?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you take any collateral security of any kind?"

"No, Sir."

Q.—Was any time of payment with reference to any of those loans agreed upon? A.—He was to pay in February.

Q.—Was there a time for the payment of that, if ever agreed upon? A.—When he got the $10,000.

Q.—That was on Oct. 8? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With reference to the four preceding loans, aggregating $14,500, at the time when you say they were made, no time whatever as to their payments was ever talked of, was there? A.—Yes, Sir; he was to pay it back as soon as he was able to, as quick as he could.

Q.—Was there anything said as to the rate of interest? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, when you made these loans, did you make them by check? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You made those loans, did you not, in bills, in currency? A.—Cash.

Q.—Was any one present at the time except you and the Governor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The first loan to which I called your attention, when you say you did take a note and collateral; in that loan, in that instance, you gave him your check, didn't you? A.—No, Sir; I gave him cash; but that loan was two years before that. He gave me stock as collateral.

This completed the examination of the Cuban contractor, who was excused for good and seemed glad of it. He has been about the Capitol under subpoena for almost a week only to occupy the witness chair for ten minutes.

Henry C. Adams, a clerk from the office of the Secretary of State, was recalled to identify two commissions made out by Gov. Sulzer to John A. Hennessy, Mr. Sulzer's special investigator. One of these commissions authorized him to investigate the highway contracts of the Dix Administration; the other, of a more recent date, extended his authority to other State Departments.

Hennessy Called and Excused.

This done, Mr. Hennessy himself was called to the stand. He had just had time to say that he lived in Brooklyn and had been duly appointed to investigate the Highway Department, when his examination was interrupted.

"What did you do?" asked Mr. Hinman.

Mr. Hennessy was prevented from answering that question by an objection from counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Brackett said the whole thing was incompetent and immaterial.

Then Mr. Hennessy was excused.

"The respondent rests," said Mr. Hinman.

This announcement caused a sensation in the court. In three words Mr. Hinman had settled all the big questions that were uppermost in every one's mind for the last two weeks—whether William Sulzer would take the stand in his own defense; whether Joe would launch from the bar of the court his much-talked-of defiance and "exposure" of Charles F. Murphy and the Tammany plot, and whether Mrs. Sulzer would testify. In three words Mr. Hinman had swept away the possibilities of all those dramatic scenes that had been looked forward to by every one in the High Court and out of it. The defense rested.

There was a scurrying of newspaper correspondents to the doors of the Senate Chamber to flash the news to their offices over the wires. There was a general exodus from the galleries.

O'GORMAN'S IRE UP OVER MONEY BILL

With Others He Resents Administration's Attitude of Haste With Measure.

PRESIDENT ISSUES A DENIAL

Corrects Report That He Called Opposition Senators "Rebels and No Democrats."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Indications were clearer than ever to-day that the Owen-Glass bill would be materially modified in its important provisions and that its phraseology might undergo hundreds of amendments before the Senators of the Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to a favorable report. How sweeping some of these amendments may be was indicated in a statement by Senator O'Gorman tonight that it was not impossible that the bill, when finally reported, would have the unanimous support of the committee.

This means that the bill must be so amended as to attract the support not only of the opposition Democrats, but of the Republicans who are demanding a single bank issue instead of twelve regional reserve banks and who want notes issued on the credit of the banks and not on the credit of the Government.

These indications developed to-day after the committee had practically decided to ignore President Wilson's efforts to hasten its proceedings. Reports emanating from the White House for the past week or two suggested that the President was considering bringing pressure to bear on recalcitrant Democrats. These warnings reached the three Democratic members of the committee who were responsible for the delay, and their resentment seemed to have been intensified by the fact that they had not been invited to confer with the President before notices which they regarded as threats were allowed to appear in the newspapers.

Senators Angry.

To-day this resentment reached its height and Senators did not conceal it. The publication of a letter addressed to a local newspaper and signed by the President denying that he had called the opponents of the bill "rebels and no Democrats" did not appease them. Evidently angry and apparently with the set purpose of making a statement, Senator O'Gorman of New York, who, with Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Senator Reed of Missouri, has held for careful study of the bill with a view to amendment, entered the committee room while Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the City National Bank of New York, was testifying.

"I think I do not exaggerate," said Mr. O'Gorman after asking a few questions, "when I say that not a single member of this committee—not a single member—favors the passage of this bill as it stands."

Every Democratic member of the committee and nearly every Republican was present and heard Mr. O'Gorman's statement. But there was not a single denial. Half an hour later, when the hearing was about to end, Chairman Owen said he wished to explain that Mr. O'Gorman meant no more than that Senators thought the bill should be amended.

Mr. Owen himself has prepared 300 verbal amendments, but he seemed to fear that Mr. O'Gorman's statement might be construed as indicating that every member of the committee would vote against the bill unless amendments were adopted.

Mr. O'Gorman then moved an executive session of the committee. In that meeting the three Democrats known to oppose the immediate report of the bill expressed their resentment of the course of the President. They said emphatically that they would not be coerced, that they would not curtail the hearings beyond the point already agreed to by the committee and that they felt that criticism of Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Reed had been unfair. Their complaints seemed to meet with the sympathy of the committee as a whole, and it was decided to proceed with the programme already outlined without regard to pressure from the Executive.

Senator Reed's Position.

Mr. Reed surprised his colleagues by the vigorous language he used in supporting the position of the opposition Democrats. Earlier in the afternoon Mr. Reed had denied that he opposed the bill as such or was as yet fighting for particular amendments. What he wanted was information, he said, and time to perfect the bill.

After the executive session a Republican Senator said that the situation had been clarified, and that there would be no more pressure from the White House. It was after this meeting that Mr. O'Gorman also expressed the hope that the bill, when amended, might be supported by the whole committee.

While the committee decided to continue hearings up to Oct. 25 if witnesses continue to come, it is not unlikely that the executive study of the bill for amendment will begin before that time. Even so, a report before Nov. 1 is out of the question, while friendly estimates this afternoon suggested Nov. 10 as an early date on which the report to the Senate might be expected. That would leave three weeks for debate in the Senate, where three months would not be regarded as an extraordinarily protracted discussion, and would leave no time at all for a conference with the House.

The feeling is expressed in certain quarters that the President over-emphasizes the importance of making good his demand for enacting the Currency Reform bill at this session. It is suggested that there is little practical difference between passing a bill on Nov 30, which would be still in the present session, and passing it on Dec. 1, which would be in the regular long session. And the difference would be almost as small, it is asserted if the bill were passed on any day in November, except that the President's demand would have been technically ignored.

What took place behind the closed doors of the Senate committee to-day caused disappointment and some surprise in Administration circles. Yesterday, according to statements of officials close to the President, a more harmonious feeling prevailed between the White House and the recalcitrant members of the Senate, and it was declared that this was emphasized today after Senators had been told of the President's denial of the story that he had called some of them "rebels and no Democrats." The President's denial took the form of a letter to the editor of The Washington Post, in which he had read the story. The letter reads:

Sir: I am quoted in your issue of this morning as saying that any one who does not support me is no Democrat, but a rebel. Of course I never said any such thing. It is contrary both to my thought and to my character, and I must ask that you give a very prominent place in your issue of to-morrow to this denial.

Very truly yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Some of the Senators were very angry when they read the story, and Senator Kern, Democratic floor leader, called the White House on the telephone to learn if the President had anything to say about it. The denial received by Senator Kern was so complete that the circulation of what the White House said appeared to mollify those Senators who had let their angry passions rise. But the fires of anger had been smouldering too long to be quickly extinguished, as subsequent events proved.

According to the White House view, President Wilson is not seeking to coerce the Democrats who oppose the bill. His only desire, it is said, is to have the hearings cut short, and if they do not extend beyond another week he will be satisfied. He had no intention, it was said, to use the big stick to compel his Democratic brethren in the Senate Committee to report the bill without material amendment. They should have a free hand, according to the way the President's position was represented. The President, it was said, believed the hearings were useless, and if he could persuade members of the committee to take that view and begin consideration of the measure for amendment he would be content.

2,000 BANKERS HIT MONEY BILL HARD

Continued from Page 1.

investment such as the pending measure provides.

Brand of Socialism.

"There is no provision whereby a bank which subscribes money to the capital of the Federal reserve bank can recover the same, except by liquidation, either voluntary or enforced. A bank is given a maximum return of 5 per cent. upon capital subscribed—if earned. If the Government can appropriate one-tenth of a bank's capital in the manner provided by this bill, they may appropriate one-tenth next year, and so on until the capital is all transferred to the Government bank. If they can fix the compensation at 5 per cent. this year, they may make it 4 per cent. next year, and 3 per cent., 2 per cent., 1 per cent. or nothing—a very simple and easy process whereby the entire capital of the banks may be transferred to the Government.

"There are a great many different kinds of Socialism; but, however, the various theories differentiate, they all agree upon the fundamental proposition that the Government, that is the community as a whole, should own all the real estate, all manufacturing enterprises, all banks, all transportation companies—in short, all money-making utilities. This proposition of the Government to take the banks' capital in the manner provided, carried to the extreme, would easily accomplish, so far as the national banks are concerned, this contention on the part of the Socialists. For those who do not believe in Socialism it is very hard to accept and ratify this proposed action on the part of the Government.

"There are other provisions of the bill equally important and far reaching in their effect.

"We have recounted the condition which confronts us as to that provision of the pending measure, in order to impress upon the banks the fact that we have reached a point where we must act in our own interests and for our own protection. Individually we must reach our conclusions in the premises, and if we are not satisfied with the provisions of the bill we ought to acquaint our respective representatives in Congress of the fact, and clearly point out and impress upon them the changes which we think ought to be made.

"It has been proclaimed in Congress and in the public prints that many features of the pending measure are exactly like, or similar to, provisions of the bill reported by the National Monetary Commission, and which the bankers in convention approved. The question is asked, why, if the banks approved such provisions in the so-called Aldrich bill, do they oppose similar provisions in the so-called Glass-Owen bill? This is the reason:

"Investment in the stock of the Central Reserve Association, created by the bill of the National Monetary Commission, was permissive, not compulsory. Banks might invest in the same if they chose, or they might decline the opportunity, in accordance with the dictates of their business judgment.

"Under the terms of the bill of the National Monetary Commission, the bankers controlled the management of the Central Reserve Association. It follows that an investment in the stock of the association was an investment under their own control and management. On the contrary, investment in the stock of the Federal Reserve Banks of the Glass-Owen bill is compulsory. The individual banks have a minority representation in the management of these Federal Reserve Banks and have no voice whatever in the selection of the Federal Reserve Board, which dominates the Federal Reserve Banks, and the proposed measure only provides that one of the seven members must have banking experience.

"The fact that the bankers control the Central Reserve Association was a guarantee against political control, and it was equally a guarantee against incompetent management—two important respects wherein the pending measure is lacking."

Great Array of Signers.

The report was signed by Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, New York; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, Chicago; Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis; Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York; George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank, Chicago; John Perrin, Perrin, Drake & Riley, Incorporated, Los Angeles; Luther Drake, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Omaha; Solomon Wexler, Vice President of the Whitney Central Bank, New Orleans; Robert Wardrop, President of the People's National Bank, Pittsburgh; E. F. Swinney, President of the First National Bank, Kansas City; Joseph A. McCord, Vice President of the Third National Bank, Atlanta; A. F. Sartori, President of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles; Levi L. Rue, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, and E. L. Howe, Vice President of the Piedmont Bank.

The only member of the Currency Commission whose name was not appended was that of Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, who is abroad.

Indorse Chicago Conference.

The convention showed its approval of what had been said, and ex-Congressman E. J. Hill of Norwalk, Conn., offered the resolutions of approval, as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Currency Commission be received and placed on file.

Resolved, That we approve of the work of the Currency Commission and that we ratify and indorse the action of the Chicago conference, the conclusion it reacned, and the recommendations it made.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the wisdom and necessity of incorporating into the proposed law the amendments recommended by the Chicago conference, all of which have been elaborately presented to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate, in which body the proposed law is now pending.

$200,000,000 Loss to Public.

In presenting the resolutions, Mr. Hill made a very spirited address in which he directed some criticism at the Wilson Administration. His reference to the control of the Federal Board, which is to be controlled by the Government, as taxation without representation, caused round after round of applause. He also said that if the words "lawful money" in the bill meant gold it should be stated so, which also brought applause. In speaking of the fact that under the bill United States 2s were to lose their circulation privilege, he said the price would decline to an investment basis, and the shrinkage of the bonds to an investment basis would mean a loss of $200,000,000 to the public.

Mr. Hill said the recommendations of the Chicago conference were chiefly four: That the subscription of banks to the stock of the reserve banks be made optional instead of under compulsion "on pain of death"; that the new notes be obligations of the banks, not the Government, and be redeemable in gold instead of gold or lawful money; that the owners of the property "have representation on the Federal Reserve Board, and that they have some voice in the placing of part of their property" with approved reserve agents.

"The bill," he said, "provides for a legalized Government monopoly in place of 7,000 competitive banks. It gives to the Federal Reserve Board the tremendous power to control the individual credit of all our people, and it is intended so to do.

"To put such power in the hands of any body of men is not consistent with the genius of this republic. Supervision and regulation of corporations are proper functions of the State and nation; ownership and control are in accord with the Government monopolies of Europe, not with American institutions.

"In this bill the Government not only taxes the property originally invested by its owners, but shares in the profits of its diverted use. If this can be justified, how long will it be before every form of corporate investment is forcibly taken on the plea that it is for the general good?

Nation's Honor at Stake.

"No nation can afford to trifle with its national honor. If the bill means that the notes shall be redeemed in gold it should say so. It says now that the Government reserves to itself the right to pay either in gold or in greenbacks. History tells us that irredeemable Government issues are robbery, and that redeemable Government issues are dangerous.

"When the 2 per cent. bonds were issued and the banks took them in exchange for bonds at higher rates of interest, it was with a practical guarantee of the circulation privilege for thirty years. The whole transaction was as near to a contract as can be made between a sovereign and a citizen. While the citizen cannot enforce such a contract, the sovereign cannot evade it honestly or without subjecting itself to the charge of repudiation and robbery.

"When the bill was introduced the 2 per cents. were left standing on their feet at the top of a toboggan slide, with the certainty that they would reach their investment value. What that is can be judged from the market price of 72, at which British 2½ per cent. consols are selling.

"The expected happened, and the 2 per cents. fell to 90. There has not been a single incident since the Revolutionary War that has placed the Government in so pitiable a light. Secretary McAdoo had amendments made in order to restore the bonds to par, and they reacted to 92, but it became apparent and probable that the banks would not accept the arbitrary and restrictive provisions of the bill, and that as a result their bonds would come on the market. They again dropped to 90. The bond question is vital, especially to the small country banks, which cannot afford to pocket the loss with which they are threatened.

"There are two ways in which their investment can be protected, the payment of the bonds on demand and their deposit in the sinking fund or the assumption of the national bank note circulation and the bonds by the Treasury Department or the Federal reserve banks. The shrinkage of the bonds to an investment basis means a loss of $200,000,000, but that is trivial compared to the fact that the honor of the United States would be sullied with reference to all its obligations."

Ex-Congressman Thomas C. McRae of Prescott, Ark., the only advocate of the Glass-Owen bill who has made himself heard here, took the platform. It was he who made the fight for the bill in the meeting of country bankers on Monday.

"The people," he said, "believe the banks exist for the accommodation of the public, not for the control of business or the issue of currency. You indorsed the principles of this bill when you thought you could get the currency and could control it. If the Government issues the currency the Government should control it. I want the currency redeemable on demand in gold, but is not lawful money redeemable in gold, and if you get that with which you can obtain gold, isn't it the same thing?

"Why do you charge the present Administration with repudiation? The Democratic platform declared against a central bank. You want it. The people have said you can't have it. Let us be honest with ourselves. We are as good as anybody else, but we are no better. The sooner we recognize that we are not going to get the right to issue money the better it will be for us.

"The best thing we can do is to get in line with the country and with the people and not undertake to issue money."

Growing confusion and derisive laughter made Mr. McRae's remarks somewhat disjointed. When he got a chance he shouted:

"I am unwilling to sit here and let it be said that the resolutions were adopted without a protest. They don't represent the views of the great majority of country bankers."

"They do! They do!" yelled delegates all over the hall.

"They don't reflect the opinions of the people," Mr. McRae persisted.

"They do!" shouted the crowd again, and it was at this point that Mr. Reynolds had to step aside for the speaker. When quiet was restored he went on.

Distrust of Bankers.

"Your Chairman says he wonders why Congress distrusts the bankers. It is because you distrust them. I want to see mutual trust, and I want to see American bankers show themselves as patriotic as any class in the country. The question is, Shall we control the currency system or shall the representatives of the people?"

"We," responded a number of his auditors.

"Yes," he went on, "and if every man put on trial were his own judge he would say 'Not guilty.' You question the power of the President to appoint the Federal Reserve Board. Has any President ever abused such a power? Who appoints the Interstate Commerce Commission? The railroads? No, and they wouldn't dare say that they should name even one member. The trouble is that you want to make these appointments and the people distrust you and you distrust the people and Congress.

"As to the bonds, you bought them in the open market and the Government offers to exchange for them bonds that give you 1 per cent. more.

"I suggest that the Chairman of the Currency Commission strike out the language in his report that characterizes the bill as socialistic."

"It's a matter of self-defense," said George M. Reynolds, who sat back of the speaker.

"It's an unprovoked attack," retorted Mr. McRae, "on a man who is absent and who is as patriotic as any of us."

Control the Main Objection.

Festus J. Wade replied to Mr. McRae, saying he either had not read the reports of the currency commission or that he didn't state facts.

"We have never asked," he said, "to control the issue of bills. We have advised against the Government putting its obligation upon bank notes because we know from history that it is unsound economically. We have advised against absolute control of banks with a capital of $100,000,000 and deposits of $1,000,000,000, which we are to furnish, unless we have representation. We have never asked for control. The most we have suggested was four out of eleven members of the board."

Andrew J. Frame of Waukesha said the National Banking law was the best in the world, and should be allowed to stand, with some provision for emergency currency. He happened to mention the name of William J. Bryan and a man in the gallery applauded, while everybody else laughed.

J. H. O'Neil, President of the Federal Trust Company of Boston, was the first to try to stem the tide that was setting so strongly against the Washington authorities. He offered the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That we commend the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress for their efforts to give this country an elastic as well as a safe currency, and pledge them our hearty support toward the enactment of proper legislation to that end.

Calls It Greenbackism.

"This is the first time," said Mr. O'Neil, "that you have ever got a piece of constructive legislation. The most important thing in currency reform is elasticity and that is provided. The people want the Government to stand behind the currency."

"That's greenbackism," interjected George M. Reynolds.

"Oh, the bills will be accepted in every shop if the Government is behind them," said Mr. O'Neil. "Don't imagine that I think the bill is all right. I want it amended, but I don't want to abuse men who are as patriotic as you are."

H. A. Moelenpas, President of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, seconded the amendment. He referred to the coming visit of the country Bankers' Committee to Washington and said:

"We have reached a point of political exigency and we must face the necessity of securing needed amendments. If we act discourteously, if we go to Washington with this alignment of prejudice, we won't get any different treatment than we have in the past. Country bankers, be careful how you vote. Let us stand with the Administration. We'll get the amendments. The spirit of democracy is abroad in the land, but the bankers are out of touch with it."

There were more confusion and interruptions, and C. H. Treman of Ithaca had a hard time making himself heard.

"Question, question," rang out all over the hall.

"I am not very well known to you," said Mr. Treman. "I am President of the State Bankers' Association of New York. If you don't hear me, you needn't. I don't want to discuss the merits of this question. All I want is to make a plea for an open debate. I don't believe anybody should be choked off, even if there is a large majority against him."

"I want everybody to have an opportunity to be heard, too," said George M. Reynolds. "I move we take a recess till this afternoon."

Cooled by Recess.

The recess was taken and when the delegates gathered in the afternoon there was a change in the psychological atmosphere. As soon as the convention was called to order by Mr. Hepburn said he saw no objection to the amendment offered by Mr. O'Neil.

"It is along the line of the action of the Chicago conference," he went on. "We referred there to the bill as evidencing efforts on the part of the administration to provide a wise banking and currency law. I am heartily in favor of the amendment and desire to second it."

Mr. Hill accepted the amendment. There was some objection when Mr. McRea asked to have the resolutions voted on separately, but Mr. Wade persuaded the delegates to let this be done. Mr. McRea voted against two clauses indorsing the work and views of the Currency Commission. The clause commending President Wilson and Congress was adopted unanimously. A rising vote was then taken on the resolutions as a whole and only one vote was cast against them. This time the opposition came from S. D. Scudder, Vice President of the Richmond Trust and Savings Bank of which John Skelton Williams was President up to the time he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Voice of All the Banks.

After the convention had transacted some routine business and adjourned until to-morrow, Arthur Reynolds, Acting President of the association, who is to be elected President, said:

"This meeting has resulted in the most positive action ever taken by the bankers of America on the currency question. First, because it is the largest convention ever assembled to discuss this question, representing banks of all classes, large and small, throughout the United States; second, because it was a free forum for the full discussion of the subject, and every opportunity was given the bankers to express their views.

There were present about 2,400 bankers representative of the views of nearly 4,000 gathered at the convention from all parts of the United States, yet there was only one dissenting vote when a rising vote was called for. I do not think it would be possible to give the members of Congress a clearer expression of the views of the bankers approving all the resolutions of the currency commission and approval of the platform adopted by the Chicago conference which, with the special meeting held by the country bankers, gives as full an expression of the opinions of the bankers as it would be possible to get. "This has been given without desire in any sense to antagonize the administration of the committees of Congress, but rather to give them an honest and frank expression of the changes necessary in the proposed bill to make it properly serve the great commercial interests of the country."

The general nominating committee announced to-night the nomination of Arthur Reynolds of Kansas Cities for the Presidency. The committee also named W. A. Law of Philadelphia for First Vice President.

VANDERLIP WANTS CHANGES.

Surprises Senators, However, by Favoring Certain Features.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, President of the National City Bank, surprised the Senators of the Committee on Banking and Currency when he appeared before them to-day and indorsed warmly many of the features of the Owen-Glass bill. The National City Bank has been mentioned by Chairman Owen as circularizing other banks against the bill, and generally has been regarded in official Washington as perhaps the most active opponent of the measure. Mr. Vanderlip's testimony to-day, in spite of the important modifications of the bill he proposed, embodied what was considered almost the warmest eulogy the committee has heard of the pending measure.

The two reforms most necessary to be accomplished in the present money system, he said, were the mobilization of reserves and the elasticity of the currency. The bill, he added, made an "improvement" toward accomplishing both of these." He said the bill fell short, however, in both directions.

Mr. Vanderlip told the committee that the mobilization of reserves was handicapped greatly by the proposed establishment of regional reserve banks instead of a single institution. The elasticity of the currency would be diminished, he thought, by the bill's failure to offer any workable plan for the retirement of the present bond-secured national bank notes. He said the bill accomplished elasticity of note issue if adequate provisions were made for retiring the present bond-secured notes, and if the notes could be kept out of State bank reserves.

"It provides a system of reserves superior to the present system," said Mr. Vanderlip, "but readjustment will be very trying. Few banks will probably suffer as much as the National City Bank, which will likely lose $50,000,000.

"If my objections to the bill were selfish, they would certainly be aimed at this feature, but they are not. I believe I recognize the difference between economic faults and changes that work great hardship, but are nevertheless economically sound. The new reserve conditions are adequate. The proposed reduction should be made. The bill will tend to create a discount market, which is extremely desirable, will minimize the importance of the call loan market. This will turn hundreds of millions from call loans into commercial channels.

"It will lessen, if not entirely reduce, the advantage which borrowers on Stock Exchange collateral have over commercial borrowers," he continued. "It opens the door for the establishment of branches abroad. It breaks the links of the chain which has heretofore led directly to New York whenever there was banking pressure anywhere, which has always concentrated all the strain in New York and by which it has necessarily followed that panics appeared to start in New York. It will not decrease New York's financial supremacy. It will be a very important factor to increase it.

"Interest rates will not fluctuate so much and New York will become an international banking centre. There being no necessity to lock up a great proportion of deposits in call loans, capital will be freed for larger financial operations."

"The national clearing house will permit the large banks to consider the whole country as their field for seeking commercial bank accounts. A repition of a panic would be impossible."

Mr. Vanderlip thought the bill's provision inadequate for the retirement of the notes secured by two per cent. bonds because the three per cents. without the circulation privilege offered in their stead would not be a fair exchange from the point of view of the bankers. He said:

"No adequate provision having been made to retire existing bond secured notes and the total circulation now outstanding being redundant in normal times, there is left no room for new notes except to supply the peak of the load. Profit on circulation based on two's purchased at par is 1.18 per cent. The two's purchased at par will, therefore, yield, when used for circulation, 3.18 per cent. The two's will, therefore, sell higher than a three per cent. without the circulation privilege. If two's sell higher than the three's, there will be no exchange and no reduction of present bond secured circulation.

"Another reason why these notes will not be truly elastic is that they will find their way into the reserves of non-member banks. The total deposits of banks other than national are now near $12,000,000,000, against national bank deposits of about $8,000,000,000. Presumbly the proportion between member and non-member banks will be even greater."

Mr. Vanderlip thought the proposed system offered too few inducements to State banks, and that the greater number of small national banks would surrender their charters unless the terms of the bill relating to them were eased. He also thought the dividends paid by the regional reserve banks to their stockholding members should be increased from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., and that the division of profits beyond that point should be stricken from the bill.

To Senator Weeks of Massachusetts Mr. Vanderlip added that even if the dividends were fixed at a flat 5 per cent. and the division of profits were abolished it would be an improvement, as the incentive to running the regional reserve banks for profits would be abolished.

He opposed the provision giving three members of the Cabinet seats on the Federal Reserve Board on the ground that the Cabinet officers would emphasize the political nature of the board, would change too rapidly for any experience to be acquired by them and would not have time enough to devote to their banking duties. He thought the salaries of the board members should be increased and their terms in office lengthened.

Mr. Vanderlip's testimony interested the committee deeply. Though he had completed his original statement when the committee arose for the evening, he was urged to return to-morrow and answer questions. He placed himself entirely at the committee's disposal, and he will resume the stand to-morrow morning.

JOHN CLAFLIN MAKES DENIAL.

Not Coached by Bankers Before He Gave His Views to Senate.

John Claflin made a categorical denial yesterday of a statement published in a newspaper that he had been coached by bankers before he appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Sept. 17.

"In this morning's issue of a New York newspaper," said he, "there appears an article in which it is asserted that my statements before the Currency Committee were inspired by New York bankers and that I admitted with audacious frankness that I had never read the proposed currency bill on which I was commenting. Both of these statements are absolutely false. I went to Washington on the invitation of Senator Owen. I read the entire bill carefully twice and I read important parts of it four times before I met the committee. I read, also, Mr. Glass's statement as to the probable working of the bill.

"I had no conversation before going to Washington with any banker but one, whom I met at a Directors' meeting in the usual routine of my engagements. I disregarded his suggestions because I wished to approach the matter from a strictly mercantile standpoint. The fact that I had arrived at some conclusions not radically different from those of the bankers is curiously argued to imply the incorrectness of the conclusions.

"I cannot believe that any responsible person said I had been told to go to Washington and sow the seeds of discontent with the House bill. I am not in the habit of receiving instructions from any one, and no one even suggested the line of thought that I followed. I had no time for detailed criticism of the bill.

"I commended a portion of it and pointed out grave dangers that might arise from other portions if the bill were enacted in its present form. The wide difference of opinion among experts show conclusively that dangers exist. It seems incredible that any thoughtful man should wish to plunge into a momentous experiment that might result in disaster when it is entirely possible by careful study and by consequent amendment to eliminate the dangers the bill now carries."

TARIFF REBATE TO BE REPEALED

Continued from Page 1.

be that American exportations to them would be penalized to an amount equivalent to the reduction given other countries.

Alternatives to Repeal.

The President and Mr. Folk were satisfied at the close of their conference that there were but two courses left open to pursue if it should be decided not to repeal the obnoxious differential clause. The first was to give the discount on goods brought in American merchant ships and grant on demand the same reduction on goods coming in the vessels of those nations with which treaties with the United States confer equality in duties on shipments in both American ships and those of the other party to the treaty in each case. The other course would be to declare the clause nugatory and decide not to enforce it.

The first course would mean the loss of a large amount of revenue variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The second would probably throw the whole question into the United States courts for decision. It was pointed out that the first importer to bring in goods in an American ship, on having refused to be guided by the law, would appeal to the Federal courts, and the whole matter would finally be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for its construction of the law.

It might also happen that the Legislative branch of the Government would have the disposition to criticise the Executive for failure to execute a law which is expressly mandatory in terms and deals with a matter of revenue. Officials remarked that doubtless it would be said that the Secretary of the Treasury had no right to charge higher duties than the law required to be paid, and that until Congress saw fit to change the law the Secretary of the Treasury should execute it just as he found it. To do otherwise, it was suggested, might provoke impeachment proceedings.

Col. Gaillard Still Low.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The condition of Lieut. Col. David Du Bose Gaillard of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who is undergoing treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, continues grave, but, according to a statement issued from the Phipps Clinic to-day, he is in no immediate danger of death. Mrs. Gaillard to-day denied that her husband had undergone an operation in Boston.

Wilson Exiles the Roller Towel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The roller towel which had been a feature for many years in Government buildings was abolished to-day, "in the interests of the public health," by an executive order of President

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500 NEW PATROLMEN SENT TO TENDERLOIN

Waldo Aims to Make the Fourth Inspection District a Model for the Force.

MEN TRAINED SPECIALLY

Recruits Instructed by Gen. Barry, Mayor Kline, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Commissioner Waldo by what, it is said, will be the biggest "shake-up" in the history of the Police Department, has planned within a week to make the Fourth Inspection District a model of its kind. This district extends from Forty-second Street to 110th Street on the west side, and contains three precincts, the West Forty-seventh, the West Sixty-eighth, and the West 100th Street Police Stations. From this inspection district, which is regarded as the most important in the city, since it contains the Tenderloin, many of the city's largest hotels and apartment houses, and many of the principal places of amusement, it is planned to transfer all of the patrolmen and sergeants now doing duty there, and replace them with 500 policemen who are under instruction at the police school at Headquarters and in the Old Slip and West Thirtieth Street stations.

This means that when Commissioner Waldo's plan for a reorganized district becomes effective, the Fourth Inspection District will be policed, for the most part, by men who will do active police duty for the first time in their lives. All of these 500 new patrolmen are under thirty years of age.

At headquarters yesterday it was said that the model district was designed to improve conditions in the department. The 500 recruits are said to be physically and mentally the best body of young men received at the Police School of Instruction.

They received their appointments on the force solely on their merits. In looking them over Commissioner Waldo decided it would be a good plan to keep them together, and that if they were put in one inspection district it would not only have a good moral effect on them, but they would develop into highly efficient policemen. It was pointed out at headquarters that new patrolmen, who fall under the influence of some of the old-time members of the force are not slow in learning things which do not tend to make good policemen out of them. Some of these old policemen have studied how safely to shirk duty and their influence on the young patrolmen is bad.

In addition to the new patrolmen ninety new police sergeants will be appointed to take the places of those who will be transferred. New lieutenants will be appointed also. The present captains of the Fourth Inspection District, all of whom have the confidence of the Commissioner, will probably be retained. They are Edward Walsh, of the West Forty-seventh, William Duggan, West Sixty-eight, and John H. Boyle, of the West 100th Street Stations. Inspector John F. Dwyer, will continue in command of the district, probably.

The new patrolmen have received the longest and most rigid course of instruction ever given to recruits. The regular course is thirty days, but the new men will have received six weeks' instruction when they are turned out for duty. Tom Jenkins, the wrestler, has taught them the best methods of protecting themselves. They have also been instructed by Capt. Koehler, U. S. A., Master of the Sword at the West Point Military Academy; Gen. Barry, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East; Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Mayor Kline, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo. They are thorough versed in the city ordinances, and in the preparation of cases for presentation in court. They will be furnished with a new style revolver. Heretofore patrolmen have had to purchase their own revolvers. The money for the revolvers is available now under an appropriation for the department.

The patrolmen in the Fourth District, who will be replaced by the new patrolmen, will be assigned as follows: 300 to Brooklyn and Queens, and 200 to the Bronx. In this way the force in Manhattan and Richmond will not be increased by the new men. Commissioner Waldo said that later others would be added to the force in Manhattan and Richmond. Of the 200 who will be assigned to the Bronx, fifty each will be assigned to the Alexander Avenue, Bathgate Avenue, and Morrisania Stations. Commissioner Waldo announced that the men who would be transferred would be permitted to go on duty in precincts most convenient for them.

At Headquarters yesterday it was predicted that the recruits would not have an easy time of it when they first went on duty. It was predicted that all sorts of dire things would happen to them when they were introduced for the first time to the negroes of "San Juan Hill," and the gangs on the west side. It was pointed out that if 500 new policemen who had never had any active police experiences were dumped suddenly into the busiest inspection district in the city, they would find many hard problems confronting them.

It was in the Fourth Inspection District that the Rosenthal murder occurred, and in which much of the graft has been collected by policemen and politicians. At Headquarters yesterday it was thought significant that Commissioner Waldo chose the Fourth District in which to try his experiment of developing a model body of policemen.

Killed on Anniversary of Son's Death

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 8.—Henry Allen, 73 years old, formerly of the coal firm of Henry Allen & Son, was found dead in the highway in Colebrook this afternoon with his neck broken. He had been thrown from a load of wood on which he was riding. Two years ago to-day his son, Henry W. Allen, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

HARDSHIPS OF TRAINMEN.

Arbitrators Told of Vigilance in Hard Winter That Saved Accidents.

Speaking of the hardships of trainmen in the northern part of New York State, where the temperature falls very low on Winter nights, John W. Annable, train master of the St. Lawrence Division of the New York Central, told the Board of Arbitration at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday that sometimes three locomotives were required to move a few coal cars. The deep snow along the Canadian border, he said, made railroading a serious business.

A. B. Garretson, representing the trainmen, supplemented this testimony by saying that only the vigilance and care of the men on these lines prevent many accidents. For their efforts, entailing often many dangers, the trainmen seldom receive any reward, as their acts never come to the attention of the railroad executives.

Mr. Garretson said that, personally, he would rather run a single engine train for $4.25 a day than a double-headed train for $10.

A. H. Smith, senior Vice President of the New York Central, replied to Mr. Garretson's statements by saying that when the ground was snowed over nothing could be done without double-heading.

"In the Winter," he said, "every freight train and most passenger trains in that part of the country must be

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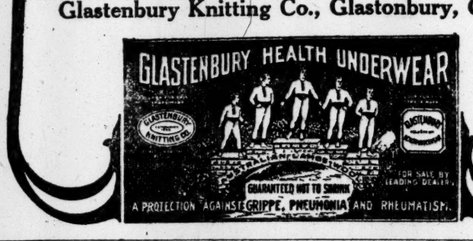

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To-day it is different, as over half of those who buy player-pianos are men. When it is suggested in the average family that they buy a piano the man is now interested in securing a piano that he can use and is willing to pay a little more for a player-piano.

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THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

WILL you help to find her?

The New York Times asks for photographs of the typical American Girl as you know her. She is an ideal of all of us. Can you aid in making that ideal a reality by sending her picture?

From the photographs, which should be submitted as soon as possible, and must be delivered before November 1st, twenty-nine will be selected as representing THE GIRL OF TO-DAY. The judges will be seven artists who have won fame through picturing the young woman of America. The twenty-nine photographs will be reproduced in a special section of the Christmas number of The New York Times. This issue will mark the first use of the new and wonderful rotogravure process in an eight-page Times Pictorial Section.

Of the twenty-nine pictures, one will be chosen by the judges as the best illustration of THE GIRL OF TO-DAY, and that one picture will cover the whole front page of the rotogravure Christmas Section.

CONDITIONS

The subject's name and address, as well as the date when the picture was taken, must accompany each photograph submitted.

No photograph more than one year old will be eligible.

Photographs received after November 1st will not be considered.

Stamped and addressed envelopes must accompany photographs which the senders wish returned to them.

Send to The New York Times as soon as possible the photograph of the young woman who best represents your idea of THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

ADDRESS:

The Girl of To-day

THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK CITY.

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CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
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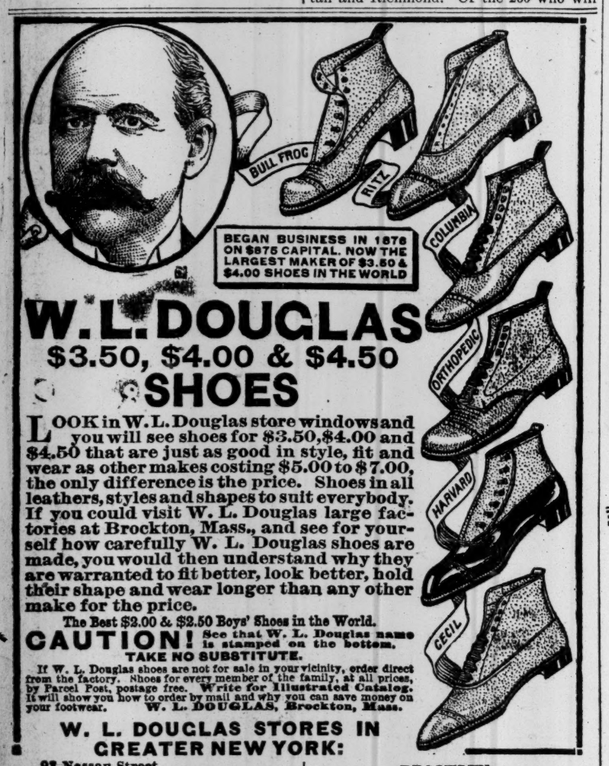

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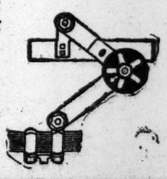


REPORTS OF SPYING ANGER HARRY THAW

He Seeks Police Aid to Rid Himself of an Alleged Informer.

SCENTS A PLOT BY JEROME

Forbids Lawyers to Talk with the Man He Calls a Spy—Congressman Tells of Thaw Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—Reports that a spy had been placed on his trail, in the hope of obtaining information which would aid William Travers Jerome in his investigations in New York and Dutchess Counties, served to stir Harry K. Thaw to a fine pitch of anger to-day. He immediately summoned before him all of his lawyers and other representatives who were in town, and demanded if they knew anything about a certain man who has been at the Eagle Hotel much of late, and has been seen talking to them frequently, representing himself as a "friend of Thaw." Thaw were forced to tell him that they knew very little about the man. Then Thaw got into communication with Sergt. John T. O'Dowd, head of the Manchester Detective Bureau.

O'Dowd has the reputation of knowing about every one in New Hampshire and Massachusetts who has ever been mixed up in questionable doings. He hurried to the "throne room," and held a long secret conference with the fugitive.

According to the reports of the conference, which reached the correspondents, Thaw gave O'Dowd the name and description of the man whom he accused of "carrying the inner secrets to Jerome."

"Do you know who this man is?" demanded Thaw angrily, pacing up and down the room.

"Yes, I do," replied O'Dowd.

Then Thaw, according to the reports, flew into a pretty rage at the information given by O'Dowd, and ordered that none of his lawyers or private detectives have anything further to do with the man. He is reported as saying to the sergeant:

"This man, whom I had supposed to be a friend, but whom I know nothing about, has been reporting to the people who are persecuting me all that he could pick up here. He has been trying to help them get me back into the madhouse on a trumped-up charge that Jerome and the other New York State officials should be ashamed to lay before the Governor of New Hampshire.

"It simply shows to what extremes the persons who are hounding me will go. They think that it may be possible to get something here which will give the official representative of New York State an excuse to ask that I be extrade upon a charge of which, according to the laws of New York State, I cannot be guilty."

Thaw, it is said, believed that an effort is being made to obtain from himself or his representatives here information as to the whereabouts of certain men who were with him when he made his dash from Matteawan.

It is believed that Thaw requested O'Dowd to look into the record of the alleged spy.

The man whom Thaw described has been seen about the hotel lobby on several occasions talking with Thaw's lawyers and private detectives. He arrived here a few days after Thaw was brought on from Littleton. At frequent intervals he has left the city to return a few days later.

Congressman Eugene E. Reed, of Manchester, N. H., arrived in town to-day from Washington. He made this statement to the correspondents:

"The sentiment in Congress both in the House and in the Senate is nine to one in favor of Harry Thaw. Every one thinks he has suffered enough. It is the same way throughout the country Through the channels by which we keep tabs on public opinion we find that even in New York the great mass of voters believe Thaw should be freed. There is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of Thaw. This sentiment needs only a leader to result in his complete victory."

DELAYS THAW SUIT.

Hartridge Gets a Postponement of Roger O'Mara's Action.

Justice Newburger granted a delay of twenty days yesterday in the trial of the suit brought by Roger O'Mara, receiver in bankruptcy for Harry K. Thaw, for the recovery of $21,000 from Clifford W. Hartridge, who formerly was a Thaw attorney. Mr. Hartridge applied for the delay on the ground that he would be forced to appear before the Justices of the Appellate Division to-day to answer charges of misappropriation preferred against him by Thaw's mother.

O'Mara began suit against Hartridge on May 17, accusing him of wrongfully expending $21,000 furnished for legal disbursement in the defense of Thaw. The proceedings brought by Mrs. Thaw are said to be based on similar charges.

HITS CANADIAN ALIENISTS.

American Medicine Criticises Doctors Who Call Thaw Sane.

Commenting editorially on the case of Harry K. Thaw, American Medicine sharply criticises alienists who have testified that Thaw is sane, declaring that they have again attracted attention to the absurdities of expert testimony and blaming Canadian physicians. The writer asserts that inasmuch as his alienists have failed so far to convince any court on this side of the line that he is sane, Thaw must be controlled, in the interests of public safety, until he can show full recovery. The editorial then goes on to say:

The Thaw alienists have again attracted attention to the absurdities of expert testimony—much to the disgrace of medicine. This time our Canadian brothers must shoulder the blame. Somehow or other the impression has been widely gained that the British Empire and all its Provinces were not afflicted with the custom of permitting more or less expert men to submit mere opinions whose only effect is to confuse the case at issue.

Recent events show that we are all of one flesh yet we cannot refrain from suggesting that bad as we are, we have always tried to introduce facts to qualify a witness so that the court may be convinced that his opinions are worth something. It is amazing that reputable practitioners would express a positive opinion that a person was perfectly sane when in fact they have had neither time nor opportunity to find out. It would have been permissable for them to have testified that they were unable to detect signs or symptoms of mental disease or abnormality. Such a statement has real value as evidence, though to be sure it is a negative value of no great moment, as it merely means that the symptoms might be temporarily latent or that a more expert man could detect them.

The incident is exceedingly valuable as an illustration of the chaotic condition of laws and customs relating to the obtaining of expert advice for courts of justice. It is one more proof of the necessity of excluding from the witness stand any persons in the pay of either side. How long are Americans north or south of the line to tolerate the custom of admitting purchased opinions as real testimony?

As long as the old system lasts we are quite sure that the people will be balked in their efforts to keep murderers under control. Public opinion has definitely and permanently crystallized into the form of a demand that such criminals must be executed or placed where they cannot repeat the crime and kept there until it is conclusively proved that the offenses will not be repeated.

So far, on this side of the line, Thaw's alienists have not succeeded in convincing any court that he is sane. Public safety therefore demands that until he can show full recovery he must be controlled. His own welfare also demands it. The facts seem to have proved that his malady is congenital, progressive and incurable. The Canadian Governmental authorities are apparently convinced of this fact and also seem to be as much ashamed of some of their doctors and lawyers as we are of some of our own.

We are very glad that Canadians in general have determined that their country shall not be a refuge for our law breakers.

SAYS NURSES URGE SUICIDE.

Counsel for George Clark's Relatives Objects to Wife's Care.

It was alleged yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton that George Clark, who was recently adjudged an incompetent by a Sheriff's jury, had been surrounded with nurses who constantly suggested suicide to him. Both the attorneys for the wife and for Clark's brothers and sisters asked that a committee of his person be appointed but they differed on the composition of the committee, the former requesting the appointment of Mrs. Clark and the latter asking that he be committed to a sanitarium and neutral persons appointed for his care.

As a reason for the appointment of Mrs. Clark her attorney said that she had managed her husband's business for the last five years. In reply, Michael J. Tierney of New Rochelle, attorney for the brothers and sisters, said: "Mr. Clark, the son of the late Heman Clark, a member of the railroad contracting firm of Clark & O'Brien, is worth $100,000. His wife was working in a shirt waist factory when he first met her and subsequently she became a stenographer. She has now surrounded him with nurses who make his life miserable, reading him accounts in the newspapers of suicides of persons afflicted as he is, and they actually say to him, 'I don't blame a fellow with an incurabe malady for committing suicide.'"

The opposing attorney denied these accusations. Justice Pendleton said that he would appoint a committee of the person for George Clark but would decide upon its composition at a later date.

SLOW JERSEY COAST TRAINS

New York & Long Branch R. R. Time Table Shows Speed Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Regular travelers from this place and the North Jersey coast towns are much perturbed because the Winter time table of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, just promulgated, shows that the running time of all trains, excepting only the Wall Street fliers, up and down, has been extended on an average of about seven minutes, and that the theatre train from New York had been annulled on Sunday nights.

The surprise was the greater because many improvements in roadbed and new steel bridges have made way for the introduction of heavier and faster locomotives than were possible a year or two ago, and the road has been singularly free from serious accidents for many years, despite the very fast schedule maintained.

The only explanation forthcoming is that great improvements, including the elimination of many grade crossings and the substitution of steel and concrete structures for remaining wooden trestles, are in contemplation during the slack season of travel, and this will necessitate running single track over long stretches, and other interference with the trains of the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central companies, which jointly operate the road.

INSPECTS ELLIS ISLAND.

Caminetti Expresses Satisfaction with the Immigrant Station.

Antonio Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, arrived from Washington yesterday to inspect Ellis Island. He was received by Acting Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl, who showed him through the buildings, and pointed out the improvements that had been made recently.

After inspecting the power plant, Commissary Department, dining halls, detention quarters, and hospital, the Commissioner General said that he was favorably impressed with the plant, and the way it was being managed. He said that he hoped to pay another and longer visit to Ellis Island soon.

TRAINS "DRY" IN OHIO.

Nothing Stronger Than Grape Juice in Dining Cars After Nov. 4.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—On and after Nov. 4 no mint juleps, no cocktails, not even whiskey straight, sour wine or beer will be served on railroad dining cars in Ohio. Nothing stronger than grape juice will be found poised on trays of colored waiters.

Attorney General Hogan has found that the State Constitution forbids a moving saloon and consquently has instructed the State Liquor License Commission to issue no license to railroad companies for selling "wet goods."

HARD TO SEGREGATE THE AMERICAN GIRL

Only When Transportation Has United East and West Will a Type Be Evolved.

GUTZON BORGLUM'S OPINION

But the Distinguishing Quality of American Women Is Their Alertness, Noted Sculptor Asserts.

When its search for the typical American girl of to-day was instituted by THE NEW YORK TIMES it was anticipated that the real American type would be difficult to find; at least, that it would not be an easy task to pick out one American girl and reproduce her photograph as that of The Girl of To-day. This very difficulty lends added interest to the work of selection.

Naturally there are those who assert that the American Girl of to-day does not exist as a type, or at least, that she exists only in a sort of eembryonic stage; that the elements in this country which are working to evolve a purely American type of femininity have not had a chance to complete their work of evolution. Among them is Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. Mr. Borglum discussed the subject yesterday at his studio, 166 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Borglum was inclined to think that the American girl was not yet a distinct type. He said that there are at least three distinctive types of American girls, but that the country is too big and transportation not yet rapid enough to have fused these and other elements that keep coming in, into one type.

"The effort of THE TIMES to find the typical American girl of to-day is extremely interesting," said Mr. Borglum, "and it will be followed closely, but it a question to me whether she will be found—I mean as a distinct type. It is my opinion that nothing but the most efficient form of transportation will ever create a type in a country of such vast proportions as ours.

"There is no question that the American girl as such is recognized abroad, as is the South American girl, but I take it you mean by 'the typical girl' one whose characteristics are those of the majority of American girls.

"Now we have the New England girl, we have the Southern girl, and then there is the girl of the Middle West. They are all distinct types. I married a New England girl. In the case of the New England girl you feel the control of centuries of Puritanism; you are conscious of the refinement and restraint of religious formulae and of precedents governing conduct. Every time I go to the South I find women who might be the offspring of Juliets—girls for whom life seems to hold large possibilities of sentiment and romance, whose sweethearts must necessarily be adventurous cavaliers, as one thinks.

"The Western girl, on the other hand, has her nostrils filled with the free air of the great open region of her childhood. She is almost wild in her demand for freedom. She walks alone, she thinks alone, and she isn't much concerned whether you agree with her or not. She constitutes herself her own chaperon, and has made good in maintaining the world's respect.

"To my mind, transportation is the only agency that will bring those three together, and make a kind of typical being embodying the characteristics of all three, of which one might be said to be as typically American as another.

"Lincoln was possibly as pure a product, physically, as America has shown us, and his type is a very common one. Since his time we have brought into the country a tremendous number of persons that we have not absorbed. In my opinion, New York does not produce the really American type at all. It is true that New York has the aristocracy of America—I don't mean a privileged class, but the very best that's in the American people—but these are exerting far less influence sociologically upon the rest of the people of New York generally than the same class of people exert in any city of the country. They have less to do with the general life of their city than the people of refinement and of ideas in any other place in the United States.

"One distinguishing characteristic of Americans, both men and women, is their alertness. There is something about this country that develops that quality, whether it is the radicalism or the ambition that impelled people to seek their fortune in the New World, or whether it is native to the soil. But while this works quickly and tends to produce a type, in my opinion the true typical American girl of to-day is going to prove difficult to find, for the reason that as a distinct type she is a creature of to-morrow."

THE NEW YORK TIMES is seeking the typical American girl of to-day in order to present her portrait by the most artistic method to its readers. The choice will be made from recent photographs, which everybody is invited to send in before Nov. 1. Seven famous artists who are known as creators of types which represent phases of the American girl will select from twenty-nine of the photographs sent in, one which to them appears to be the typical American girl of to-day. The twenty-nine photographs to which the choice will be narrowed down, will be reproduced in a special section of the Christmas edition of THE TIMES, by the new rotogravure process, and the choice of the judges will be the picture that will cover the entire front page of the Christmas number.

With each photograph submitted must be sent the name and address of the subject and the date when the picture was taken. No photograph more than a year old will be eligible. A stamped and addressed envelope must accompany each photograph which is to be returned.

$314,370,977 IN CANAL.

Cost of Panama Waterway to Date Offset by $10,000,000 Collected.

The Panama Canal, now almost completed, has cost the United States so far $314,370,977.86, according to the report just issued by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The total cost of the canal when the work is completed will be within the original estimate of $375,000,000.

The greatest cost has been, of course, in the department of construction and engineering, where $185,316,095 has been spent since 1902, the greater part of it in the central division, which embraced the Culebra Cut work, where nearly $84,000,000 has been spent.

Next to the construction work the sanitation department has used the most money, $16,250,164 having been spent in cleaning up the Canal Zone, keeping it healthy and building and maintaining the hospitals.

The civil administration has cost $6,393,308, while the department of law has cost $44,982.

So far the fortifications at each end of the canal have cost $3,114,357, although nearly three times that amount has been appropriated by Congress and will be spent before the forts are completed.

During the month of June, when the last report was compiled, there were approximately 45,000 employes of the United States on the Isthmus, of whom 5,000 were Americans. The payroll for the total number of employes that month amounted to $1,768,758.

The original purchase price of the French rights to the canal amounted to $40,000,000, and the purchase of the Canal Zone rights from Panama in 1904 amounted to $10,000,000 more.

From the sale of old material, for work done for various concerns, and for the water rentals from Panama the United States has collected nearly $10,000,000.

FOG DELAYS BIG LINERS.

Four to Dock To-day Will Land a Total of 7,200 Passengers.

Fog that hung over the harbor yesterday and extended as far as Nantucket Lightship, 193 miles from Sandy Hook, interfered with incoming and outgoing ocean liners and disorganized the working schedule of the ferry boats.

The President Lincoln of the Hamburg-American Line and the C. F. Tietgen of the Scandinavian-American Line, both inbound and filled with passengers eager to get ashore, had to anchor off the Ambrose Channel Lightship, as also did the Royal Mail steam packet Danube and the Atlas liner Prinz August Wilhelm from the West Indies.

The Cunarder Campania got away from her pier at 1 o'clock in the morning, but had to anchor off Gravesend Shoals, owing to the thick weather.

The incoming imperator of the Hamburg-American Line, her cabins filled with home-coming Americans, was due at her pier in Hoboken at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but she was delayed by the fog after passing Nantucket at 8 A. M., and when she reached the bar, shortly after 5 P. M., Capt. Ruser sent a wireless message to say that he would bring the ship up to her pier early to-day.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, with a large complement of passengers from Europe, passed Nantucket two hours after the Imperator, and should have docked about 7:30 P. M. She also had to slow down because of the fog, and will not reach her pier until early to-day.

With the docking of these liners and of the White Star steamship Majestic at 8 A. M. to-day, and the Anchor Line steamship Italia a little later, Ellis Island will be called on to accommodate about 5,000 immigrants and the customs officers to examine the baggage of about 2,200 cabin passengers.

STRIKERS KILL A DEPUTY.

He Wounds One Assailant Fatally in Michigan Mine Fight.

CALUMET, Mich., Oct. 8.—James Pollack, a Deputy Sheriff, was attacked this morning with revolvers and clubs by copper mine strikers at the Isle Royale mine near Houghton, and in the fight which ensued Pollock was killed and Joseph Manray, one of the strikers, was shot and mortally wounded. Ten arrests have been made.

Pollack was particularly active as a deputy and had incurred the wrath of the strikers by vanquishing six of them in a fist fight a few days ago.

Named to Succeed Capt. Dulfer.

Police Commissioner Waldo appointed Lieut. John Londergen a Captain yesterday and assigned him to the command of the Richmond Hill station, recently in command of Capt. John Dulfer, retired. Londergen was attached to the Detective Bureau and was at the head of the Civil Service eligible list for the grade of Captain.

PRIZES FOR CLEAN STREETS.

Merchants Praise City Employes and Show Their Appreciation.

The Central Mercantile Association, composed of several hundred business men in the district lying between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, Fourth Avenue and the North River, awarded prizes yesterday to members of the Street Cleaning Department for their efficient work in keeping that district clean. The prizes were handed to the winners at noon in the stable of the Department Headquarters on Fifteenth Street just west of Ninth Avenue. There were present Commissioner Edwards, B. J. Greenhut, of the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, Henry Siegel of the Simpson-Crawford Company, John R. Butler, of the Fourteenth Street Store, Clarkson Cowl of James A. Hearn & Son, Louis M. Hart of "Cammeyer" and R. Ross Appleton, President of the Security Bank.

Commissioner Edwards opened the exercises by saying that his men were the hardest workers in the city's employ.

"If an outside organization appreciates your work it will make you better men," said Commissioner Edwards. "Let this be an incentive to you to do better work. This association has had inspectors watching your work every day for the last few months but I don't think you need a gold watch or any medals to do your work efficiently."

Before presenting the medals which were of gold, silver and bronze, Chairman Williams of the Inspection Committee said that the district never had been so clean as i has been in the last few months. The awards were then made as follows:

Drivers, William A. Mullica, first; Barney Scanelli, second; and Thomas Maloney, third. Sweepers, Luigi Cagiano, first; Antonio Rotandlo, second; and Francisco Alasi third. Formen Daniel J. McCrystal and Thomas Harmon received a gold and silver medal respectively. Superindent John Pope received a gold watch and then Mr. Greehut presented a silver loving cup to the Department Headquarters of District 5, Section 15. Before handing the cup to Commisioner Edwards, Mr. Greenhut thanked the men for the interest they had taken in keeping the district clean.

In closing the ceremonies Commissioner Edwards paid a tribute to the late Mayor Gaynor for having obtained pensions for the department's employes. Then he called for three cheers for the Central Mercantile Association.

DIVORCE MILL CLUTTERED.

Undefended Cases Swamp Four Supreme Court Justices.

There were 184 undefended divorce cases on Supreme Court Justice Giegerich's calendar for trial yesterday. When the crowded courtroom was called to order there came forth a murmur in which a dozen languages were blended. Although Justice Giegerich is supposed to hold the record for the number of divorce cases in the State, he sought relief from the pressure early in the day, and instructed his court officers to corral all the plaintiffs whose cases could not be tried in English and respectfully refer them to Justice Donnelly for their trials.

Even with this reduction the number of divorce-seekers speaking English was too great for Justice Giegerich, and many of the cases were sent to Justices Blanchard and Lehman. During the whole day the four Justices were kept busy with the undefended divorce calendar, and at nightfall many who had sought relief from married unhappiness were still unheard.

ARTHUR HARRIS FOUND.

Boy Who Was Missed from New York Turns Up in Newport.

Arthur Harris, 15 years old, son of Dr. William L. Harris of Providence, R. I., who disappeared in this city on Monday morning, was found yesterday at Newport, R. I., by Dr. Frank Beckett, an associate of Dr. Harris.

Dr. Harris had taken the boy to this city to place him in the Clason Point Military Academy. The boy left the Hotel Manhattan on Monday morning at 7 o'clock without giving any word where he was going. Dr. Harris received a telegram last night from Edward P. Mason of Boston, saying that a boy answering the description of young Harris had left the Fall River Line at Newport. Dr. Harris thereupon telegraphed to Dr. Beckett, saying that the missing boy, if in Newport, would proably be with a friend of his named John Robbins. This proved to be true, and late yesterday afternoon Dr. Harris received the telegram that his boy was found and would return to New York.

Dr. Harris said his son had made no objection to going to the military academy and that the reason for his runaway had not been learned.

George M. Still Commits Suicide.

George M. Still, for years the proprietor of an oyster and chop house at 195 Third Avenue, was found dead yesterday morning by his son in the Still apartment above the restaurant. He had committed suicide by inhaling gas and his son said he believed that the pressure of business troubles had supplied the motive. Mr. Still's chop house was a favorite with Tammany Hall men, many of whom he counted among his friends. He was 49 years old.

Wild's Orientals

The purchaser of a $100 rug is usually more in need of guidance than the purchaser of a $1,000 rug.

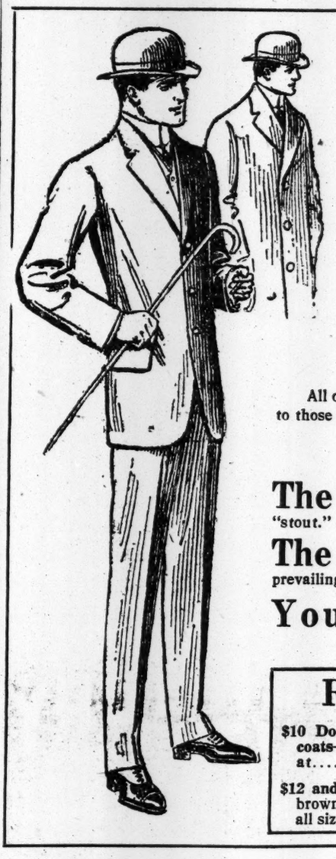
He probably makes fewer trips to the rug shop.

Our established trade with leading architects and decorators is a good sign-post for the man who sets out to buy a dining-room rug or a hall runner for himself.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

MAIN BUILDING



A Wonderful Collection of Serviceable and Dressy

Suits and Overcoats For Men and Youths

Values to $25 for Your Choice, in a Great Sale Which Begins This Morning, at $15.75

All of these fine garments are hand-tailored. The materials, trimmings and every detail of workmanship are equal to those you have ever seen in ready-to-wear garments priced at $20 to $25.

Why Not Make Comparisons?

The Suits —Youthful models for the young men; conservative styles for their elders; all-wool blue serges, worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres; a fine range of the new colorings and a size range to 54 "stout."

The Overcoats —Blue, gray, tan and brown Chinchillas; hundreds of sample overcoats; belted-back styles; half silk-lined overcoats; blacks and Oxfords—in fact, just about every prevailing style is represented.

Your Choice of Suit or Overcoat *Values to $25; today, at* $15.75

Raincoats
$10 Double Texture Tan Raincoats—all sizes; today, at $5
$12 and $15 Tweed Raincoats—brown, gray and tan; all sizes; today, at . . . $7.85

"Kingly" Trousers
Values to $5. Sizes up to 56; today, at $3
Values to $8. Blue Serges and Striped Worsteds included; today, at $5

Our Wonderful Line of Men's and Youths' Fall and Winter Suits, today, at $10
is unapproachable. Positively these suits are worth $15. All sizes, all materials.

MAIN BUILDING
Our Cut Flower Special
Long-Stemmed, Fragrant **Killarney Roses**
Elsewhere 75c to $1.25 a dozen; our price, today, a dozen 35c

MAIN BUILDING
An Unexcelled Showing and Sale of Women's
$4 and $5 Satin Evening Slippers *Today, at* $3.25

Slippers of Elegance and Individuality. Slippers as Dainty and as Serviceable as Any You Can Buy at Regular Prices.
Strictly Bench-Made. Hand-Turned Soles and the New Spanish Cuban Covered Heel.
Medium Long Vamps. Black, White, Blue and Pink.
At the same price, we shall also offer today about 200 pairs of BLACK, SATIN COLONIAL PUMPS of the same grade. Covered satin buckles. Spanish Cuban covered heels. All sizes and widths in each style and color.

MAIN BUILDING

Our Health-Giving Corset-Service

Women who have to stand much, and who suffer from weakness and pain, may get quick relief from corsets fitted by the methods of the Nemo Hygienic Fashion Institute.

We Give You This Service Without Extra Charge

It may mean health and life to women who are physically weak. It means comfort and up-to-date style to all women. Come and consult our "corset doctors."

Nemo No 512 CORSET FOR ABDOMINAL REDUCTION

Our Nemo experts will fit you in a corset that will preserve your health and give you a fashionable figure with complete comfort. Prices, $3 up

GREENHUT BUILDING
300 Pairs of Irish Point Lace Curtains *On Sale, Today, at, a Pair* $4.75
(Values to $6.50—and Even Higher)
Many of this season's newest and most exquisite designs are included in this collection. All of these curtains are splendidly made—sure to give long and satisfactory service.

MAIN BUILDING
Greatly Reduced Prices, TODAY,
On a Splendid Collection of the Celebrated
"Sidway" Collapsible **Baby Carriages**
Every vehicle fully guaranteed by the manufacturer. The opportunity to save money is an exceptional one. We don't print a list of regular and special prices because the styles and prices in this sale, today, are greatly varied.
Our holiday stocks of TOYS, DOLLS and GAMES are beginning to arrive and we need more floor space. That's the only reason for these price-reductions.

GREENHUT BUILDING
Another Supremacy Event!
This $25 Brass Bed Outfit *Today Only, for* $14.25

Handsome design—as illustrated. Bedstead can be had in all regular sizes; bright or satin finish; 2-inch posts and 5 filling rods; 10-year guaranteed "Romelink" spring. Soft-top mattress, made in our own sanitary bedding factory. No mail, telephone or C. O. D. orders filled on this outfit.
And There Are Many Other Attractions in Our Furniture Store for Today.

MAIN BUILDING
Evening and Afternoon Frocks
For Misses and Juniors
New and Charming Styles in Today's Sale, at $16.50
Special mention is made of the crepe de chine and chiffon dresses. Waists are beautifully fashioned of shadow lace and chiffon in crepe de cygne. One model has a tunic of draped chiffon, prettily knotted in the back; the other a pleated tunic.
The color range is exceptionally fine and includes pink, maize, rose, blue, white and Copenhagen.
13 to 17-Year Sizes for Juniors—14 to 18-Year Sizes for Misses

MAIN BUILDING
100 Dainty Styles in Gold-Filled La Vallieres
Values to $3.50;
Today, at . . $1

Small, medium and large sizes, exceptionally beautiful designs. All set with colored stones and rhinestones. Roman, also antique green and gold finishes.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Made Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

STERN BROTHERS
Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue
Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

An Extraordinary Sale of
High Grade Wilton Rugs
Now in progress on the Fifth Floor

Consisting of Whittall Anglo-Persian: French, Royal Kashan and Heratie Wiltons, all perfect, in the latest fall designs, taken from our regular stock,

At Prices not heretofore equalled in New York

Royal Wilton Rugs,			
Sizes 9 by 12 ft.,	Regularly $37.50 and 42.50,	at	$22.50, 29.75
" 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6,	" 34.50 and 39.50,	"	21.50. 26.50
" 6 by 9 ft.,	" 22.50 and 27.50,	"	17.50, 19.50
" 4 ft. 6 by 7 ft. 6,	" 15.50,	"	11.50
Highest Grade Royal Wilton Rugs,			
Sizes 9 by 12 ft.,	Regularly $55.00 and 60.00,	at	$32.75
" 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6,	" 50.00 and 54.00,	"	31.50
" 6 by 9 ft.,	" 32.50 and 36.75,	"	25.00
" 4 ft. 6 by 7 ft. 6,	" 20.00,	"	14.75
Small and Medium Size Rugs,			
Sizes 22 by 36 inches,	Regularly $2.75 and 4.25,	at	$1.85, 2.75
" 27 by 54 inches,	" 4.00 and 6.25,	"	2.75, 3.75
" 36 by 63 inches,	" 6.50 and 9.50,	"	4.50, 6.50

The KOH-I-NOOR Pencil best suited to your purpose is to be found in one of the 17 variations of lead from hard to soft—also Copying. Select your favorite and buy a dozen box to-day.—Adv.

WHICH ARE YOU?

A MONEY-MAKER becomes one of three things—a hoarder, a spender or an investor.

Number one saves his capital and has no increase. No two spends his capital and must save it over again—if he can. Number three, if he invests wisely, saves his capital and adds to it.

Good first mortgages and Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are the ideal investment. Come in and learn about them or send for circular and buy them.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

The Coward Shoe
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

This Shoe Rests Tired Feet

Wear it, and note how different your feet feel at the end of your day. The easement is immediate, and lasts. Pain is relieved, muscles stop aching, ankles keep upright, arches are held in place. Leaden steps become buoyant.

Built on a special Coward Last, with flexed sole and rubber heel lifts. All sizes and widths.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

The Voice of Men's Fashions

"I'M so new I'm Bashful. I'm just like Single Breasted Sack with this exception: Mr. Nicoll and his Sons have placed a 3/8-inch Black Satin Braid on My Pockets and along My Collar, Lapels and Front Edges. *All* of You might not like Me, but I know *Some* of You will. I look My Best in dark colors."

Men's Clothes
$25 to $60, made to measure.

ESTABLISHED 1849
Nicoll The Tailor
Donald Nicoll & Sons,
1242 BROADWAY.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

'RITUAL MURDER' TRIAL IS BEGUN

Mendel Beiliss Charged at Kieff with Torturing to Death 13-Year-Old Andrew Yushinsky.

PLEA FOR DELAY REFUSED

Defense Asked Postponement on Account of the Absence of a Number of Important Witnesses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIEFF, Oct. 8.—Although the long-delayed trial of Mendel Beiliss on the charge of murdering the boy Andrew Yushinsky in March, 1911, was fixed for this morning the President of the court did not take his seat till the afternoon.

Counsel for the defense promptly asked for delay owing to the absence of thirty-four witnesses originally cited, who, it was stated, could not be found. They include Rudinsky, who, the defense may seek to show, was the real murderer; Mistchuk, formerly Chief of Police; Cheberyak and Kazatchenkoff, fellow-prisoners of Beiliss, and Ambrosius, the Orthodox monk, whoat one time was quoted as an authority for the alleged existence of the practice of ritual murder among the Jews.

After an adjournment to consider the objection, the President announced that the majority of the witnesses were absent from legal causes or were dead, ill, or missing. Fines would be imposed on others for their non-attendance.

At 7 o'clock the jury were chosen. Six of them are simple peasants, three minor government employes, and two tradesmen. The twelfth wore evening dress and may belong to the professional classes. One doctor on the list, for whom the defense contended on the ground of his education, was objected to by the Procurator.

Beiliss chatted freely with his counsel, who sit directly in front of him. Four eminent barristers represented him to-day, and M. Maklakoff, one of the leaders of the Russian Bar, will, it is expected, join them to-morrow.

The number of witnesses summoned to appear before the court is 218. The members of the jury have been notified that the case will probably last three weeks, during which period they will be lodged.

The progress of the trial to-day was not marked by any untoward event. The Governor of Kieff has appealed to Leo Brodzki, a prominent Jewish multi-millionaire, and Dr. Gurvitch, a rabbi, to use their influence with their co-religionists with a view to preventing any excesses, and has promised on his own part to suppress any anti-Jewish demonstration.

All the streets in the vicinity of the courts buildings were closely guarded by police to-day.

Students of the high school decided to-day upon a one-day "lecture strike," namely, abstention from attending lectures, as a protest against the proceedings.

KIEFF, Oct. 8.—At the trial of Mendel Beiliss there is a full bench of four Judges. The President of the Court is Judge Boldirieff.

Intense interest attaches to the trial because of the previous announcement that the prosecutor would uphold the theory of ritual murder. In the preliminary examination much testimony was taken and incorporated in the indictment, which concludes:

On the basis of these facts, Beiliss is charged with entering into a conspiracy with other undiscovered persons to deprive the boy, Yushinsky of his life by methods of torture, and with having perpetrated or connived in the atrocities perpetrated on the boy.

The table in front of the Judges was loaded to-day with exhibits in the case. Beiliss answered the preliminary questions in a low voice, but calmly, and followed the proceedings attentively. The court room was crowded to its capacity.

The mutilated body of Andrew Yushinsky, a thirteen-year-old boy, was discovered on March 25, 1911, in a small cave on a suburban holding just outside Kieff. The hands were tied behind the back, and the examination revealed no fewer than forty-seven wounds.

Beiliss, who was a clerk in a brick factory near by, was arrested on the charge of being directly concerned in the murder. He has been held in close confinement ever since. According to the official medical evidence quoted in the indictment, all the wounds were inflicted while the boy was alive.

MISS JAYNE MARRIED.

Becomes the Bride of K. M. Bissell of Riverside, Cal., in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Miss Josephine Jayne of New York, daughter of Mrs. Edith Jayne, was married at noon to-day to Kenneth M. Bissell of Riverside, Cal., son of Mrs. Hector Geager of Manior De Nouval Andresy, France, at St. George's, Hanover Square.

The wedding was a quiet affair, only the immediate members of the family being present. Among them were Mrs. Josephine Zeman, the bride's aunt; Clifford Bissell, the bridegroom's brother; Mrs. Geager and Mrs. Jayne. The wedding breakfast was at Claridge's Hotel, where all the guests are stopping.

The Jaynes spent the Summer as the guests of Mrs. Geager at her château. The wedding was to have taken place on Nov. 20 in New York, but the young people were too impatient to wait, and a London wedding was decided upon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell will leave London for a six weeks' honeymoon in Spain and Portugal.

EXPLORER USES BEAR TEAMS

Substitutes Them for Dogs in North Polar Expedition.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—Writing to the Novoe Vremya, Lieut. Siyedoff, leader of the Russian north polar expedition, says that he is using bears instead of dogs for transportation purposes.

Though bears require much breaking in, they are sometimes used to draw sleighs in the Archangel region.

GERARD AT LUNCHEON CLUB.

Ambassador Makes His First Public Appearance in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Ex-Justice Gerard made his début as American Ambassador to Berlin to-day at the fortnightly meeting of the newly formed American Luncheon Club, which aspires to fill in Berlin the rôle played in London and New York by the Pilgrims. He was introduced by the Chairman of the luncheon, Frederic William Wile, as "a homeless diplomat."

Ambassador Gerard delivered a witty and tactful speech, emphasizing his pleasure in having been sent to the court of the Kaiser, who "by reason of his character and ability commands the universal respect of the civilized world."

The Ambassador brought down the house by outlining his policy toward Americans in Germany in the following terms:

"I want every American in the German Empire who thinks I can be of service to him to consider me his servant and remember that my door is always wide open to him." He concluded by assuring the club that he felt honored to be President Wilson's Ambassador to Germany because the United States Government now looked upon Berlin as the most important diplomatic post within the President's gift.

Ambassador Gerard inscribed his name on the charter membership list of the club and delighted his fellow-members with the assurance that it would have to be something of extraordinary importance that would keep him from meeting them regularly.

1,000 at Banquet to Gov. Harrison.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—A popular banquet to welcome the new Governor-General of the Philippines, Francis Burton Harrison, was attended to-day by over 1,000 guests. Manuel Quezon, Philippine Delegate to Congress, was toastmaster. Mr. Harrison paid tributes to W. Cameron Forbes, his predecessor, and to Newton W. Gilbert, the Vice Governor.

AN OLIVE BRANCH TO THE ULSTERMEN

Churchill, for the Government, Says Home Rule Bill Could Be Modified.

BUT DEMANDS AGREEMENT

Suggestion That Arrangement May Be Made to Leave Ulster Independent of the Dublin Parliament.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

DUNDEE, Oct. 8.—Winston S. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking as the mouthpiece of the Government here to-night, defined its attitude toward the Irish question. He said:

"We intend to create and set up an Irish Parliament in Ireland, subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, with a responsible Executive, for the conduct of purely Irish affairs."

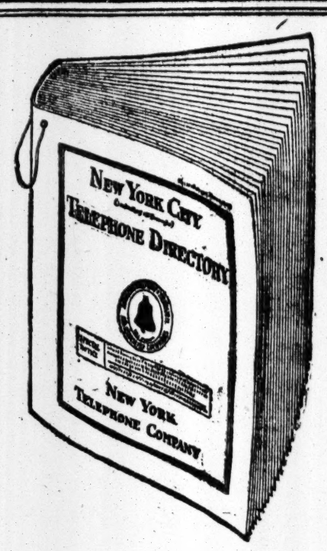
Mr. Churchill went on to point out that within two years, that is, before the Home Rule bill can be fully operative, there must be a general election. If the Unionists won that election, said Mr. Churchill, it would be open to them to repeal the Home Rule bill. That was the only constitutional remedy open to them unless a settlement could be reached by consent.

Obviously, Mr. Churchill went on to say, the claim of Northeast Ulster for special consideration for itself was a claim which, if put forward in sincerity and not as a wrecking manoeuvre, could not be ignored by the Government. There was not a demand which the Ulstermen could make which would not be met by their Irish fellow-countrymen and by the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party, unaided, could carry home rule into being, but it needed more than one party to make it a lasting success. A settlement by agreement would offer advantages far beyond anything now in sight.

Peace, said the First Lord, was better than triumph, provided it was peace with honor. The Home Rule bill was not unalterable, and under the Parliament act far-reaching alterations were possible, but only on one condition—there must be agreement.

Only good will would make it worth while, or even possible, declared Mr. Churchill, to recast or alter the bill. Nothing but an honorable agreement to carry through the settlement in the course of years to complete success could compensate the Irish Parliament for the grievous loss which would result from even the temporary absence of the representation of Ulster.

Conversing with a reporter after the meeting, Mr. Churchill expressed his strong personal belief that a settlement of the Irish question would be attained before very long.



New Fall Edition
OF THE
New York City
(All Boroughs)
Telephone Directory
Goes to Press
Thursday, Oct. 16th

New Telephone Service should be arranged for on or before that date in order to provide for new listings in this issue.

Changes in Listings, Additional Listings, Removals or changes in equipment should be arranged for as early as possible in order to provide for correct Directory information.

Advertising in the New York City Telephone Directory offers a profitable and conspicuous means of reaching every telephone subscriber in the city. Circulation 500,000.

Advertising Forms Close Oct. 11th.

Telephone, write or call at nearest Commercial Office

MANHATTAN-BRONX Address	Telephone No.	
15 Dey St.	Cortlandt	12000
130 Orchard St.	Orchard	12090
58 W. Houston St.	Spring	12090
23 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq.	12090
115 W. 38th St.	Murray Hill	12090
6 E. 59th St.	Plaza	12090
2087 Broadway	Riverside	12090
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	12090
366 E. 150th St.	Melrose	12090
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont	12090

BROOKLYN Address	Telephone No.	
81 Willoughby St.	Main	12000
395 Ninth St.	South	12014
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford	12014
891 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	12014
223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	12014
1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	12014
JAMAICA		
6 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000
FLUSHING		
70 Main St.	Flushing	12014

LONG ISLAND CITY—Bridge Plaza North. Astoria 12014
FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves. Far Rockaway 12014
TOMPKINSVILLE—444 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12064
WEST NEW BRIGHTON—145 Columbia St. West Brighton 12064

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Two Solid-End Uprights Locked Together.

Mounted on leg units (intermediate legs in center), with Wall End in place at right and about to be attached at left. Notice the finish of the solid end, and that extra end is not needed except for added fire safety.

Space Saving, Money Saving Filing Equipment

Floor space costs money. Filing equipment that offers *less* than utmost capacity is an added daily expense. Equipment which does not afford greatest protection to contents is little better than none.

Allsteel Filing Equipment

Saves Money For You From the Start

It takes up fifteen to thirty per cent *less* floor space and gives *more* filing space per drawer. It is a complete ALLSTEEL unit system that meets every need of your business NOW, and which can be added to or interchanged at will. Finished to represent oak or mahogany. Also comes in a beautiful olive green.

The ALLSTEEL construction protects against fire, climate, rodents, dust and sneak thieves.

A Complete Line

We are the largest manufacturers of standard steel office furniture in the country, including ALLSTEEL desks, and fireproof ALLSTEEL safes for office records. Complete stock kept at our City branch. All ready *NOW*. Our large output and wide distribution mean buying-economy for you.

Call and see the ALLSTEEL line, or write for catalog illustrated in colors. Free.

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY
Home Office and Factory, Youngstown, Ohio
New York, 396 Broadway Phones, Franklin 2783 and 2784
Agencies Everywhere

Steel follower-block gives 1¼-inch more filing space.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

ALLSTEEL comes in handy units.

(11)

NOTE the style in the new LION 'SHADOW.' And the LION comfort features make 'SHADOW' one of the easiest collars smart dressers have ever worn.

Has the famous "Slip-Over" button-hole, "Easy-Tie-Slide" space and "Pliable-Points." 6 for 75c—3 for 25c.

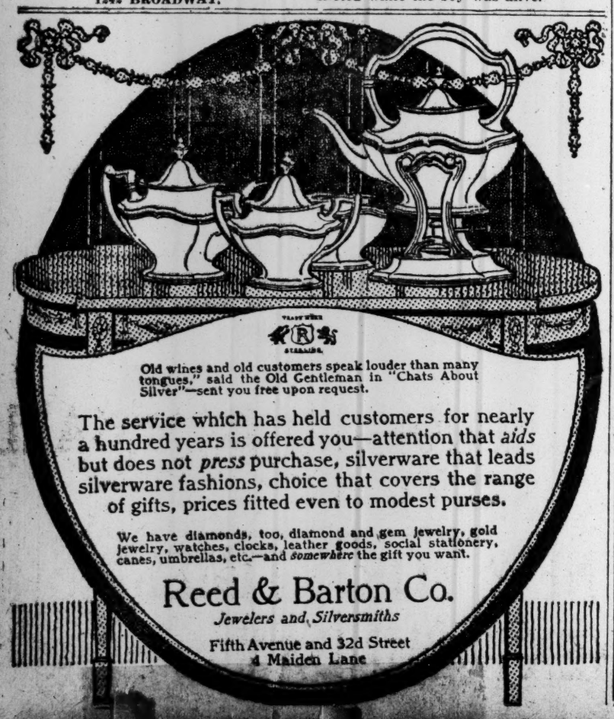
Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

Maintains hair health

In most cases, the use of Resinol Soap for the regular shampoo will prove all that is necessary to keep the hair strong, lustrous and beautiful. Its soothing, antiseptic properties tend to allay any itching and to keep the scalp free from dandruff—that commonest cause of baldness.

Twenty-five cents a cake, wherever toilet goods are sold.

For Miniature cake write to Dept. R-F, Resinol, Baltimore.



Old wines and old customers speak louder than many tongues," said the Old Gentleman in "Chats About Silver"—sent you free upon request.

The service which has held customers for nearly a hundred years is offered you—attention that *aids* but does not *press* purchase, silverware that leads silverware fashions, choice that covers the range of gifts, prices fitted even to modest purses.

We have diamonds, too, diamond and gem jewelry, gold jewelry, watches, clocks, leather goods, social stationery, canes, umbrellas, etc.—and *somewhere* the gift you want.

Reed & Barton Co.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Fifth Avenue and 32d Street
4 Maiden Lane

English Tweed Gabardine and Rubberized Raincoats
$7.50 to $30 values
now priced
$4.75 to $17.50

Reductions in Furnishings

Collars
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Arrow Collars.....10c
Earl & Wilson Red Man Collars.10c
Earl & Wilson E. & W. 25c Collars, 2 for.....25c

Hosiery
50c Esco Pure Thread Silk or Lisle Hosiery; plain and fancy colors...29c or Six for 1.35

Shirts
$1.50 Earl & Wilson Negligee Shirts, Plain and Pleated Bosoms.....85c
$2 and $2.50 Madras Shirts..1.15

Neckwear
50c and 75c Velvet Four-in-Hands...35c; Three for 1.00

Underwear
50c B. V. D. Underwear.....35c
$1.25 value Reis Medium-Weight Natural Wool.....65c
$1.50 value Standard Extra Quality Natural Wool.....85c
$2.50 value Non-Shrinkable Wool, full fashion.....1.35

Gloves
$1.50 Dent's and other English makes; regular and Cadet sizes.....1.10

Le Mar 50c to $1.00 Cravats of fine cut silks—just received, an additional quantity. Priced.... 25c

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

Retiring from Business

Liquidation with honor necessitates sacrifice of fresh Fall stocks at prices averaging *50c. on the dollar.*

Suits made to sell up to $17.00 now
Overcoats made to sell up to $17.00 now $9.50

Suits made to sell up to $22.50 now
Overcoats made to sell up to $22.50 now 12.50

Suits made to sell up to $25.00 now
Overcoats made to sell up to $25.00 now 14.50

Suits made to sell up to $30.00 now
Overcoats made to sell up to $30.00 now 17.50

Suits made to sell up to $37.50 now
Overcoats made to sell up to $37.50 now 20.50

Suits made to sell up to $42.50 now
Overcoats made to sell up to $42.50 now 23.50

Suits made to sell up to $45.00 now
Overcoats made to sell up to $45.00 now 27.00

Silk Lined Top Coats for Men
Just arrived—a complete line of men's black and Oxford top coats, many silk-lined to the edge. Included are sizes for every build of man, regular, stout or slim, from 33 to 48 inch chest measure. Values range from $20 to $45, priced
$12.50 to $23.50

Boys' and Children's Clothing
(At Our 13th Street and Harlem Stores Only.)

$6 and $7 Children's Norfolk and Double Breasted Knicker Suits, in Fancy Mixtures, sizes 7 to 18..$3.75

$7.50 and $8.50 Norfolk and Double Breasted Suits, in Fancy Mixtures and Blue Serges. A good number with patch pockets. Sizes 7 to 18.....$4.75

Boys' $7.50 and $8.50 Chinchilla Reefers in Blue and Gray...$4.75

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th St., Near Union Sq.
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
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OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

MASSACRE FOLLOWS FALL OF TORREON?

Mexico City Hears That Rebels Killed Hundreds of Spaniards.

HUERTA GENERAL EXECUTED

Richest Town of the North Believed to Have Been Sacked—Mexicans Fear Our Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8.—Rumors are current here that hundreds of Spaniards were massacred after the capture of Torreon by the rebels. The Spanish Minister, Bernardo de Cologan, has no information of this, however. It is known here that threats have been made that if the rebels captured the city they would kill all the Spaniards. There were about a thousand men in the Spanish colony, mostly armed. They were expected to defend themselves, which would precipitate a massacre and make things worse.

It is also reported that some Germans, English, and Americans were killed.

The Spanish residents of several northern towns are said to be preparing to come to the capital or to go to the coast.

While there is no information of the sacking of the town, it is generally believed that the place has been gutted, as Villa is in the field more for loot than principles. When Torreon fell in 1911 the rebels brought trainloads of non-combatants to the outskirts of the city, with sacks and boxes to carry away the loot.

Torreon is one of the richest towns in the North. The loss there will probably amount to many millions, as it is feared that the rebels may have burned the cotton crop which was recently harvested and stored in Torreon, awaiting the reopening of railway communication. This will result in the closing of many spinning mills, throwing thousands out of employment.

When Torreon was taken last time more than 200 Chinese were massacred by the Madero forces, many of whom are now in the field against Huerta.

As a result of the rumors current here to-day the banks raised the rate of exchange 20 points. It is expected that the peso will go to 33 before the end of the week.

It is understood that the Embassy is reporting to Washington the story of the sacking of Torreon, crediting it to David de la Fuente, former Minister of Communications, who is believed to have obtained his information from the War Department.

The wives and mothers of the army officers known to be in Torreon are inconsolable and refuse to talk, although it is reported that they have been informed by the War Department of the death of their relatives. The wife of Gen. Alvirez, the Federal commander, is ill, having received news of the death of her husband.

The effect of the reports was marked here to-day. A cloud fell over the city, and business was practically at a standstill. Groups gathered at the street corners, bars, and clubs, discussing the probabilities of the fall of the town, which is still mere rumor.

A report is current in diplomatic circles, credited to a Minister of a European power, that the American Government is rushing warships to Mexican ports, preparatory to delivering an ultimatum to the Mexican people. According to this report, Germany, England, and France have agreed to support the United States in establishing order in Latin America north of the Canal Zone on condition that the United States agrees to waive the Monroe Doctrine in South America. It is said that the United States will inform the Mexican people that the revolution must end, or it will be forced to take a hand here and establish order and insure protection to the lives and property of foreigners.

Diplomats refuse to discuss the matter; but the story comes from so many sources, local and foreign, that it has general credence in political and diplomatic circles.

The American refugees are reported to have left the city with the Federal forces, who evacuated the place on Oct. 1. They arrived at Hipolite yesterday under the guidance of Dr. Edward Ryan of the Red Cross. They are expected to reach Saltillo late to-night or to-morrow morning. Of the operations around Torreon details are lacking, only rumors more or less authentic filtering through. It is reported that Gen. Felipe arrived with a strong column of picked men, a large amount of ammunition and artillery, and started to march to Durango, reaching La Loma. Gen. Villa, with about 6,000 fell upon him there, killing Alvirez and cutting the column to pieces; the remnants fell back upon Torreon. Villa, with the guns and ammunition which he had captured, began to advance upon Torreon. Meanwhile Trucy Aubert, pushing forward from Saltillo to the relief of Torreon, reached Madero, about half way. There he met a force of rebels and was driven back to Hipolito, where he is waiting for reinforcements, unable to continue his advance.

Eszquio Munguia, the Federal commander at Torreon, hearing of the rebel advance and Alvirez's defeat, called a council and examined his ammunition supply. Finding it practically exhausted, he decided upon evacuation. Twelve thousand stand of rifles were burned in the public square and the breech-locks of the cannon were carried away. He evacuated the city as the rebels entered, moving toward Saltillo.

The Government is rushing reinforcements to Truen Aubert, and all its available forces are being massed against Torreon.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 8.—Gen. Alvarez of the Federal Army, and his staff and 125 Federal soldiers were put to death yesterday in Torreon, Mexico, under orders of Gen. Francisco Villa, of the Constitutionalist forces, according to information from reliable sources brought here to-day.

With the City of Torreon the rebels captured practically all the Federals' arms and artillery. The battle lasted four days, with heavy losses to both sides.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 8.—The Constitutionalists captured Torreon by a ruse, said an official report transmitted through Douglas last night. Gen. Choa of the insurgent forces told of it in making his report to Gen. Carranza at Hermosillo. He also put a new aspect on the capture of Santa Rosalia.

When the Federals were fighting what they considered the main rebel force at Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, the major group of insurgents took Torreon and La Paz. The town of Sierra Mojoda also fell into rebel hands on Thursday, the message said.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 8.—Despatches received here to-day state that an American named Weineger, general manager of the Peneles Mining Company at Mapimi, Durango, was killed a week ago by rebel officers of the command of General Tomas Urbina. The killing was a result of a disagreement between American officials of the mining company and Urbina's officers. Weineger's body was mutilated after the killing, the despatches report.

After the crime Urbina made a speech in Mapimi, in which the dispatches report him as saying he would kill all Americans in the town. The 500 Americans and foreigners employed at the plant immediately left Mapimi. They arrived to-day at Presidio, Texas.

AMAZING FRENCH VERDICT.

Paris Jury Acquits a Man on Whom a Death Sentence Was Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 9.—There is a chorus of indignation in this morning's newspapers over the action of a Paris jury yesterday in acquitting a well-to-do man named Alfred Debar, who in July shot dead his brother-in-law in the Avenue de l'Opéra.

The evidence showed that Debar is little less than a human monster. At the preliminary inquiry his wife and two daughters gave testimony against him, saying that they had been compelled to leave him on account of his behavior toward them. Debar asserted that he killed his brother-in-law because the latter caused his family to turn against him. At the Assize Court hearing the wife and daughters retracted their previous statements.

So bad, however, did the case look against Debar that everyone expected a death sentence or at least a long term of penal servitude. The jury broke all previous records for leniency by acquitting the man.

The verdict so incensed the spectators in court that when Debar left the Palais de Justice he was surrounded by a shouting crowd and had to be protected by the police.

Every newspaper this morning protests vigorously against the verdict. The Figaro goes so far as to accuse the President of the court and the Public Prosecutor of not representing the case against Debar strongly enough and attacks the jury for "unbelievable weakness."

MANUEL'S MOTHER ANGRY.

Denies Rumors About Son's Bride—Snubbed by Guide at Versailles.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Ex-Queen Amélie of Portugal, mother of ex-King Manuel, who is visiting Paris incognito, has made a statement for publication concerning the illness of her daughter-in-law. She says:

"King Manuel, myself, and our suite are extremely indignant at the stories that have been circulated. Queen Augustine Victoria contracted illness through taking a walk on a very cold night, and at one time we feared typhoid fever. Happily that danger is over."

Queen Amélie went to Versailles yesterday as a tourist and was snubbed by a guide. Count de Figueroa, a member of her suite, told the story to French reporters to-day. He said:

"The Queen and myself wore ordinary tourists' dress and joined a crowd of other visitors, consisting of Americans, English, Germans, and French country people. A guide from a certain agency conducted the party over the famous palace, describing the history of the various apartments.

"The man made many slips, and the Queen once ventured to correct him. Turning abruptly, the guide said angrily: 'I wish you would mind your own business, Madame.' The Queen did not say a word, and completed the round of the palace."

WOMEN WOULD UPLIFT LAW.

Argument of Speakers Who Demand Their Admission to English Bar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—"There is no reason why women should not be lawyers; it is an honest employment," said Miss MacMillen to-day at the annual Conference of Women Workers at Hull.

She moved a resolution in favor of the admission of women to the legal profession. It would, she said, bring about reforms in much the same way as the admission of women to the medical profession brought about reforms. The United Kingdom ought not to lag so far behind the rest of the world.

Miss Agnes Garrett, who seconded the resolution, remarked that, as regards the legal profession being honest, she would prefer to say that it might be an honest profession. If women joined it there would be a chance of it becoming more honest than it was at present.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

IMPERATOR TO NAPLES?

May Be Put on the Mediterranean Service During the Dead Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9.—A telegram from Berlin to The Times says it was reported recently at Hamburg that there was a proposal to put the Imperator during the "dead season" into the service from New York to Naples. The Hamburg-American Company admits that this scheme has been considered, but indicates that the difficulty of finding accommodation for the Imperator in Mediterranean ports has hitherto prevented a decision.

Miss Warfield Committed Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—A jury at Sykesville late to-day returned a verdict that Miss Ella Warfield, member of a prominent Maryland family, "died from poison administered by her own hand." Dr. Daniel B. Sprecher, Mayor of Sykesville, admitted in his testimony that he gave a certificate showing that Miss Warfield died of acute indigestion, though he believed she had died from poison. This was after the decision of Coroner Orrin O. Millar, a cousin of the dead woman, that an inquest was unnecessary.

Important for Traveling Salesmen.
Special Kol-Nidre, Yom Kippur and Memorial Divine Services will be held Tammany Hall, 14th St. and 3d Av., October 10, evening, and all day Saturday, October 11, under the auspices of the well-known Cantor, Rev. J. Kostinsky, and a well-trained choir. Tickets at box office at Tammany Hall.

INCOME TAX HITS 35,000 DOWNTOWN

Second Collection District of New York Most Important in the Country.

THIS STATE A RICH FIELD

Number of Persons Assessable in Five Out of Six Districts 110,634, According to Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received from the Internal Revenue Collector of the Second (or downtown) New York City collection district, an estimate that 35,000 persons, receiving incomes in or residing in this district, will be liable to the new Federal tax on individual incomes. From an income tax standpoint, this is the most important collection district in the United States.

The new tariff law provides for the collection of incomes at their source, and as many of the largo fortunes of the country are invested in properties managed from the head offices of corporations in the Wall Street neighborhood, the incomes of these fortunes will be collected there.

The Second New York Internal Revenue Collection District embraces the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards of Manhattan; that part of the Fourteenth Ward lying west of the centre of Mott Street; that part of the Sixteenth Ward lying south of the centre of West Twenty-fourth Street, and Governors' Island.

The Collector for the Second district lumped his estimate; that is, he did not attempt to give figures of the number of persons having incomes of from $3,000 to $20,000, from $20,000 to $50,000, and so on, through the separate divisions, including those having incomes of more than $250,000. His estimate of 35,000 persons liable to assessment under the income tax provisions of the new income tax was for all those in the downtown collection district having incomes of more than $3,000 a year.

With the receipt of the estimate from the Second New York district, it is now possible to give the estimates of the number of persons liable to the payment of the Federal income tax in New York State, with the exception of those residing in the district of which Syracuse is the headquarters. The estimates by districts are as follows for five of the six internal revenue collection districts in the State:

First District, embracing the counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk, 15,634 persons.

Second District, (boundaries given above,) 35,000 persons.

Third District, embracing the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards of Manhattan, that part of the Fourteenth Ward lying east of the centre of Mott Street, that part of the Sixteenth Ward lying north of the centre of West Twenty-fourth Street, and Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, 30,000 persons.

Fourteenth (or Albany) District, which embraces part of upper New York City, 20,000 persons.

Twenty-eighth (or Rochester) District, 10,000 persons.

Total number of persons assessable, 110,634.

It is admitted at the Treasury Department that many estimates from many districts are only approximate.

TO HANDLE INCOME TAX.

L. F. Speer Made Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—L. F. Speer of Bangor, Penn., was to-day appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under a provision of the new tariff law providing for such an official to take charge of the collection of the income tax.

Mr. Speer has been an employe of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington for twenty-two years. Four years ago, when the corporation tax became effective through the enactment of the Payne tariff law, he was placed in charge of corporation tax collections.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in connection with the filling of this appointment. They decided, however, that preference for merit and not for political work was essential, and Mr. Speer was selected accordingly.

CUMBERLAND REJOINS BRIDE

Prince Has Made a Written Promise to the Imperial Chancellor.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland returned here today and rejoined his wife, Princess Victoria Louise, who has been staying with the Empress, her mother, while recovering from her recent indisposition.

The Prince to-day authorized the statement that he considers himself bound for all time by his distinct promise in a letter to the Imperial Chancellor to do nothing and to encourage nothing against the present composition of Prussia and the German Empire. His statement, however, does not contain the explicit renunciation of his claim to the Hanoverian succession that is demanded by the Prussian Nationalists.

The Prince's statement, which includes the assurance that his promise will remain in full force in case he becomes a Prince of the empire, was drafted after extended conferences at Grumden, Austria, with the Duke of Cumberland and Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, and is regarded as representing the extreme concession the Cumberlands are prepared to make to Prussian sensibilities.

LEAVES GIFTS TO CHARITY.

Otis K. Dimock Remembers Public Institutions in His Will.

The will of Otis K. Dimock, head of the Dimock & Fink Co., plumbing supply dealers, who died on Sept. 26, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. He left a fortune of more than $500,000, a fourth part of which will eventually go to public institutions. To the Gardner Cemetery in New London he left $2,000. A life interest in $10,000 and an uncomputed remained was left to his sister, Winifred D. Perkins; a life estate in 61 Hillside Avenue, Newark, to his sister, Ida L. Sutcliffe; a life trust uncomputed to his wife, Lida L. Dimock, and an uncomputed life estate to his sister, Florence I. Dimock.

Of the remainder of the estate twenty-five per cent. was left to Yale University to create the "Otis K. Dimock Fund," ten per cent. each to the New York Presbyterian Hospital and the New London Young Men's Christian Association, and forty-five per cent to New London charities, to be selected by the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as trustee. Mr. Dimock's executors are directed to purchase a lot in the New London cemetery where Richard Mansfield, the actor, lies buried, and on this lot he directs that a mausoleum shall be built for his body, the expense of the mausoleum not to exceed $15,000.

TO SEND SHIPS TO PANAMA.

Germany Will Accept Invitation to Take Part in Canal Opening.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—An invitation to the German Government to send warships to attend the opening of the Panama Canal, was received from Washington at the United States Embassy here today. It is to be presented to the Foreign Office to-morrow by Chargé d'Affaires Grew.

The acceptance of the invitation by Germany is said to be certain, but the exact composition of the naval force to take part in the ceremony has not been decided.

"What a Satisfying Drink This Is!"
Try it with Dinner. You will find that
Imperial Pale Ale
Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz New York. Order from any dealer
Will drive away "That Tired Feeling!" It is Wholesome and Good.

ENDS REVOLUTION IN SANTO DOMINGO

Minister Sullivan Successfully Applies Latin-American Police Policy.

REJOICINGS ON BOTH SIDES

Hereafter the United States Will Stamp Out Any Rising Against Constitutional Authority.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 8.—The American Minister to the Dominican Republic, James M. Sullivan, has induced the warring factions in this country to sign a peace treaty, and the revolution headed by Gen. Horatio Vasquez against the government of Provisional President José Bordas Valdez is thus brought to an end.

The American Minister's action in bringing about a settlement of the differences between the Government and the rebels is the first successful application of the United States Government's new policy in dealing with Dominican affairs, which is to the effect that force of arms must never again settle any question in this country.

Mr. Sullivan has made it known that the last civil war in this republic has been fought. In the future any uprising, he says, will be stamped out as criminal without a conference being held between the opposing factions, the United States Government supporting the constitutional authority against force regardless of the merits of the issue. The people of Santo Domingo are being instructed that the remedy for future grievances lies in the free ballot.

The American policy, as announced by Mr. Sullivan, has been accepted joyously by all parties, regardless of political affiliations.

The American Minister arrived at Santo Domingo City from the United States on Sept. 17 and immediately brought about an armistice between the rebels and the Government troops fighting in the Northern Department. Since then negotiations have been in progress continuously, with the result that what promised to be the most sanguinary revolution in the history of the Dominican Republic has been averted.

The last battle was fought on Oct. 2, when the Government forces in the vicinity of Puerto Plata attacked the rebels. As a result of the intervention of Commander Louis M. Nulton of the United States cruiser Nashville and Walter W. Vick, General Receiver of Customs, the revolutionary and Governmental Peace Commissions, which had reached a deadlock at Puerto Plata, were urged to come to Santo Domingo City, where the rebels could treat directly with the Government, with the friendly co-operation of the American Minister. The Commissioners were brought to the capital by the cruiser Nashville. The terms of the opposing factions were presented at a peace conference at which Mr. Sullivan was present, and a final agreement was reached on Tuesday evening.

The Receiver of the Dominican Customs, Mr. Vick, who accompanied the Commissioners on board the Nashville, reports that business in the north has been paralyzed by the closing of the ports and by the cutting of railroad communications.

CUBAN HOSPITALITY PIQUED.

Officials Not Advised of Panama Fair Commission's Coming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Considerable comment has been caused among Cuban officials by the fact that the coming of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, which arrived here yesterday on the cruiser Birmingham, was not previously announced. Inquiries at the American Legation and Consulate show that neither was informed of the commission's coming.

Cuban officials express regret and say that if they had been advised of the approaching visit they would have prepared a reception for the Commissioners. The latter unofficially express themselves as displeased at "some one's oversight."

The opinion seems to be that some one in the State Department has blundered.

Minister Gonzales accompanied the members of the commission on a visit to President Menocal this morning.

PORTS CONCESSION VOID.

Cuban Court Decides Menocal's Cancellation Legal.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—The Supreme Court gave a decision to-day against the second appeal of the Cuban Ports Company, asserting that President Menocal was right in his contention that the present company could not be considered as holder of the original concession, as it was not organized in accordance with the law.

The first decision of the Supreme Court, given on Oct. 3, asserted that the action of President Menocal in annulling the company's concession was not unconstitutional. The second appeal was against the Presidential decree cancelling the concession.

CUBAN LIBERALS FIGHT LOAN

Hope to Defeat President Menocal's Plan to Raise $15,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—The Liberals are resolute in their determination to defeat President Menocal's proposition to float a Cuban loan of $15,000,000, and they have some prospects of success.

The Secretary of State has issued a statement expressing his belief that Speyer Brothers of New York are not entitled to any special privileges under the Gomez decree giving them the refusal of any loan to be negotiated by the Cuban Government. The Administration holds that the former President had no right to bind the Government to an agreement not to accept the most favorable terms which might be offered.

Street Car Strike in Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 8.—The tramway employés are on strike here to-day. They have demanded higher wages. Transportation is not impeded. Most of the strikers are Panamanians. There is no disorder, and the police are in control.

PARKER SEES PERIL IN ULSTER'S THREAT

Novelist, Discussing England's Many Problems, Says the Situation Is Serious.

IS HOSTILE TO SUFFRAGE

Will Take the Veil, He Says, When Women in England Get the Vote.

Sir Gilbert Parker, Canadian author and member of the British Parliament, arrived at the Netherland yesterday. Discussing the situation in Ulster, Sir Gilbert said it really was serious, and predicted that if home rule, as defined by the bill now before Parliament, were granted to Ireland, Ulster would fight.

Sir Gilbert, who is here for the first time in two years, has been traveling and visiting in his native Dominion of Canada, going as far West as British Columbia. In Montreal on Monday he delivered an address and received from a local university the degree of doctor of laws. Upon his arrival here he found waiting for him the manuscript of the play which Mrs. Charlotte Thompson has dramatized from his novel, "The House of Judgment." As to who would produce this play, Sir Gilbert was not at liberty to say yesterday, but he added that the producer was one of the biggest of the theatrical managers.

"I am a couple of years ahead in my work," said Sir Gilbert, when he was asked if he was writing another book, "and I am looking forward to a less strenuous time for the next year. Politics and literature together demand in a man the constitution of a horse, and although I have political enemies who say that I am a donkey, I cannot lay claim to the vigor of a four-footed beast of burden. But, I suppose men live not by flesh alone, but by will and a gift of sleep and steady nerves.

"I have been nearly broken several times, but my boyhood on this North American continent has enabled me to wear down men of apparent physique and vigor greater than mine. I am never going to die old. Like my father, who died when he was 95, my heart will be in tune with the time, whatever it is, and I am going to live until I am 96.

"I am not in favor of women having the vote for Parliament," said Sir Gilbert. "When women in England get the vote, I shall take the veil. I think the crimes committed by those who demand most urgently the vote are sufficient evidence of their unfitness to exercise the right of franchise without hysteria and with that sanity that indicates even the most ignorant manifestation of democracy. I think too much of women to want them in the field of contest where I am. I still believe the old-fashioned woman will prevail.

"I am not offering any condemnation of woman's suffrage in America for this reason. It can be tried in America on a small scale, as it has been tried in the West, without affecting the general policy of the United States. You can give the suffrage to a few thousand women in Arizona or Idaho, or to a few scores of thousands in California. When we give the vote to women in Great Britain, it must be remembered that we give it to all the women of the country, who outnumber the men, and who could thus control the policy of the nation.

"Well, I for one, do not think women are physically fitted or qualified by the nature of their minds and instincts to control the policy of a nation. I was struck in Arizona, however, by the political expediency of giving women the vote there. I am using the word 'political' in the highest sense. There the State may be controlled by the floating, irresponsible mining population, and the permanent residents may become the victims of that irresponsible floating population. The vote of women in Arizona would steady the political situation to the necessity arising out of circumstances of the State. I am not pleading for it—only saying that I could understand it being given.

"You ask me for a word about the real situation in Ulster. England's troubles are certainly many. She is solving for the world the problem of woman's suffrage, the relations of capital and labor, and she has on her hands at the same time the question of the government of Ireland. That is an old question, but the new problem is this—that a Home Rule bill is proposed of a kind that has had no precedent in the history of any federation.

"Imagine a State of this Union having the power to revise the United States tariff for its own purposes; imagine Missouri having her own State Post Office, independent of the Federal Government, using her own postage stamps, performing this kind of national service as the one State in the United States that would have power to do so. That is the kind of monstrous Home Rule bill proposed for Ireland.

"In the second place, Northeast Ulster says: 'I am happy when I am governed by the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. I get justice in the United Parliament. You are proposing to drive me out of that Parliament, to which I have been loyal, into the arms of the Nationalists of Ireland, who hate my religion and have cheered the enemies of Great Britain when they have defeated her on the battlefield.'

"Ulster says: 'Leave me alone. What have I done that you should compel me to vacate the home where for 100 years I have been happy and contented and faithful.'

"Whether home rule ought or ought not to be given to the Nationalists who want it in Ireland, it would be a national crime to compel Ulster to take what she does not want. In this country—in every federation of the world, local government has always been given by the consent of the vast majority. But here is a solid, compact, rich, religious, industrious community which says: 'Hands off! I have the right to be heard.'

"That is the situation, and if any sane man can say that Ulster is not justified in defending herself from a Parliament she has never accepted, and prefer to die rather than accept, then I have no idea what sanity means. Ulster will fight, and in the words of the late Randolph Churchill: 'Ulster will fight, and she will be right.'

"I have given you exact facts. You will notice I have carefully said that the question whether the south of Ireland should have local self-government is not the question at issue. It is whether Ulster shall be included in that scheme. But I repeat what I said first—that the present Home Rule bill is in defiance of the principle of this federation, the United States, and of every federation that ever existed. It is not a government that this Home Rule bill offers. It is a wicked and national abuse of it."

Pavlova Sails for New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—An enthusiastic crowd saw Mme. Pavlova off for Southampton, where she embarked on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for New York. Her company, numbering sixty, will make a six months' tour and visit eighty-two towns.

THE WHOLE STORY OF BASEBALL

NEW YORK has never seen a greater throng than the baseball crowd of this week. Yet it is a mere handful when compared with the host which awaits the telegraphic flash of each play in other towns and cities of the United States. It is a question whether even the election of a President arouses more concentrated eagerness among so many Americans.

The interest in baseball passes all bounds of age and condition. From small boy to grandfather, concern over Giants and Athletics at this moment is overwhelming. The final championship games have come to represent the highest skill in the most scientific game we know. The players are the best we can boast. The strategists who direct each team's manoeuvres typify the development of our national sport to the borders of exact science.

It is not a casual task to translate the most striking features of that development into type and pictures. A SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED BASEBALL SECTION of next Sunday's Times has been prepared with painstaking care. The photographs, sixteen pages of them, are the best that could be found—unique old prints tracing the sport's early history, and new photographs of all the world's series stars. The comprehensive data have been gathered by students of the game and of to-day's players.

There has been no other baseball publication like this Special Section. It is unique in regard to the quality of its pictures and the concise thoroughness with which the story of the game is told.

Order the Sunday Times from your newsdealer to-day, or you will find it hard to get.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED BASEBALL SECTION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

LOW CHURCH PARTY WINS FIRST CONTEST

Episcopal Deputies Elect Dr. A. Mann of Boston Over Dr. W. T. Manning by Close Vote.

GREAT CONVENTION OPENED

Hundreds Unable to Get Into the Cathedral — Bishop Lawrence Gives Warning on Reforms.

The forty-fourth General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with simple but impressive ceremonies in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights. The huge unfinished edifice was crowded with more than 3,000 lay and clerical members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a crowd of at least 1,500 overflowing from the Cathedral stood patiently about its doors in the rain trying to hear the services.

The Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, Bishop off Massachusetts, preached the convention sermon, in which he discussed as his principal theme religious education. Bishop Lawrence also reviewed many of the important questions that will come before the present convention, and he pointed out many of the pitfalls.

He said that ecclesiastical legislation oftentimes contemplated certain reforms without taking into consideration the causes contributing to evils. He pointed out that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church had spent many days legislating on marriage and divorce while the Church continued to solemnize marriages of men and women whose habits inevitably would lead them finally to divorce.

The ceremonies in the cathedral lasted until after 1 o'clock, and at 3 the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies convened separately, the former in the old Synod Hall, almost adjoining the cathedral on the south side, and the latter in the new Synod Hall, in the southwest corner of the cathedral close. The two houses spent most of the afternoon with organization for business.

The election of the presiding officer in the House of Deputies was the most important matter before the convention yesterday, inasmuch as the selection of that officer was expected to force the two sides of the convention, commonly known as "high" and "low," to show their strength.

Low Churchmen Win Election.

Only two nominations were made for a presiding officer in the House of Deputies. They were Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church in this City, regarded as one of the strongest leaders of the "high church" movement, and Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, whose leadership was sought by those calling themselves "low churchmen." When the vote was taken it was found that Dr. Mann had been elected by a vote of [illegible] to 242. On the motion of Dr. Manning the vote for Dr. Mann was made unanimous. This was taken by some as meaning the end of the movement to bring about a change of name and change of ritual in the Protestant Episcopal Church at the present convention.

Large crowds began to gather about the entrances to the cathedral more than an hour before the time announced for the opening of the gates to the general public at 9:55 o'clock. Before that time admittance was only by card sent out by the convention Committee on Arrangements. Those having cards more than filled the cathedral when the gates were opened, and less than half those not having admission cards found a place to stand within the cathedral. The larger part of the crowd packed around the doors of the cathedral was driven home by the drizzling rain that finally increased to a heavy downpour, but there were more than 1,500 who braved the storm and stayed at the cathedral doors until the ceremonies were brought to a close.

On account of the rain, the 600 and more lay and clerical deputies who were to have marched in the procession to the cathedral were assembled in the cathedral before the procession started, with only the members of the cathedral staff and Bishops left in the line. The order of the procession was:

Crucifer choir, the Venerable Archdeacon Hiram R. Hulse, and the Venerable Archdeacon William H. Potts, Canons Francis Little, R. E. Jones, George William Douglas, and George F. Nelson, and the Very Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral, representing the cathedral staff; the Rev. H. L. Burleson, and the Rev. Arthur Gray, representing the Church Board of Missions; the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, Secretaries of the Convention.

Marching in the order of their seniority came next the 117 Bishops of the Church, wearing the robes of the Episcopate. The processional hymn was begun as the head of the column of church dignitaries entered the cathedral and slowly marched up the central aisle. When the head of the procession reached the chancel the Bishops formed in double lines through which marched the Right Rev. George Thorneloe, Bishop of Ontario; and the Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of New Jersey; the Right Rev. David Hummel Greer, Bishop of New York, the Most Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, and Presiding Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

Bishops at the Convention.

The bishops formed in the procession and entered the cathedral in the following order:

Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan, Massachusetts.
Theodore I. Reese, Coadjutor, Ohio.
William Farrar Weeks, Coadjutor, Vermont.
Frank Arthur McElwain, Suffragan, Minnesota.
Harry Sherman Longley, Suffragan, Iowa.
George Biller, Jr., South Dakota.
Daniel Trumbull Huntington, Wu Hu.
Henry St. George Tucker, Kioto.
William Edward Toll, Suffragan, Chicago.
Thomas J. Garland, Suffragan, Pennsylvania.
Philip Rhinelander, Pennsylvania.
Thomas Frederick Davies, Massachusetts.
James Ridout Winchester, Arkansas.
Rogers Isreal, Erie.
Charles Sumner Burch, Suffragan, New York.
Theodore Payne Thurston, Eastern Oklahoma.
Louis Child Sanford, San Joaquin.
Julius Walter Atwood, Arizona.
James De Wolf Perry, Jr., Rhode Island.
Edward Arthur Kemple, North Texas.
George Allen Beecher, Kearney.
Arthur Selden Lloyd.
John Gardner Murray, Maryland.
Benjamin Brewster, Western Colorado.
Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, Wyoming.
Alfred Harding, Washington.
Frederick Focke Reese, Georgia.
Henry Douglas Robinson, Nevada.
Robert Louis Paddock, Eastern Oregon.
William Alexander Guerry, Carolina.
Beverley B. Tucker, Coadjutor, Virginia.
Charles Scadding, Oregon.
William Walter Webb, Milwaukee.
John Newton McCormick, Western Michigan.
Edward M. Parker, Coadjutor, New Hampshire.
Charles David Williams, Michigan.
Frederick F. Johnson, Coadjutor, Missouri.
James Henry Darlington, Harrisburg.
Charles Edward Woodcock, Kentucky.
Albion Willmaston Knight, Cuba.
Henry Dameral Aves, Mexico.
Franklin Spencer Spaulding, Utah.
Logan Herbert Root, Hankow.
Robert Strange, East Carolina.
Edward William Osborne, Springfield.
Richard Henery Nelson, Albany.
David Hummel Greer, New York.
M. Edward Fawcett, Quincy.
Edwin Stevens Lines, Newark.
Theodore Du B. Bratton, Mississippi.
Sheldon Munson Griswold, Salina.
Charles M. Beckwith, Alabama.
Charles [illegible] Olmsted, Colorado.
Henry Bond Restarick, Honolulu.
James Hiartt Van Buren.
Charles Sanford Olmsted, Colorado.
Frederick Burgess, Long Island.
Frederic William Keator, Olympia.
Charles Henry Brent, Philippine Islands.
Cameron Mann, North Dakota.
Reginald Heber Weller, Fond du Lac.
Charles P. Anderson, Chicago.
Robert Codman, Maine.
Sidney Catlin Partridge, Kansas City.
William L. Gravatt, Coadjutor, West Va.
Arthur Llewellyn Williams, Nebraska.
Joseph Marshall Francis, Indianapolis.
James Bowen Funsten, Idaho.
Theodore Nevin Morrison, Iowa.
Samuel Cook Edsall, Minnesota.
William Hall Moreland, Sacramento.
Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Southern Brazil.
Junius Moore Horner, Asheville.
William Montgomery Brown.
Robert Atkinson Gibson, Virginia.
Chauncey Bunce Brewster, Connecticut.
James Dow Morrison, Duluth.
Gershon Mott Williams, Marquette.
Joseph Horsfall Johnson, Los Angeles.
Lewis William Burton, Lexington.
Peter Trimble Rowe, Alaska.
Frank Rosebrook Millspaugh, Kansas.
John Hazen White, Michigan City.
Arthur C. A. Hall, Vermont.
Joseph B. Cheshire, North Carolina.
William Lawrence, Massachusetts.
Thomas Frank Gailor, Tennessee.
Frederick Rogers Graves, Shanghai.
John McKim, Tokio.
Francis Key Brooke, Oklahoma.
William Crane Gray, South Florida.
Lemuel Henry Wells, Spokane.
George H. Kinsolving, Texas.
Clelland K. Nelson, Atlanta.
Davis Sessums, Louisiana.
William Ford Nichols California.
Anson Rogers Graves.
William Andrew Leonard, Ohio.
Boyd Vincent, Southern Ohio.
James Steptoe Johnston, West Texas.
William Forbes Adams, Easton.
Ethelbert Talbot, Bethlehem.
Edwin Gardner Weed, Florida.
Samuel David Ferguson, Cape Palmas.
William D. Walker, Western New York.
Alfred McG. Randolph, Southern Virginia.
Cortlandt Whitehead, Pittsburgh.
Leigh Richmond Brewer, Montana.
George William Peterkin, West Virginia.
Charles Clifton Penick.
John Scarborough, New Jersey.
Alexander Charles Garrett, Dallas.
William W. Niles, New Hampshire.
Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Missouri.

Bishop Lawrence's Sermon.

Bishop Thorneloe of Ontario, read the Epistle and Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey, read the Gospel preceding the convention sermon. Bishop Lawrence was preceded to the pulpit by the verger of the cathedral and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, acting as Deacon of Honor.

"We should endeavor to throw ourselves into the actual, breathing world around us," said Bishop Lawrence, "and speak to the living present rather than to the dead past. We should seek to know the tendencies, dangers and exigencies of our times, to what God calls us in His Providence, what traces of His guidance and direction we can discern in past history, and whither He points us now."

The Episcopal Church in America, according to Bishop Lawrence, was benefited vastly by such independence as was gained through its constitution permitting laymen to sit in the councils of the Church.

"Religion is at the foundation of education first, last, and always," he said; "it gives vitality, depth, and harmony to the whole character. So far as the teachers and the pupils in our schools are religious and come from religious homes, there will be a religious atmosphere in the schoolroom. However, with the variety of races, faiths, and no faiths represented in the children of our public schools, we may put the thought of definite teaching of Christian faith in the schools out of our minds. It cannot be done, and it ought not to be attempted."

Toward the conclusion of his sermon Bishop Lawrence said: "Ecclesiastical councils, indeed, all legislative bodies, are tempted to concentrate their time on certain ideals or reforms, while the causes that are pulling down the ideals and preventing them are unnoticed.

"How many days have our conventions consumed in legislation upon marriage and divorce, while the Church has been solemnizing marriages of men and women whose past habits will almost certainly lead to divorce, and while influences about the youth of the country have been tempting them to undue excitement, unwise liberty, loss of self-control, and impurity, which is sure to reap its harvest of divorce and degrade ideals of marriage many times faster than ecclesiastical or civil legislation can uplift them?"

At the Communion Service.

Following the sermon the Holy Communion was celebrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, assisted by Bishop William Ford Nichols of California, Bishop George Herbert Kinsolving of Texas, Bishop Beverly Bambridge Tucker, Bishop Coadjutor of Virginia; Bishop John Hazen White of Michigan City, Bishop David Hummel Greer of New York, Bishop Richard Henry Nelson of Albany and Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee. First was celebrated the Holy Communion of the Bishops, then the Deputies and the members of the Episcopal Church. Probably more people celebrated the Communion in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday than ever before in any other church in this city.

The choir stalls in the cathedral, usually reserved for visiting clergymen, were occupied yesterday for the most part by laymen who have done distinctive service for the church. Some of those who had seats in the choir stalls were:

George F. Parker, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Slattery, George L. Rives, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Nicholas Murray Butler, August Belmont, Miss Belle d'Acosta Greene, the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, the Rev. Dr. Herman Shipman, Edmund L. Baylies, William Fellowes Morgan, the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, William E. Curtis, D. B. Ogden, W. R. Peters, Judge Vernon M. Davis, Judge Alton B. Parker, Gen. W. W. Skiddy, the Rev. Dr. Charles Howland Russell, the Rev. Dr. Lucius Van de Water, the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman,

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Aymar Sands, Henry L. Hobart, Alonzo Potter, Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, Mrs. James Garfield, J. V. V. Olcott, William Barclay Parsons, William A. Greer, Mrs. William Lawrence, William Foulk, William A. Sage, Miss Virginia Potter, the Rev. Dr. Henry Vincent, Haley Fiske, Charles E. Hoffman, Miss Fitzhugh Lee, Miss Elizabeth Ray Delafield, H. R. Bayne, E. W. Miller, and John M. Glenn.

The House of Deputies was called to order at 3 o'clock in the new Synod Hall, the same time that the House of Bishops was convened in the old Synod Hall. When the roll was called, the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, Secretary of the House, announced that nominations were in order for a presiding officer. He waited for a few moments, and when no nomination was made, provoked the mirth of the body of clergymen and laymen by threatening to "proceed with the election without any nomination."

Dr. Manning Defeated.

His threat was effective, and immediately the Rev. Dr. Williams of Nebraska nominated the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church of this city. Straightway the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Rector of Trinity Church of Boston, was made by the Rev. Dr. Waters of Chicago. Then followed more than a dozen seconds for each of the nominations. Delegations vied with each other in seconding their chosen candidates. The delegation from North Carolina was rent in twain in its choice between the two nominees, the clergymen of that delegation seconding the nomination of Dr. Mann, and the laymen expressing their choice for Dr. Manning. A member of another delegation openly objected to the election of Dr. Manning, who is an Englishman, because the delegate thought it desirable that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of America should elect an officer "who is a citizen of this country." Dr. Manning laughed when he heard that this objection had been raised.

Dr. Mann was elected by a vote of 258 to 242. Twenty votes cast for Joseph Packard, a lay delegate from Baltimore, were not tabulated, because Mr. Packard was not nominated. When the election of Dr. Mann was made unanimous he was escorted to the chair by Dr. Manning and the Rev. Dr. Richard H. Dana of the Massachusetts delegation.

On the motion of Francis Lynde Stetson, who is a lay member of the House of Deputies, the Rev. Dr. Anstice was re-elected Secretary of the House. The Rev. Dr. Mann then appointed the very Rev. Carroll M. Davis of St. Louis, William C. Prout of New York, and the Very Rev. James G. Glass of Anniston, Ala., Assistant Secretaries.

The Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim of Washington presented to the convention a memorial adopted last May by the Diocesan Convention of Washington. In it was set forth the belief that the present method of representation by four lay and four clerical delegates from each diocese, regardless of the number of communicants, was unjust and inequitable. He presented a resolution calling for an amendment of the system of representation for the further reason that the question of doctrine, decided by a technical majority of votes at present might not represent the views of the majority of communicants of the Church in general. These two memorials were referred to the Committee on Amendments for consideration without debate.

Several amendments to the Constitution proposed at the general convention in 1910 were made the order for the session this morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. These amendments have to do with the method of selecting a presiding Bishop, representation in the convention for missionary districts, and the power of a diocese to elect a suffragan Bishop.

The House of Bishops was in session for about an hour and a half. Before it adjourned it notified the House of Deputies by messenger that it had organized itself for business by the election of Bishop Boyd Vincent of Southern Ohio as Chairman and the re-election of Dr. Samuel Hart of Connecticut as Secretary.

The Woman's Auxiliary held a meeting at 3 o'clock in the Parish House of St. Michael's Church, Ninetieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was attended by 427 delegates from the United States. The question of the use of the fund of $275,000 raised by the women was discussed.

Last night the combined choirs of Trinity, Grace, Trinity Chapel, St. Agnes Chapel, St. James's Church and the Cathedral gave a musical festival at the Cathedral.

Both houses of the convention will meet this morning at 10 o'clock. The Woman's Auxiliary will hold its triennial mass meeting in Carnegie Hall at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

English and Russian Union Meeting

The Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union, representing the English and Russian churches throughout the world, will hold a special meeting at the Church of the Transfiguration at 5 East Twenty-ninth Street on Sunday, at 8 P. M. A number of bishops, priests, and laymen who gathered here from many cities for the union's conference at the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas last week, have remained in the city to attend this meeting. There will be speakers representing both communions, and special music by orchestra and choir has been provided. The meeting will be open to the public.

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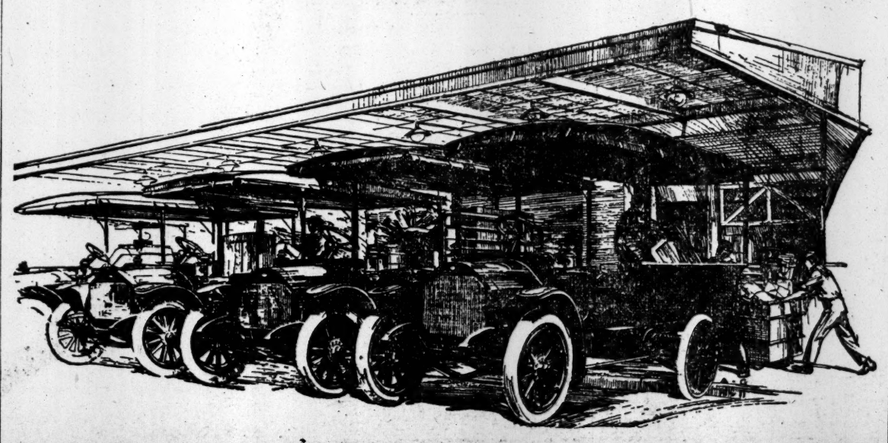

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WHITE SOX BEAT CUBS---PIRATES WIN FROM CLEVELAND---FOOTBALL---RACING

WHITE SOX WIN FIRST GAME WITH THE CUBS

Cheney's Wildness in Opening Inning Cost Two Runs—Heavy Batting Contest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The Chicago Americans hammered out a 6 to 4 victory over the Nationals in the first game of the local championship series today. It was a hard hitting contest, both pitching stars, Cheney of the Nationals and Russell of the Sox, undergoing severe punishment. Russell finally was taken off the slab in the eighth inning when the Cubs had men of second and third bases and one out, Scott saving the game for the Americans.

The game was virtually lost in the first inning by Cheney. Weaver and Lord were easy outs and the Cub pitcher had two strikes on Chase. The Americans' first baseman then waited for four balls and Bodie also walked. Collins then drove a liner to left which Schulte failed to judge accurately and the hit went for a triple, Chase and Bodie scoring. Evers and Saier retired Chappell. The National Leaguers made an uphill fight, but, despite home runs by Goode and Saier, could not win.

The Nationals in the eighth made a desperate attempt to win. Saier slammed the first ball against the scoreboard and trotted around the bases. Goode was out on a close play, but Weaver's fumble and Archer's double put men on second and third, with one out. Evers sent Phelan to the plate in Cheney's place, but at sight of the pinch hitter Callahan withdrew Russell and substituted Scott. In place of Phelan, Evers then put Williams, a left-hander, in as pinch hitter, and Scott struck him out. Leach, with three hits already to his credit, could not make the fourth, sending a grounder to Berger, and Scott had saved the game. The score:

AMERICANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	0	2	0	3
Lord, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1b.	3	1	0	10	0
Bodie, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'lins, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Ch'p'l, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Schalk, c.	4	2	2	9	0
B'ger, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
R'sell, p.	4	0	1	1	2
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	6	11	27	9

NATIONALS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	0	3	0	1
Evers, 2b.	5	0	1	5	3
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Z'm'n, 3b.	5	0	1	2	2
Saier, 1b.	5	2	2	13	2
Good, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
B'well, ss.	3	0	1	1	5
Archer, c.	3	0	2	5	4
Cheney, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Lav'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*W'ms	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	4	12	27	19

*Batted for Cheney in the eighth inning.

Errors—Weaver, Chase, Bridwell, (3.)

Americans	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—6
Nationals	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Weaver, Chappell, Schalk, Bridwell, Collins, Lord, Leach, Archer. Three-base hit—Collins. Home runs—Good, Saier. Hits—Off Russell, 11 in seven and one-third innings; off Scott, 1 in one and two-thirds innings; off Cheney, 11 in eight innings; off Lavender, 0 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Chappell. Sacrifice fly—Archer. Double plays—Berger and Chase; Russell and Chase. Left on bases—Americans, 6; Nationals, 0. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 4; off Russell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Schulte;) by Cheney, (Chase.) Struck out—By Russell, 6; by Scott, 1; by Cheney, 3; by Lavender, 1. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day, Sheridan, Orth, and O'Loughlin.

PIRATES WIN A GAME.

Cleveland Bows to Defeat in Twelfth Inning.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—The Pittsburgh Nationals to-day defeated the Cleveland Americans by a score of 4 to 3 in the third game of the series. The game was won with one Pittsburgh player retired in the last half of the twelfth inning, on a two-base hit by Pitcher Hendrix, Olson's fumble of Carey's grounder, Dolan's sacrifice and McCarthy's single. The locals scored the first run in the opening inning, when Carey singled and stole second, third and home, the latter play being a double steal in which McCarthy figured. Dolan singled in the third inning, McCarthy was hit by a pitched ball, and both advanced on a bad throw by Carisch. Dolan scored on a single by Wagner. Miller's sacrifice fly to Leibold scored McCarthy. Steen, who started pitching for Cleveland, was replaced by James in the fifth inning. In the sixth, Cleveland tied the score and batted McQuillan out of the box. Leibold's single, Chapman's double, a base on balls to Jackson, and singles by Olson and Graney netted three runs. Hendrix finished the pitching for Pittsburgh.

The official attendance as given out by the National Commission was 7,812, and the receipts $6,378, of which the players receive $3,444.12, each club $1,148.04 and the National Commission $637.80. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	6	1	2	3	0
Dolan, 3b.	5	1	1	0	1
M'C't'y, 2b.	2	1	2	2	5
Wag'r, ss.	5	0	2	6	1
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	16	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Mit'h'l, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Simon, c.	4	0	1	6	1
M'Q'l'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Hend'x, p.	3	1	1	0	4
Total.	37	4	8	36	18

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	6	1	1	2	0
C'pm'n, ss.	5	1	1	2	3
J'kson, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	5	0	1	4	3
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Olson, 3b.	5	0	2	2	8
Graney, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
Carisch, c.	4	0	0	5	1
Steen, p.	1	0	0	1	0
†Lelivelt.	1	0	0	0	0
James, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	43	3	9	†34	18

*Batted for Steen in the fifth inning.

†One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Olson, Carisch.

Pittsburgh.	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Cleveland.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Chapman, Hendrix. Hits—Off Steen, 5 in four innings; off James, 3 in seven and one-third innings; off McQuillan, 7 in five and two-thirds innings; off Hendrix, 2 in six and one-third innings. Stolen bases—Carey, (3,) McCarthy, Mitchell. Double plays—Chapman, Lajoie, and Johnston; Olson, Lajoie, and Johnston; Olson and Johnston. First base on balls—Off Steen, 3; off James, 4; off McQuillan, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Steen, (McCarthy;) by James, (Wilson.) First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Dolan. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Pittsburgh, 10. Struck out—By Steen, 3; by James, 1; by McQuillan, 1; by Hendrix, 4. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Mr. Eason, at plate; Mr. Evans, on bases; Mr. Dineen, right field, and Mr. Emslie, left field.

Braves Release Three Players.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Releases of three players were announced by the Boston National Club to-day. "Hap" Myers, despite his base-stealing exploits of the past season, goes back to the minors again on an unconditional release to Rochester of the International League. Zinn, secured from the Rochester Club this season, also goes back to that team, unconditionally. Fred V. Smith is released to the Mobile team of the Southern Association under an optional agreement.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 7; Los Angeles, 2.

At Sacramento—San Francisco, 8; Sacramento, 4.

At Los Angeles—Venice, 3; Portland, 2.

YALE TO ROW PRINCETON.

Agreement Reached for Race Oct. 25 or Nov. 1 on Lake Carnegie.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—An agreement was finally reached to-day between the rowing authorities of Yale and Princeton whereby the Tigers accepted Yale's challenge to row the Elis in a dual race on Lake Carnegie at Princeton this Fall, and in return Yale grants Princeton's request for a return race next Spring against the Tigers and possibly a third eight. The exact date of the race this Fall has not been determined, but it will be either on Oct. 25 or Nov. 1, in the morning preceding the football games with Dartmouth and Holy Cross, on the dates mentioned, respectively. Princeton's Board of Control confirmed the arrangement this evening, which makes the race official. The date and place of the race next Spring have not been taken up for final settlement as yet.

The race marks the resumption of rowing relations between the Elis and Princeton after a lapse of one year, the Tigers not clashing with Yale in either one of the two triangular regattas which Princeton rowed in last Spring. The scheduling of a dual 'Varsity race for the Fall introduces a new departure in the relations of college athletics.

Wallace to Help Coach Wesleyan.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Coach Danny Hutchinson has engaged Edgar Wallace, Captain of the 1901 University of Pennsylvania eleven and All-American tackle that Fall, to aid him with the Wesleyan team. Wallace will coach the line men in preparation for the game with Tufts on Saturday. Capt. Eustis has been shifted from full back to quarter back, one of the weak points on the team. Dietjen, the speedy back, is in the game again. Hallock is showing up finely at end.

Morristown School Beats Dover.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 8.—Morristown School defeated Dover High School to-day, 21 to 0, on a wet and slippery field. Young Wendel proved a star, making a touchdown and kicking a field goal from the forty-yard line.

Football Results.

At Providence, R. I.—Brown, 19; Rhode Island, 0.

At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth-Norwich game canceled.

THIRD DAY OF HARD WORK FOR YALE MEN

New Coaches Take Hold of Quarter Back Cornish, and He Shows Improvement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Yale's new attack was driven at the scrubs for thirty-five minutes this afternoon, although the field was heavy from a rain of several hours and the temperature was high. The day made the third for the team of consecutive heavy work, and the squad begins to feel that the task of learning new formations under poor weather conditions is strenuous.

Practically no changes were made in the line-up, and Yale will face Lafayette on Saturday almost exactly as it fought the scrubs to-day. The substitution for Guernsey of Wiser at full back was the only shift. Avery, at left end, and Wilson, at quarter back, again rested.

New coaches, Guy Hutchinson and George Adee, both quarter backs, joined the executive staff, and their drill resulted in improved playing of Cornish at quarter back. His runs were the feature of the afternoon, one of them scoring a touchdown. Knowles made the only other score on a tackle plunge. Only short gains were possible, because of the muddy condition of the field. Heffelfinger played again on the second eleven to develop the new guard.

SHIFT IN PENN ELEVEN.

Carter at Right Guard and Crane at Left Tackle.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Three touchdowns and a goal from the field by Marshall was the work of the University of Pennsylvania football team in a thirty-five-minute scrimmage against the scrubs on Franklin Field this afternoon.

The first shake-up in the lineup this season occurred to-day when Carter was moved from left tackle to right tackle, while Crane was used at left tackle instead of Harris, who has been playing right tackle since the first game with Gettysburg.

The line, however, failed to play up to its usual form to-day and it was only the excellent work of Capt. Young and Minds in the backfield that enabled the 'Varsity to score so often. Two of the touchdowns came on long forward passes from Minds to McCall while the other was scored when Anderson, who was playing halfback on the 'Varsity, fell on a blocked kick behind the scrubs' goal line.

Word was received from Swarthmore to-day that the Garnet eleven would positively play its game with Pennsylvania on Franklin Field on Saturday, despite all rumors to the contrary. The Pennsylvania authorities had given Swarthmore until to-day to decide whether they would play after the entire team had been vaccinated because of a smallpox scare.

Oberlin a Lafayette Back.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 8.—The Lafayette 'Varsity went through a long scrimmage on March Field this afternoon. It will be the last practice of this kind before the Yale game on Saturday. In the first part of the scrimmage the first team made a miserable showing. The scrub team ran the ball almost the length of the field on consecutive plays. Later they took a good brace, prevented the second team from carrying the pigskin over, and scored two touchdowns before the end of the contest. In the signal drill which preceded the scrimmage Coach McCaa gave the 'Varsity a new play, which worked admirably. Oberlin held down his newly acquired place at half back on the 'Varsity. He created a very favorable impression, and will probably be in the eleven men chosen to play Yale. Jack Diamond was again at quarter back, but Scheeren called the signals. This arrangement is likely to prevail in the big game. Dannehower practiced the drop kick from behind the scrub line. He had fair success with them, and will be called in as a pinch kicker as soon as the Lafayettes get within striking distance of the Yale goal line, provided, of course, they get there.

Signals and Starts for N. Y. U.

Coach High put the New York University football squad through a stiff workout yesterday. Wet grounds and rain did not prevent the men from going out, although it held them back somewhat in speed. Coach High gave particular attention to signal practice and starts. He kept his men hard at work at this for an hour or more before shifting to scrimmage. In the scrimmage Huntley and Von Michou made some long gains against the scrubs. Backed by a good interference, Huntley got around left end and, dodging the scrubs' tacklers, carried the ball forty yards to a touchdown. Byrnes made a pretty play when he broke through the 'Varsity and fell on a ball which Huntley missed. Coach High also gave Daly a try-out in drop kicking. He is improving steadily. McDermott's injury, which he received last Saturday, is worse than was thought, and his place at full back has been filled by Parks. The squad has been materially strengthened by the return of Schmidt to his place as guard.

TIGERS TAKE IT EASY.

Long Signal Drill Engaged In on a Slippery Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Tigers had a day of rest from scrimmage this afternoon and left the field after a long signal drill, partly behind closed doors and later open to the public. Even this was done in a most leisurely way, with an absence of spectacular performances, which made the practice monotonous to watch. The field was still heavy from the rains of yesterday and this morning, and the coaches avoided pushing the eleven through any dangerous plays because of the treacherous footing.

Lamberton, an end on the freshmen eleven of last season, made his first appearance at right end on the 'Varsity to-day. He alternated with Shea, who is also a new man at the position. There was no attempt to let the men out, and consequently no chance for the recruits to show their strongest ability. Semmens started at centre for the 'Varsity, but was relieved by E. Trenkman.

"Stew" Baker had a day off. Emmons took his place at quarter. Capt. Baker played left half back, with Glick at the other half, and at full Streit and Merritt alternated during the practice. The second and third teams had a scrimmage after the 'Varsity work was over, but neither team scored.

HARVARD PLAYER HURT.

Quarter Back Freedley Kicked in Head During Scrimmage.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Harvard football team lost another member by injury to-day when Vincent Freedley, a quarter back, was kicked in the head during a scrimmage. He was removed to Stillman Infirmary. Physicians on the field expressed the opinion that Freedley had suffered a slight concussion of the brain.

Instruction of candidates by the coaches to-day was largely along individual lines, particularly as to interference. The effect of this individual attention was reflected in the practice scrimmage, when the 'Varsity made four touchdowns, two on runs of sixty yards each by Logan and Mahlkuch, and two on blocked kicks by Milholland and Soucy, all the result of individual effort.

Cadets in Rudimentary Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Army squad's mid-week drill to-day was not as strenuous a work-out as was expected. Head Coach Daly devoted considerable time to preliminaries. In fact, the men were given a long rudimentary drill before being lined up for the short scrimmage. The linemen got some more instruction in charging and starting from Coaches Sultan and Fullen. Lieut. Hammond looked after some of the faults recently displayed by the ends and Daly watched a punting drill, Hobbs and Hodgson kicking, with a critical eye. Hodgson's kicking was all that could be desired, but some of the backfield men had trouble in holding the wet, slippery oval. Hobbs booted the heavy ball in splendid style too. During the ten-minute scrimmage between the first and second teams some time was spent in perfecting the Army's defense, but it had to be done with McEwan and Houston still out of the line-up, Waddell and Meacham being in at the center and guard positions. The Army backfield was made up to-day of P. A. Hodgson, Forbes and Benedict with Prichard at quarter. Milburn played in the scrub backfield, making several good gains, but neither side did any scoring.

Cornell Attacks the Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Cornell 'Varsity team engaged in offensive work today and pounded their way through the scrubs repeatedly. The coaches first gave the team another drill in defense against the so-called Carlisle Indian formations and afterward had them testing their own offensive strength. The whole team fought viciously, hammering through for good gains in which all of the backs participated. No regular scrimmage was held, the men putting the ball in play within the scrubs 25-yard line. The entire 'Varsity team was in the line-up to-day and seemed to be in good condition. The continued absence of Taber, first substitute quarterback, is causing some concern because of the fact that Schock, the second substitute has had no experience in big games and should anything happen to Barrett, Cornell would be in bad straits. Guyer and Gilman, the tackles who have been removed from probation, both played in to-day's practice, holding down jobs on the second eleven. One of the features of the practice was the punting of Barrett, who sent the oval through the air repeatedly for 50 yards at a time.

First Hard Scrimmage for Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Amherst football team had its first real scrimmage of the season to-day. Coach Hobbs had the 'Varsity try out new line shifts and forward passes, which netted them three touchdowns against the scrubs. Rider, Warren, and Knowlton constituted the 'Varsity back field and they worked the forward pass for many gains. Capt. McGay was relegated to the scrubs. Swazey, the versatile end, was added to the hospital list when he was hurt tackling a man and will be out of the game for some time. Coach Hobbs expects his charges to defeat the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college with ease, notwithstanding the absence of many men who are on the sick list.

JULIAN NO MATCH FOR KILBANE IN RING

Syracusan Floored Often, When Not Racing Away from or Hanging on to Champion.

After an absence of several months Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, was seen in action last night, when he outclassed Kid Julian of Syracuse at St. Nicholas Rink in a ten round bout. The champion retains all his former speed and science, but owing to the awkwardness and poor display of his opponent, he was unable to show to full advantage. When Julian was not racing around the ring to avoid punishment, he was either on the floor or hugging the champion.

Julian, who was knocked down more than half a dozen times, was outclassed by his clever opponent.

Kilbane opened the first round with several hard lefts to the face and body. Julian slipped down, but was up at once. He appeared to be afraid and kept away from his opponent. The champion tried to draw out the Syracuse boxer, but the latter was not to be caught. Under the urging of the spectators, Julian, in the second round, made a number of leads, but these went wild and were harmless. He reached Kilbane's face with a left, but received a couple of hard jolts in the face in return.

The third round opened with Kilbane landing a hard straight left on Julian's cheek bone, which raised a lump. The remainder of the round found Kilbane the aggressor, while Julian tried wild swings. The latter found the champion too clever and resorted to hugging. Kilbane smashed his opponent about the head and body, and seldom failed to land when he found an opening.

Kilbane began to show his class in the fifth round, when he caught his man off his balance and sent him to his hands and knees. He was up in a few seconds, and Kilbane then forced the issue, landing on the jaw several times. A hard straight left in the face straightened up the Syracuse boxer, and he kept the Westerner chasing him all over the ring during the remainder of the round. A combination of swings and uppercuts nearly finished Julian in the sixth. After Kilbane had landed several hard blows, he caught Julian a hard right smash on the jaw, and the up-State boxer went down for the count of nine. He arose groggy, but managed to keep out of harm's way for a time, but Kilbane got home another jolt with his left, which sent his man down again. Kilbane staggered Julian with both hands, but the latter managed to last for the bell.

The minute's rest revived Julian, who was intent upon staying the limit. He took plenty of punishment and hung on to Kilbane. The seventh round saw Julian dropped again, but the blow lacked the necessary force to end the bout. Kilbane outboxed and outfought Julian and landed repeatedly, but the latter, by racing around the ring, kept out of the danger zone.

Kilbane cut loose in the ninth with a series of swings and jabs, the force of which sent Julian to the canvas. A left hook put Julian down again, and the latter, during some rough-house tactics, went down for the third time during the round. It was a lively session, with Kilbane all over his opponent. The closing round found Kilbane striving for a knockout, and although he landed many blows, the Syracuse man managed to stay the limit. The round was little more than a foot race.

PANDORINA'S LONG RACE.

3-Year-Old Best In Kentucky Endurance Stake at Four Miles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—Pandorina, the three-year-old filly owned by Mrs. L. A. Livingston of New Jersey, to-day won the four-mile Kentuck Endurance Stake on Churchill Downs course in 7:27 1-15. Flora Fina was second and Prince Eugene third. Flora Fina, after making up a quarter of a mile in the last mile, dropped fifty feet beyond the finish.

Pandorina, ridden by Jockey Gross, took the lead from Prince Eugene in the third mile and finished nearly one hundred lengths ahead of Flora Fina. The estimated value of the Endurance Stake is $15,000, of which $10,500 goes to the winner, $3,000 to the second and $1,500 to the third horse. In addition to the winner's portion of this rich cash stake, Mrs. Livingston received a cup valued at $1,000.

Mrs. Livingston, for the second time saw her colors carried to the victory in the great endurance race, her five-year-old Sotemia having won the race last year in the world's record time of 7:10 4-5.

The feature of the race to-day was the remarkable fight for second place made by Jockey Loftus on J. W. Johnson's Flora Fina in the final stretch. Harry Payne Whitney's Prince Eugene, favorite and pacemaker for the first two miles, was beaten for the place by four lengths, but just beyond the wire Flora Fina went to her knees and collapsed. It was the greatest display of gameness ever witnessed at historic Churchill Downs. After ten minutes Flora Fina recovered sufficiently to be returned to her stable, probably having faced the barrier for the last time.

There were but four entries. Beautiful, four-year-old black filly, owned by T. W. Flynn, was a quarter of a mile back at the finish.

J. N. Camden's Bringhurst, a two-year-old gelding, established a new world's running record for five and a half furlongs, going the distance in 1:04 3-5. This reduces by one-fifth of a second the record established by Lady Irma at Santa Anita Park, Cal., in December, 1908.

Gunboat Smith and Morris.

Gunboat Smith and Carl Morris will box to-night in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden. Smith and Morris stand above all other white heavies, each man having advanced in the past year by beating down all who have opposed them. Smith has been feared by all other men of his class, excepting Morris in the white division, and if he can whip the Sapulpa Giant he will be hailed as the best of all of them. In Morris the Californian will find a rough opponent, who can stand up under a terrific lacing and still come back strong.

Carrier Pigeon's Long Flight.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Oct. 8.—A carrier pigeon flew into an office window here on Sept. 9. Stanley Vanneman, a clerk in the office, wrapped a note around the bird's leg, requesting the owner to notify him of the bird's arrival home. Vanneman received, with the original note attached, a message from Milton Pond, of Topeka, Kans., stating that the pigeon reached its home there Sept. 28. The distance in an air line is about 1,100 miles.

RECORD FOR FIFTH HEAT.

Frank Bogash, Jr., Paces Mile Circuit at Lexington in 2:03 1-2.

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 8.—Frank Bogash, Jr., lowered the world's record for the fifth heat to-day when he won the Tennessee Stakes, the free-for-all pacing feature of the Grand Circuit racing on the Lexington track, going a final mile in 2:03 1-2. The son of Frank Bogash won the first and second heats, but lost the third and fourth to Glower Direct. He came back strong in the fifth inning and won in a drive by a narrow margin. The time in the third heat of this stake, 2:01, was within half a second of the record and was the fastest mile of the year.

The 2:05 pace, of which two heats were raced Tuesday, resulted in a straight heat victory for Hal B., Jr., Branham Baughman being drawn before the start of the third heat.

The 2:22 trot also was a straight heat race, the winner being Jim Todd, Michigan Queen won the first two heats of the 2:08 pace and Walnut Grove took the third, the race going over to to-morrow's programme.

Uhlan, C. K. G. Billings's champion trotter, will attempt to lower the world's record of 2:03 with a running mate to-morrow.

South Field for Championships.

James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday accepted the invitation of Harry A. Fisher, Graduate Manager of Columbia University A. A., to use South Field for the holding of the ten-mile run and seven-mile championship walk on Nov. 1. Entry blanks will be mailed every club affiliated with the union in the United States and a big entry is assured. The track at South Field is a quarter mile in circumference and is regarded as one of the fastest in the metropolitan district.

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—Scott.

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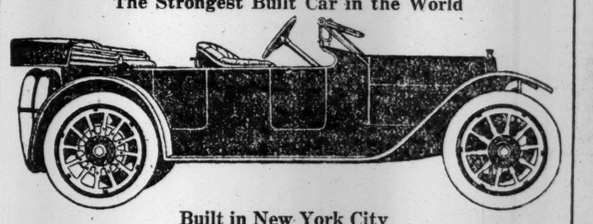

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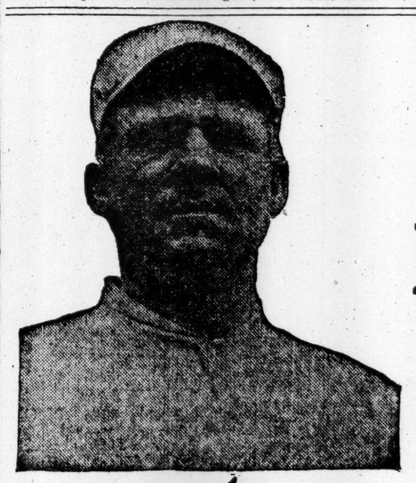

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1913.

THE COUNTRY BANKERS.

After the proceedings at Boston it will require hardihood to maintain that only the big banks are opposed to the pending banking bill. It is well that the testimony of the smaller bankers should go to the record, and yet we are more concerned with the quality of the criticisms of the bill than with their source. Big banks would not be listened to in arguing that their profits would be prejudiced against the counter proposition that the country would be benefited. The country is thinking of larger things than the bankers' commissions, large or small. The issuing and redemption of currency, the control of banks by Government as administrator rather than as regulator, the trusting of credit accommodations to distant sub-Treasurers rather than to neighborhood bankers, and through them to the financial centres, on financial rather than political considerations—these are all topics larger than the rate of bank dividends. Doubtless, the banks, large or small, have a right to their dividends, for even bankers are worthy of their hire, but these are not broad matters of principle, such as the opinion of the people has been taken upon, and which opinion is being thrown into the discard.

The bill makes its chief appeal to prejudice in its claim to destroy the Eastern money monopoly, as exemplified in the events of 1907. Yet the evidence at Washington negatives the idea that there is any need of legislation to that end. The provincial bankers at Washington testify to the fact that the Eastern money monopoly deserved well of the country in 1907, and that it would be a misfortune to legislate to deprive the country of such services as were rendered by New York in that troublous time. Here is one sample in the words of a banker from Mississippi:

> For myself and my neighbors, I can only remark that we have had in the past better treatment from the New York bankers than from the bankers in any other section of the United States. We owe New York a debt of gratitude that we can never repay for their treatment of the South during the panic times of 1907 and during the money stringency that followed the panic.

That is far from being an argument for the retention of the system which makes it necessary for New York periodically to save the country. It is only an argument that prejudice should not inspire our lawmakers, and that the country should be thought of as much as the bankers in unshackling credit.

THE STEAM ROLLER HALTED.

The Hetch Hetchy steam roller did not work smoothly on Saturday and therefore on Tuesday it was withdrawn for repairs. In other words, the Senate voted to postpone to the regular session in December the bill to give over a large part of the Yosemite National Park to the tender mercies of the San Francisco Philistines who know how to "improve" the handiwork of the Creator. The $45,000,000 electric power franchise must wait, despite the appeals of the two Senators from Nevada. Senators BORAH, GRONNA and POINDEXTER, all Westerners by the way, were not satisfied, but exhibited a Missourian desire "to be shown," and an unwillingness to be swept off their feet. They asked embarrassing questions, and showed a creditable sense of Senatorial responsibility for a piece of legislation of which Mr. MONDELL in the House debate said that its conflicting provisions made his head fairly whirl.

The determining factor in the postponement was this telegram from Senator WORKS of California, who apparently went home to get in touch with his constituents:

> Coronado, Cal., Oct. 2, 1913.
>
> Hon. REED SMOOT:
>
> I have sent the following telegram to Senator MYERS. I have satisfied myself that the Hetch Hetchy bill should not pass without further investigation. Ninety-nine per cent. of water users in the irrigation districts are strongly opposed to it, and claim that they were betrayed by those who consented to the compromise measure. They claim that thousands of acres of land in their districts and outside of them will be deprived of water to which they are entitled, and that they can show that this sacrifice of the best and most fertile lands in the State is not necessary to the interest of San Francisco. Because of this compromise, that they indignantly repudiate, this phase of the question has not been investigated. The bill should not be rushed through this session under such circumstances. It is too serious not only to the parties directly interested but to the whole State. JOHN D. WORKS.

The plain fact is that mid-Western, Southern and Eastern Senators have been culpably inclined to leave to the determination of some of their Far Western colleagues a measure involving millions upon millions of dollars, grave constitutional questions, revolutionary policies concerning franchises and conservation, and the higher interests of a people proud of our noble scenery. They cannot too promptly set themselves at work to study the question in its broadest and highest aspects: the immense value of great natural wonders, the folly of giving away valuable national resources.

DR. METCHNIKOFF'S GERM PHOBIA.

That cancer is produced by germs has been long suspected. Dr. ELIE METCHNIKOFF, Director of the Pasteur Institute, credits the alleged finding of the microbial cause by Prof. FIBIGER of Denmark, and, according to a Paris cable dispatch to THE TIMES, the distinguished bacteriologist believes that everybody can now protect himself against this disease. Dr. METCHNIKOFF's plan of avoidance provokes comment. He advises:

> Never eat uncooked food. Take bananas, for instance. People think that because these have a thick skin they are protected from microbes. Nothing of the sort. I plunge bananas into boiling water before eating. I always pass my knives, forks, and spoons through a Bunsen burner before using. All dishes are cooked. Water is filtered and then boiled. I never eat uncooked fruit. Strawberries ought to be plunged into boiling water a few minutes before consuming. It sounds troublesome, doesn't it, but it helps to avoid the cancer germ.

This latest outgiving of the successor to PASTEUR shows unmistakably that the bacteria he knows so much about are getting "on his nerves." In the old days of faith in the phrenologist, Dr. METCHNIKOFF might have been advised to go and have his bumps felt. Nowadays the psychiatrist would diagnose his case as that of a "phobia" or pathological fear. Here is a case like the famous Doctor's cited by Dr. A. A. BRILL, Chief of Clinic of Psychiatry in Columbia University:

> J. L., thirty-three years old, single, drug salesman, was referred to me for treatment by Dr. BEVERLY R. TUCKER, in the beginning of April, 1911. The patient had been an active sufferer since 1904, the main symptom being a mysophobia. A letter written by Dr. TUCKER reads: "About five years ago he got into the habit of washing his hands very frequently. This dirt phobia has expanded until now he is afraid to touch almost anything for fear of transmitting poison or filth in an infinitesimal amount to himself or some other person." The patient was almost entirely incapacitated by his neurosis. He could do nothing without getting into trouble. He was afraid to touch anything that had dust on it. If he noticed spots on his clothes he immediately washed his hands over and over again because he imagined that he had touched them. He would get into a state of excitement over it which manifested itself in anxiety and perspiration. His hands were almost always wet with perspiration. He was especially worried by poisons, and, having been a drug salesman, he saw poison in everything.

We quote this case at length because it is typical of the abnormal fears which may assail any one who thinks too closely upon the dangers of his calling. Common sense teaches that there is a broad margin of safety against pathogenic germs in the forces of immunity resident in the blood of every individual. They grow stronger, to a degree, as they are exercised.

THE CZAR ON TRIAL.

In Kieff, Russia, yesterday, there was placed on trial, behind closed doors, one MENDEL BEILISS, charged with the murder of a Russian lad, YUSCHINSKY, in 1911. BEILISS is a Jew, and is accused of "ritual murder," that is to say of having killed a boy to get his blood for alleged use in the rites of the Jewish religion. There are two elements in this case which make it of great importance and interest to right-thinking persons in all parts of the world.

One is the clear presumption, on all available official Russian testimony, of the entire innocence of the accused. Immediately after the murder of the boy, M. MINSCHUK, Chief of the Detective Service in Kieff, with several assistants, investigated the case and reported, first, that there was no evidence against BEILISS, the accused, and, second, that the boy was murdered by a gang of criminals whom he was suspected of betraying. For this report M. MINSCHUK was accused of manufacturing evidence to hinder the prosecution and to protect Jews, and though acquitted on one trial, was retried and condemned to prison for a year, with his assistants. That fact clearly discredits the whole case of the prosecution.

The second significant fact in the case is the nature of the accusation, the allegation of murder for Jewish ritual purposes. The crime does not and can not exist. It has been shown over and again, and long ago, that there is nothing in the religious belief or practice of the Jews that remotely requires or sanctions or suggests the thing charged. Strict and searching inquiry by eminent men of science, theologians, historians, physicians, not Jews, in Great Britain, in Germany, in France, has resulted in the distinct and unqualified verdict that the belief in this crime has not the slightest foundation in fact, and that it is a foolish, blind superstition bred of prejudice upon ignorance.

It has so been held and denounced by the Pope, by the head of the Orthodox Church, by living Bishops of that Church, and by a Czar of Russia, ALEXANDER I., in 1817, confirmed by NICHOLAS I. in 1835. What renders this base and baseless accusation more revolting at this late day, and by the officials of a Government professedly Christian, is the fact that it is in the twentieth century the revival of a device used by pagans in the first century to justify the oppression and slaughter of Christians. The Government of Russia, and especially the Czar of Russia, the authoritative head of a great branch of the Christian Church, in the mad, stupid war on the Jews, is 2,000 years behind the times.

For the Russian peasants who are the helpless victims of this superstition, and who accept it as a like superstition was accepted by the half savage crowds of the Roman Arena, we can have pity, and even with the brutal action inspired by it we can have patience. But for educated men, particularly for Russian officials who deliberately appeal to the superstitious and incite to brutal action, we can have only indignant detestation. And that feeling is in nowise affected by the fact that this outrage is directed to those of one or another race, one or another religion. The outrage is upon humanity.

Every humane, every decently human instinct condemns it. It is true that the offense is one that cannot be dealt with in the ordinary ways of international communication, though it is by no means wholly beyond them, as was very properly shown in the case of Rumania as conducted by the late Secretary HAY. But in the court of public opinion such an offense can and must be dealt with. Fortunately there is a large number of educated and fair-minded Russians who not only will recognize the jurisdiction of that court and respect its verdict, but will contribute to it. And this element in Russia is bound to gain in strength and influence. If the second trial at Kieff results in the conviction of the hapless BEILISS, and that is followed by the disorders it is calculated to produce, this element will be not weakened, but reinforced. In view of this fact and of the general protest that has been aroused it may be said that the Czar and the autocracy are now on trial.

BENJAMIN ALTMAN.

To say that BENJAMIN ALTMAN was an exceptional man would be an error of understatement. It is nearer the truth, it doubtless is the absolute truth, to say that his career was unique, in respect at least to his desire to avoid and his success in avoiding publicity. Whether it was modesty or diffidence or the sense of personal dignity that prompted him to resist the very natural and human allurements of personal fame, it is astonishing that Mr. ALTMAN, born in this city, could have accumulated by his genius for business a very great fortune, could have acquired one of the world's most notable collections of art objects, could have made his name known to practically all the people of the city and very widely known throughout the country, and yet at his death have it said by one who had the rare privilege of knowing him intimately for many years, that there were probably not 100 persons in the city who knew him by sight. Could there be better evidence of the privacy with which he surrounded himself than the fact that no newspaper has been able to procure and publish a portrait of Mr. ALTMAN?

In these days of the rage for publicity, when it is the main ambition, the very goal of so many, and is so fiercely demanded of all by all, this example of one who was content to be known only of a few is noted with astonishment. In the impressions formed by the community of Mr. ALTMAN from what is now made public about him this quality will almost overshadow the very unusual capacity he had exhibited in his business career and in what of late lay still nearer to his heart, the forming of his art collection. He was a great and successful merchant. He amassed a fortune of perhaps more than two-score millions. That in itself is an evidence of remarkable business ability, but that genius in business should be combined with so profound a love of art and a fastidiousness of taste that excluded from his collection all but the most perfect obtainable examples is still more remarkable. His business he had organized and systematized until it demanded of him merely general direction, and in this way he was able to pass the later and what were doubtless the happiest years of his life in his art gallery surrounded by the precious objects in the collection and arranging of which he had found so much pleasure.

CANADA AND OUR TARIFF.

It is singular that those who were most affronted by the suggestion that Canada is an adjunct of the United States, commercially speaking, are foremost in proving the aspersion. As it seems to us, the relative sizes of the two countries remove any reproach from the fact that the commerce of the United States is the larger, and influences Canada more than Canada's trade influences the United States. It is simple fact that the trade of Canada was not particularly in mind when our new tariff was enacted. It took its place in the general revision without any special discrimination or favor. But no sooner does the law become effective than those Canadians who led the outcry against reciprocity between Canada and the United States make special calculations regarding the effect upon Canada. They point out that the United States has made reductions of duties in favor of Canada to a total of $4,995,610, against $4,849,933 under the arrangement which Canada rejected. And that they claim to be a victory for Canadian trade.

It is said that the imports of Canadian meat average a carload each hour since the tariff became effective. Hay, fish, dairy products, lumber of certain sorts are all arriving in quantities, and will arrive in greater. Canadian sellers are rejoicing not less than American buyers. Neither thinks at all of any reproach in the trade, and there is not a lisp of politics heard. But there is plenty of Canadian politics in the fact that Canadian buyers do not share the rejoicings of American buyers. As they perceive the stimulus to trade on this side the border, and as they remark the falling prices, they ask bitterly why this boon is denied to them, and what sort of patriotism it is that discriminates in favor of Canadian sellers at the expense of Canadian buyers. They demand that the Canadian customs on American wheat shall be removed in order that Canadian wheat shall be included in the favored list. They demand that American agricultural implements shall be admitted into Canada on favored terms. The refusal of the concessions to the United States, that is the refusal to reduce the Canadian customs in the interest of the buyers of American goods, sustains the Canadian cost of living at the range from which the cost of living on this side the border is falling.

Accordingly, there is a quick demand for the enactment of the withheld half of the reciprocity treaty. Sir WILFRID makes this the issue in the first by-election since the tariff became effective. It is expected that Parliament will meet in November, and then there will be a field day. Embarrassments on this account, and on account of the ill-fated naval policy, will not exhaust the Government's troubles. The Dominion's accounts show that expenses are increasing three times as fast as revenue. Trade is not so brisk as it was, and needs unshackling no less than our own did. The hope of the Government would seem to lie in a volte face, that is to say in a reversion to the naval policy which Premier BORDEN originally approved, and in the voluntary enactment of that degree of freedom of trade which was withheld as part of the Taft-Fielding bargain. Canada and the United States would then be on an equality in that each would receive as a gift what it had previously bargained to exchange for a consideration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

When Talkers Invite Harsh Rebuff.

Never more than just now, perhaps, have the newspapers contained a wider variety of matter combining in assorted proportions the qualities of interest and importance. And curious result of this fact is the development at certain hours and in many people of what some critics lament and others condemn as unsociability—the inclination to withdraw from that friendly converse with their kind upon which the maintenance of proper human relations is supposed so largely to depend.

For almost all of us the most convenient, and for thousands and thousands the only, time for reading our papers and informing ourselves of the world's happenings is the half hour or hour of the journey from home to business in the morning and from business to home at night. Usually these daily journeys are made in the company of acquaintances keeping the same hours, and it would be natural and more or less profitable to talk with them on the way. Doing that, however, is felt to be a cruel deprivation by the would-be newspaper reader, and he is apt to make curt and grumpy answers to the neighbor who, happening to be of a loquacious turn, approaches him with comment on the weather obviously intended as introduction to an extended confab on things in general.

With some people, of course, one prefers talking, even to reading about baseball, ecclesiastical murder, or the remarkable doings of Gubernatorial candidates. Others, for reasons good or bad, must be endured with seeming gladness. Still others can be—and, alas! too often are—repulsed with a scowl and a growl. All three methods of treatment are to be observed with notable frequency on the trains used by commuters, and many members of this tribe, it is reported, have fallen into the habit of hastening, as soon as they board the car, to a seat half of which is already occupied by a stranger, doing this in spite of the commuter's constitutional liking for at least a few moments of a seat to himself.

But if the readers are sometimes illmannered, the talkers are also on the defensive for lack of consideration. It would be only courteous for them to assume that he who holds a newspaper in his hand wants to read it, and, by the exercise of a little tact, which, after all, is only another name for kindliness, they could avoid the rebuffs that nobody really enjoys giving.

Panama Is "Safe" Conditionally.

In the illness of Col. DAVID DUB. GAILLARD, which reports from the Baltimore hospital where he lies indicate to be of a more than serious nature, there is to be, and should be, found a significant and enlightening commentary on the statements so frequently made on the present healthfulness of Panama.

Ever since the construction of the canal was turned over to the army Col. GAILLARD has held a prominent and important place on its staff of engineers. Though he has not become as well known to the public as Col. GOETHALS or Col. GORGAS, the excellence and amount of his work have received full recognition in professional circles, and the competent judges all put his name high in the list of those to whose skill, energy, courage, and persistence the rapid and successful accomplishment of the great undertaking is due.

Of course, like everybody else engaged in building the task, Col. GAILLARD has profited by the miracle of sanitation that changed the Isthmus from an ever-active centre of swiftly fatal infections to a region with a death rate enviable by many a northern city. But the ease and present condition of Col. GAILLARD show the sort of "safety" that has been created in Panama—the only sort of safety, probably, that ever will be given to white men in the low-lying parts of the tropics. The quick-killing fevers have been conquered and banished, so that to the visitor there is little or no more danger there than anywhere else. Men from the colder climates can even work and work hard on the Isthmus for some time without running any particular risk. If they stay there too long, however, and the utmost limit for continuous service is probably not much more than a year, they are sure to break down and to go home either to death or chronic invalidism.

There are exceptional instances of immunity, but they are rare, and especially rare among those whose duties require active exertions when exposed to sun and rain. Panama's death rate is indeed a glory of American sanitation, but it should not be misinterpreted, nor should it be forgotten that in the North, among the great majority of the canal force, there would be few if any deaths not due to accident. We have worked such men as Col. GAILLARD too long and too hard. They know it, but, being army men, they do not complain.

Baseball's Appeal Is Strong.

Serious-minded folk are inclined more than to doubt whether baseball played by hired professionals for money is a thing that really deserves the amount of interest it is just now receiving. Unquestionably, however, the interest is sincere and keen, and before condemning it as a manifestation of the public's frivolity it would be well to remember that when a large fraction of 90,000,000 people unites in getting excited over something, there is likely to be a good deal of justification for the emotion.

That is particularly probable when the fraction includes people in every walk of life, and is by no means confined to the dull or vicious. Indeed, the appeal of baseball seems to be strongest to the active in mind and body—to those of broad sympathies and prompt reactions—while the disposition to question the validity of its claim to attention is found chiefly among those who are not very much interested in anything or who have no interest for more than a single object.

The charm of the game presumably lies in its close adaptation to the American temperament. It develops and illustrates many of the qualities we admire most, and when played, as now, by its recognized masters, the gratification it affords has a distinct aesthetic element.

And the players do more than work for money. The loss of the so-called world's series will mean so much more to one or the other of the rival nines than a smaller share of the gate receipts that probably not one of them is giving that matter any thought at all.

And professional baseball, nowadays, is honest. A few cynics profess to think that games are "fixed" and "thrown," but those who know most about the inside workings of the game are the most confident that there is no basis whatever for these suspicions.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Richard R. McMahon Highly Qualified for Membership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the pending Currency bill becomes law, as I hope and believe it will before many days, I trust that we may have, as one member of the Federal Board, a man who, although very young, had the confidence and respect of three great men—Grover Cleveland, Samuel J. Randall, and William L. Wilson. I mean Richard Randolph McMahon of West Virginia, formerly Deputy Controller of the Currency, a Regent of the West Virginia University, and at the present time President of the Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital, District of Columbia. I am not deterred from speaking of him in commendatory terms because he is a distant relative of mine.

When he was a very young man—he is now 59—Samuel J. Randall said to me that he was "one of the very few model officers of the Government." That was in 1888. William L. Wilson said: "He is the most scholarly man in West Virginia." Wilson was, himself, but his modesty was equaled only by his great learning. I regret, however, that in 1896 Mr. McMahon refused to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and deserted his party for the "gold standard" party.

C. H. H.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1913.

Unfair Government Operation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial article on Government telephones and telegraphs, showing how the Government proposes to enlarge its field of activities, while its parcel post operations show that it is still in need of elementary instruction in honesty and as to the meaning of *meum* and *tuum*, causes the reflection to arise in one's mind that agitation is the one thing needed. No honest person can object to hearing that the pretended profits of the parcel post are the proceeds of robbery none the less real and high-handed because done by Government, and also to hearing that any one who receives a package by parcel post, and who knows or learns that the Government is engaged in taking private property without just compensation in its operation of the system, is receiving stolen goods.

On learning of it—this scandalous misuse of the law-making power—I induced a friend to send 10 cents to the President of a railroad as a "conscience" contribution. He had received a parcel post package with stamps to the amount of 20 cents, and we figured out that half belonged to the railroad. Maybe it was more than half, but the President, glad of a ray of honesty in a cloud of oppression, accepted it with thanks as full payment.

JUNIUS H.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1913.

Foreigners at Grand Central.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently at the Information Bureau of the Grand Central Terminal a foreigner was overheard asking if any of the attendants spoke French or German. He was answered in the negative.

Is it not a little surprising that, with all the careful planning put into this magnificent structure, the management should not have considered it essential to provide at least one person on its information staff who could answer questions from puzzled, non-English foreigners?

IRVING PUTNAM.

New York, Oct. 6, 1913.

Baseball Fan-atics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

These days everybody is a "fan," to a greater or less degree. But what does the word mean? Presumably it is derived from fanatic. Am I right?

FANATIC.

New York, Oct. 8, 1913.

THE IVES CASE.

Charles H. Betts Defends Judge Werner's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The nomination of Judge Werner for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Republican State Convention was the wise and logical thing to do. By reason of his long training and experience on the bench, his legal learning and brilliant abilities, together with the fact that he will be the senior member of the Court of Appeals on the retirement of Chief Judge Cullen, his nomination was the best nomination to be made. The further fact that the State Bar Association had recommended Judge Werner for this high and exalted position is another important consideration.

The only criticism from any source of the nomination of Judge Werner comes from my old friend, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and it appears that this criticism in the Colonel's speech and platform did not take shape until after Judge Werner declined the indorsement of the Progressive Committee. Judge Werner is not the kind of man who could be expected to stand on a Republican platform which condemns the recall of Judges and judicial decisions and at the same time stand on a platform which favors both of these propositions. Any man who knows Judge Werner knows that he could never be induced to assume such a position.

But in regard to the Ives case, I wish to call public attention in the columns of your valuable paper to a point or two. First, I wish to call attention to the fact that the decision in the Ives case was a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals, although the opinion was written by Judge Werner. Second, I want to call attention to the fact that the Court of Appeals did not oppose the proposed legislation providing for workmen's compensation, but in the opinion written by Judge Werner expressed sympathy with the object of the legislation, but the Court declared that before the Legislature could enact that particular statute it would have to amend the Constitution, and that the appeal should be made to the people and not to the courts to change the Constitution. Upon this point Judge Werner in his opinion said:

> We have already admitted the strength of this appeal to the recognized and widely prevalent sentiment, but we think it is an appeal which must be made to the people and not to the courts. The right of property rests not upon philosophical or scientific speculations, nor upon the commendable impulses of benevolence or charity.
>
> * * *
>
> The right has its foundation in the fundamental law. That can be changed by the people, but not by the Legislature.
>
> In a Government like ours theories of public good or necessity are often so plausible or sound as to command popular approval, but the courts are not permitted to forget that the law is the only chart by which the Ship of State is to be guided.

This is the essence of the Ives case. The statute passed by the Legislature was in conflict with the Constitution and the Court of Appeals was obliged to declare the law unconstitutional because of that fact, or every member would have violated his oath of office.

There is another point in connection with this case to which I wish to call public attention, and that is the fact that ever since the decision was rendered in the Ives case every State in the Union, with a single exception, has molded its Workmen's Compensation act in harmony with the decision in the Ives case. That decision has become the sun that has lighted the way to legislation on this subject ever since it was rendered.

CHARLES H. BETTS.

Editor The Lyons Republican.

Lyons, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1913.

A ROYAL MEERSCHAUM

Colored in Fifteen Days "by Order of the Czar."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I noticed in THE TIMES a discussion as to how to color a meerschaum pipe. It may interest your readers to know how one was colored in fifteen days.

A European contemporary tells an entertaining story of how a pipe was colored "by order of the Czar." An artist who had spent some years in Russia received as a parting gift from the Czar (Nicholas I.) an enormous meerschaum mounted with diamonds.

Noticing that the recipient was looking somewhat pensively at the gift, the Czar asked him what he was thinking about. The artist replied that he was thinking of the time it would take to color the pipe, probably five years.

Learning that the artist would not be leaving the country for fifteen days, the Czar took the pipe back, and sent it to the palace guard house, where the following "order of the day" was issued:

> Under pain of the knout, none shall smoke any other pipe but this. All the necessary tobacco will be supplied.

The Cossacks went cheerfully at the job day and night, and at the end of the fortnight the pipe was returned to its owner, inscribed: "Colored in fifteen days by order of Nicholas, Emperor."

W. N. H.

New York, Oct. 7, 1913.

Fusion Campaign Contributions.

THE TIMES has received contributions for the expenses of the Fusion campaign from "L. C." and from "D. E.," which have been forwarded to Charles L. Bernheimer, Treasurer, Fifth Avenue Building, New York. THE TIMES again requests that contributions be sent directly to Mr. Bernheimer.

An Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES has received to aid Harris Levy the following contributions: "E. N.," $5; "Marion," $1.

THE PRICE OF MOTHERHOOD.

I bore him when my faith was new
And crushed him close to me;
Around my thumb I curled each ringlet
That crowned his head—my baby kinglet!
I did not know that babies grew
Or that they struggled free,

Till one night, dreaming in the gloom,
Of cribs and baby cries—
He faced me there all strangely glowing;
With stranger words his tongue was flowing;
His stranger soul relit the room
And smoldered in his eyes.

The world had known it all along;
Had clung about his chair;
Had listened to his words of beauty
And gone remade about its duty—
It was so treacherous and wrong
To leave me dreaming there!

I quit my rocker by the fire
And followed with the crowd;
It was this man of mine who led them!
It was the word of him that fed them!
Because of all his pure desire,
The brain of me was proud.

I garnered all the truths he said
And crushed them close with joy;
Like all the world I stood and listened—
Across my eyes the tear-drops glistened;
But oh, the heart of me was lead—
Where was my little boy?

JANE BURR.

THE LIMITS OF CHILD'S HEALTH

Is as Much the City's Concern as His Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you permit me to correct an impression which might have been conveyed in the item which appeared in your paper on Oct. 5, concerning the action of the Central Federated Union in adopting resolutions indorsing the increased appropriation asked for 1914 by the Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health? In your sub-heading you say "the Central Federated Union wants free school examinations." Medical examination of school children always has been free in New York City.

Last year the Division of Child Hygiene examined 287,469 children, 206,720, or 72 per cent., of whom were found in need of medical attention. There are 825,000 children in the free schools of the city, and owing to the inadequate staff of medical inspectors only 34 per cent. of the total enrollment have been examined. There are only 97 doctors and 191 nurses to care for this number. It means that each doctor has 9,500 children in his charge, or 8,000 more than were recommended per Inspector by the Committee on Medical Inspection of School Children of the American Public Health Association.

The Division of Child Hygiene does more than merely inspect for physical defects. It maintains nine school children's clinics, where pupils suffering from defective eyes, throat or nose troubles, or defective teeth, may be treated free, if their parents are unable to pay for private treatment. The inadequacy of these nine clinics is obvious when we consider that on the basis of the children examined there are approximately 426,524 children with defective teeth, 90,063 children with enlarged tonsils, 63,234 children with defective vision, 65,793 children with defective nasal breathing, and 24,909 children suffering from malnutrition.

Out of this total of over a half million physically defective school children in the city schools, only 58,312, or 28 per cent., of those examined are reported treated, either by private physicians or in public dispensaries. We spend in this city approximately $49 a year for the education of each child, and only 44 cents for the health of a school child. We believe that the $49 would be more productive if expended on the education of a vigorous, healthy child. If these defects are neglected while the child is at school they frequently assert themselves when the child reaches maturity, causing serious and often chronic trouble. The Central Federated Union, before whom a committee of this bureau appeared, felt strongly that the loss of health in a school child meant a loss of efficiency; that the unhealthy school child becomes the poor worker; the poor worker the unskilled worker; the unskilled worker the underpaid worker; the underpaid and intermittent worker frequently the unemployed charity seeker.

The Division of Child Hygiene is asking $116,000 more for its work next year than it received in 1913. This is equivalent to an increase of approximately fifteen cents per child per year, or a little more than one mill a day for each day the child is at school.

I am sure that despite the efforts to keep the budget appropriations from going above last year's figures, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen cannot but realize the importance of this work and the necessity for inaugurating a comprehensive municipal programme for an adequate, effective system of medical inspection in public schools, and correction of the physical defects where the parents are unable to afford private treatment.

The Central Federated Union, representing nearly a half million workers; the Molders and Sculptors of America, the United Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors' Union, The Operative Plasterers' International Association, Court William J. Florence, F. of A., and many other labor, fraternal, and benevolent organizations have committed themselves to this programme.

EDWARD F. BROWN,
Superintendent Bureau of Welfare of School Children, Department of Social Welfare A. I. C. P.
New York, Oct. 6, 1913.

LIMITS GIFTS TO OFFICERS.

Commissioner Finds Drain on Firemen in the Ranks Is Too Great.

"The practice of making presents to officers or members of this department will in future be limited to a fire hat or service badge."

This is a special order that went out to the firemen yesterday from the Commissioner's office, and with it went the assurance that the order would be enforced. In this way the Commissioner proposes to protect the firemen who have had their pay impaired seriously by the demands made upon them for gifts to the officers and other members of their respective companies.

It had been the custom in the Fire Department, it was said last night, for the men in a company averaging from eight to ten in number to make a joint present to any one of their fellows who was promoted or received a five-year service stripe.

These gifts came not infrequently, and in cases where the recipient was popular the givers were often taxed for a watch or diamond ring or expensive service equipment. It is practically impossible for one man in a company to refuse to contribute with his associates, and yet for the poorer paid fireman the drain upon his pay is serious.

The question was brought to a head, L. D. Willis, Secretary to the Commissioner, said last night, by the wives of several firemen, who wrote to the Commissioner that the contributions their husbands were forced to make for presents were a material item in the cost of living. In response to these letters the Commissioner determined to let the sentiment make the value of the gifts.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY HERE.

Every Householder Asked to Look His Premises Over.

This is Fire Prevention Day in the State of New York, especially designated by Acting Gov. Glynn in accordance with the practice of State Executives in recent years. It is suggested by Superintendent of Insurance William T. Emmet that every householder make a personal inspection of his premises, clean out accumulated rubbish and correct conditions favorable to fires.

Mr. Emmet announced yesterday that steps had been taken in the past year to bring about a closer and more harmonious relationship between the State Fire Marshall, the Fire Commissioner of this city and the New York State Insurance Department. The direct purpose in view was to give local authorities the benefit of inspections made by fire underwriters and thereby bring a greater concentration of effort toward the prevention of disastrous fires.

MORGAN JEWELS IN ART MUSEUM

Gems of Roman and Byzantine Periods in Gold Room—Egyptian Antiquities.

CARVED CHIPPENDALE BED

Pictures by Botticelli from Lord Taunton's Collection, and a Rodin Portrait, Gift of Thomas F. Ryan.

Interesting among the loans announced by the Metropolitan Museum of Art this month are three by the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Of these twenty-three pieces of jewelry of the Roman and Byzantine periods are now to be seen in the Gold Room of the Museum and a collection of Egyptian antiquities, scarabs, pottery, plaques, &c., collected by Mr. Morgan himself Winter before last in Egypt.

The chef d'oeuvre of the treasures of the Museum put on exhibition this month is a carved Chippendale bed, mahogany, in the elaborate French manner of the maker, with Chinese influence shown, and, part and parcel of the bed as it stands, an exquisite cover and hangings of Chinese embroidery on pale satin and in delicate tones. This is in one of the galleries recently rearranged. Now completely furnished with the art of Chippendale and his contemporaries, the gallery has become a charming room and, despite its size, delightfully homelike and the members of an English family of those days might a minute before have stepped from it.

Three small but lovely pictures, panels by Botticelli, are to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room, and will later be placed in Gallery 30. They are from the collection of Lord Taunton of Quantock Lodge, England, and are parts of the predella of an unknown altar piece. They are beautifully preserved and fine in detail and color. The first is "Tobias and the Angel," a delightful landscape with soft blues and distant hills; the second the "Marriage of the Virgin," and the third the "Funeral of Saint Zenobius." This latter shows the passing of the Saint's body to its resting place in the Duomo at Florence, and a dead tree on the piazza, touched in passing, receives life and green leaves burst forth. There is much brilliant red in the last two panels.

Thomas F. Ryan has added to his Rodin gifts to the Museum, and in the Recent Accessions Room may be seen a bronze portrait bust of a man, a "pretty" portrait without the characteristic robustness of the work of Rodin which is shown in the six sketches or studies, to be seen in the same room, other gifts of Mr. Ryan.

A purchase of the Museum shown in a case in the same room, American ceramics, is Pennsylvania tulip ware, sgraffito plates and a deep dish with Tucker and Hemphill pitchers. An interesting lot of textiles have been loaned by Mrs. J. E. Spingarn, but they are not yet on exhibition. The Museum's large collection may be examined in the study room, but it is too great to be shown, under present circumstances, in its entirety.

A reception to the Bishops, clerical deputies and lay deputies of the Episcopal Convention, now in progress, the guests of the Bishop and corporation members of the Museum, will be given by the Trustees of the Museum this evening. The general reception to the members of the Museum will be held later, about the time of the opening of the loan exhibition of the Morgan collection, the date of which has not yet been definitely decided.

WILSON FOR 3 BATTLESHIPS

President's Programme May Include a Government Armor Plate Factory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Wilson will submit the Administration three battleship programme to the entire Cabinet next Tuesday. Secretary Daniels and others are urging him to make it an "Administration policy," and unite Democrats in its support before it goes into Congress. Already it has found much support in Administration and Congressional circles. A Government armor plate factory is likely to be included.

Secretary Daniels to-day conferred with Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee. Senator Tillman would not outline his own views further than to say that he believed the United States should build big ships provided the docking facilities were adequate to care for them.

Secretary Daniels will confer to-morrow with representatives of the Carnegie, Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies, the only concerns in the United States capable of manufacturing the heavier grades of armor plate, on the situation which has arisen in consequence of the Navy Department's rejection of identical bids for armor plate for battleship No. 39, submitted by these companies.

In rejecting the bids Mr. Daniels declared the construction of a Government armor plant seemed to be the only means to force competitive bidding. Later when the Secretary sought information from the companies on the cost of production of armor plate, their representatives would give the data only on condition that it be held in confidence. Mr. Daniels declined to receive it conditionally, as he desired to lay the information before President Wilson and Congress.

TELEPHONE SUIT DEFERRED

N. C. Kingsbury Sees Attorney General and Interstate Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Further steps to determine the policy of the Department of Justice toward the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the so-called "Bell Telephone Trust," were taken to-day when N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the company, had a conference with Attorney General McReynolds. Department officials declined to comment upon Mr. Kingsbury's visit, but it is probable that suit under the Anti-Trust act, contemplated for several months, will not be begun for the present.

Before his visit to the Attorney General, Mr. Kingsbury was at the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is expected to report its ideas of whether the best policy for the Government to pursue toward the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to regulate it, compel competition under the Sherman law, or approve its acquisition and operation by the Government.

HOUSE BUSINESS HELD

HOPE ALTMAN WILL KEEPS ART INTACT

Fate of Merchant's Wonderful Collection Affords Much Speculation.

MUSEUM MAY OBTAIN IT

But Evans Hopes That It Will Go to National Gallery—Merchant's Wonderful Rug Collection.

What disposition Benjamin Altman, the great merchant and art connoisseur made of his wonderful collection of paintings, porcelains, rugs, and antiques and of his fortune aside from this, will not be known until his will is read after the funeral to-morrow morning. The funeral services will be held at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street at 9:30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rabbi Joseph Silverman.

Michael Friedsam, Vice President of B. Altman & Co., who, it is expected, will succeed Mr. Altman as the head of the business, has taken charge of the funeral arrangements. Mr. Friedsam said last night that a list of pallbearers had been prepared, but that it was a tentative list. The pallbearers would be selected definitely to-day, he said.

"The will will be read on Friday, following the funeral," said Mr. Friedsam. "I cannot discuss where the will is at present or what it contains. We shall delay any discussion of this matter until after the burial."

Mr. Altman will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mr. Friedsam declined to say who would be present when the will was read. It is understood that these matters await the arrival of John L. Cadwalader of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader, who is on his way home from Europe. It was said at the Altman home that Mr. Cadwalader would be in New York time for the funeral.

Curiosity as to the heirs of Mr. Altman's fortune in New York realty was subordinated yesterday to speculation as to the probable disposition of his art treasures.

The value of the total estate, of course, for a time must be estimated, but there is no reason to dispute the early valuation of $45,000,000.

Secretary Hobbe, in discussing the value of Mr. Altman's art collection, last night said that it included about seventy-five paintings.

Most are old masters, but some are of the modern school. There are more than two hundred porcelains in the collection. Mr. Altman's Persian rugs have been valued at $1,000,000 by experts. In addition there are rare tapestries, ivories, and jades. Antique furniture of the fifteenth and sixteenth century periods abounds in the collection.

The collection has never been completely catalogued, but it was said that there are about one thousand articles in it.

No Complete Catalogue.

A typewritten catalogue has been made, but it is not complete. Benjamin Duveen, the art dealer, said yesterday that Mr. Altman differed from many collectors in that he insisted on an authenticated history of each piece he obtained. He did not buy a bit of art because it was done by a masterhand unless he knew the work and thought it representative. He followed this plan during the thirty-one years he occupied in getting the collection together.

Those who knew Mr. Altman expect many charitable bequests in his will. His philanthropies in life were unostentatious and, as with his art collections, he took few men into his confidence.

Mr. Altman as a bachelor had no direct heirs. He has two nephews and two nieces. The nephews are Morris Altman and Fred Aitman of New York. Mrs. Charles J. Heyman of New York and Miss Emma Altman of Paris are the nieces. Miss Altman is a sister of Morris and Fred Altman. Mrs. Heyman is a daughter of Mrs. Fleischmann, sister of Mr. Altman. All except Miss Altman called at the home of Mr. Altman, 626 Fifth Avenue, yesterday.

Mr. Altman and his nephews and nieces saw little of each other during Mr. Altman's life. The only other known relatives are Mrs. E. J. Stiener of the Langdon Hotel and Mr. Friedsam, who are sister and brother.

Mr. Altman's will, which was said yesterday, was drawn in the offices of Strong & Cadwalader. It is believed that Mr. Altman made provision for keeping his art collection intact. The Metropolitan Museum of Art may become custodian of the collection. John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy and a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum, and J. G. Cagman, one of Mr. Altman's intimate friends.

It was suggested by one of the merchant's art advisers that Mr. Altman would leave his collection to the city as Sir Richard Wallace left his to England. Sir Richard did not dispose of his collection finally at death, but left it to his widow, who turned it over to the nation, but stipulated that it be kept in the gallery at Hertford House.

It was said by a friend, who declined to permit his name to be used, that if Mr. Altman had desired to keep his collection in the gallery at his home, where it had been so carefully guarded, the custodian probably would be the Metropolitan Trustees.

Washington May Get Treasures.

William T. Evans of the Board of Governors of the National Arts Club, and Chairman of the Art Committee of the Lotos Club, who was a friend of Mr. Altman, said yesterday that he was not sufficiently conversant with the art collection of the great merchant to appraise its value. He said:

"I know that his collection was a very choice one. Mr. Altman originally was a collector of American paintings, but discontinued this in favor of primitives. He specialized in old masters and had a number of Rembrandts. I have received an intimation that his collection will go to the National Art Gallery a Washington and I hope that this information is correct. Certainly, the Metropolitan Museum is surfeited with treasures and if it is found that Mr. Altman chose the National Gallery as the final repository of his paintings and art objects it will be most fitting.

"I am confident, in any event, that the public will receive the benefit of the collection. Mr. Altman was at heart a public-spirited citizen."

Thomas B. Clarke of 12 East Forty-first Street, a well-known expert in ceramics and porcelains, said last night at the Brook Club that Mr. Altman's collection of porcelains, while not extensive, was one of the finest in the world.

"I do not say that it was the most valuable collection in the world," observed Mr. Clarke, "but it was perhaps the choicest. Mr. Altman purchased only the finest specimens of those periods in which he specialized, and in this respect his collection was small but complete.

"He specialized in the Kang-He, Yung-Ching, and Kien-Ling periods. These periods were uppermost in his collection, which is best described as superfine."

The speaker added that Mr. Altman had never intrusted to an outsider the task of cataloguing his collection, but attended to that task in person.

"I understand that he was preparing a catalogue with two assistants and had not completed his task when death interrupted it," said Mr. Clarke. "Mr. Altman's death has removed from this city one of the most expert and highly critical collectors I have ever known."

His Collection of Rugs.

The Altman collection comprises fifty Oriental rugs, the finest collection in the world, according to H. H. Topakyan, Consul General of Persia. A conservative estimate places the value of the collection at $1,000,000.

A suggestion that the rug collection would be turned over to the public at his death was made by Mr. Altman a year ago. Mr. Altman was about to purchase a rug at that time and called in Mr. Topakyan for an expression of his judgment.

"I went to see Mr. Altman at his office in his store," said Mr. Topakyan yesterday. "I had sold him a number of rugs and he wanted to consult with me about some more purchases. Something was said about his valuable collections, and he leaned back in his chair and asked himself what would become of his collection after his death. He did not say directly that he would present the rugs to a museum, but what he did say led me to believe that that was his idea. The subject was dropped there, and was never raised again."

There is a special gallery in the Altman house where most of the valuable rugs are kept. Mr. Altman did not believe in encasing the rugs, but put them on the floor, where they could be used as well as admired. Some of the largest rugs in the collection, however, are stored. The gallery itself, with its bric-a-brac and pictures, has been seen by only a few persons.

"I never saw another man like Mr. Altman," said Mr. Topakyan yesterday. "He knew what he was buying. He was the final judge on every purchase. That is why I say that he was a great connoisseur. I think I saw most of his rugs, gathered from all parts of the world, and I was in a position to know that he never paid fabulous prices only to regret it later. He was always right.

"Mr. Altman had read books on Oriental rugs in several languages. He knew the history of Persia, too. There was not a nook of the old world, in fact, that he did not know. He watched his opportunities in purchasing these art treasures. He would go to Europe to inspect a rug and bring it back with him if he liked it. His collection in woolen rugs, without a doubt, is the best in the world."

Mr. Altman, it appears, did not like the Oriental silk rugs. The finest collection of silk rugs in the world belonged to the late J. P. Morgan. Mr. Morgan spent as much time and money on silk rugs in all probability as Mr. Altman spent on woolen rugs. Some of the Morgan rugs contain embossed gold embroidery, made out of real gold threads.

Mr. Altman began the study of rugs twenty-five years ago, in his house at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street he had brought together a fine collection long before he moved to the Fifth Avenue home. Occasionally he would exchange one of his favorites for a newly found rug. He sacrificed everything, it was said, to perfection.

His favored colors in Orientals were deep red and blue, rose color and blue, and gold. He had rugs of all sizes, and more small rugs than large ones. They ran all the way from small table covers of the most delicate texture to the heavier rugs for dining room or drawing room. The rugs were from the fourteenth, fifteen, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and the history of each was kept by Mr. Altman in a private catalogue which he compiled himself.

The Ispahan rugs from the city of Ispahan, the emporium of the old world, and the Ghordez rugs, both classes of the rarest weaves of old Persia, are probably the most prized of the Altman collection. It was said that Mr. Altman personally liked these varieties more than any other. His Ispahans, of course, were all of wool although there are many rare Ispahans in silk.

Most prized of all among the Ispahans of the Altman collection is one which measures 25 by 10 feet. This is the work of Persians in the fourteenth century, and is deep red and blue, the softened and mellowed colors being the result of old age, and showing beyond a doubt, it was explained, that the rug had never been washed.

Mr. Altman bought this in one of the European capitals, it was said. This rug, Mr. Topakyan said, was easily worth $60,000. There is another Ispahan in the collection which is 14 by 10 feet in dimensions. This one is said to be worth about $40,000. Others in the collection range from $10,000 to $35,000 in value.

" FLAIR " OF TRUE COLLECTOR.

Henry Duveen Says Everything Mr. Altman Bought Was of the Finest.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Henry Duveen, who was instrumental in gathering the greater part of the Benjamin Altman art collection and who was greatly affected by the news of Mr. Altman's death, will sail for New York on the Mauretania on Saturday. He said to-day:

"It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the value of the collection. It is one of the world's noble private collections, not on account of its size, but because everything in it is of the finest.

"Mr. Altman had the true collector's eye—what we call the 'flair.' Our friendship dated from 1882, and Mr. Altman had been collecting ever since. He started thirty-one years ago by collecting Chinese porcelains, of which he was passionately fond. He acquired, not the largest collection of porcelains, but probably the finest in quality and the choicest in the world. Then he branched out into paintings, first acquiring notable modern American masters, which he was later forced to sell to make room in his galleries for his marvelous old masters.

"His collection is especially strong in works by Rembrandt, of which there are fourteen; Franz Hals, and painters of the Dutch seventeenth century school generally, in this respect surpassing even the Morgan collection. He also acquired a superb collection of Italian fifteenth century pictures, particularly of the Florentine school; notable examples of the fifteenth century Flemish school, two very fine Holbeins, two works by Velasquez, some choice specimens of the Barbizon school, and also a marvelous collection of fifteenth and sixteenth century enamels, and one of the finest collections of Persian rugs in existence.

"The world loses a very great collector and I a good friend."

MUSEUM TO GET IT?

London Times Tells of Mr. Altman's Implied Intention as to Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9.—The Times publishes a description of the Altman collection from a correspondent, who says he is betraying no confidence in saying that Mr. Altman implied, if he did not expressly state, his intention of leaving it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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MAJOR FOLEY WEDS MISS ROSA METZNER

Nuptial Mass at St. Joseph's, Lake Ronkonkoma, Celebrated by Rt. Rev. G. W. Mundelein.

NINE CLERGYMEN ASSIST

Stringed Quartet Plays Bridal March from 'Lohengrin'—The Attendants—Honeymoon in South.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., Oct. 8.—The wedding of Miss Rosa A. Metzner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Metzner, to Major Frank J. Foley, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Foley, of 316 West Eighteenth Street, New York, took place here this morning at 11 o'clock in St. Joseph's Church. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. G. W. Mundelein, Auxillary Bishop of Brooklyn, assisted by Dr. Molloy, of Brooklyn, the Very Rev. Dean John C. York of Huntington, the Rev. Patrick Kelley of St. Joseph's, the Rev. M. P. Hefferman of Sayville, the Revs. Joseph J. Donahue, J. S. Braun, T. Gavin, and the Rev. Fathers Connolly of Brentwood and Flynn of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

The church was decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums. Nahan Franko's stringed quartet played the Bridal March from "Lohengrin," accompanied by the pipe organ. Mme. Caspari sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" during the ceremony, and a quartet composed of Mme. Caspari, Marie Lutz, Carl Kaiser and Marcus Kellerman rendered a number of selections.

The bride wore a robe of ivory satin and rose point lace. Her veil was held by a cap and a chaplet of orange blossoms. The court train was of brocaded satin. Her only ornament was a brooch of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Alice Metzner, the maid of honor, was in pink brocaded chiffon with a lace coat and a Dutch cap of lace. She carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Madeline Young of Lakewood, N. J.; Claire Robinson of Philadelphia, Belle Browne of Brooklyn, and Kathryn Foley of New York, a sister of the bridegroom. They wore gowns of yellow and mauve chiffon with lace caps, and carried mauve and chrysanthemums. All the attendants wore the bride's gifts of friendship circles of amethysts and pearls.

Senator James A. Foley was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Nicholas Metzner, Col. George R. Dyer, Wentworth Tucker, and Harry Ashmore.

A large reception followed at the Petit Trianon. A number of New York guests came down on two special cars. Motors were at the disposal of the guests who cared to go to the Metzner home to view the bridal gifts.

Major Foley is Quartermaster of the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and served on the staff of Gov. Dix. After a three weeks' trip in the South the couple will reside at 547 First Street, Brooklyn.

HIS BACHELOR DINNER.

Albert B. Kerr Gives a Farewell at the University Club.

Albert B. Kerr, son of the late Senator James Kerr of Pennsylvania, who is to marry Miss Rosamond Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, on Saturday at Lawrence, L. I., gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club.

His guests included his ushers, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Willard D. Straight, Sumner Gerard, Dean Sage, W. Kirkpatrick Bryce, Henry C. Gray, Lanier McKee, Edwin O. Holter, William Greenough, and Dr. Joseph S. Wheelwright; also his brothers, Frederick B., and Chester M. Kerr, Otto T. Bannard, Arthur C. Train, Anson McC. Beard, Gerald M. Livingston, Graham Sumner, Alfred Loomis, George D. Hartley, Philip H. Bailey, Nathan A. Smyth, Grosvenor Nicholas, John F. Talmage, Edmund Marvin, Cornelius Kitchel, Curtenius Gillette, Clark M. Fincke of Pittsburgh, and G. Clymer Brooke of Philadelphia.

TO WED IN OLD HOMESTEAD.

Miss Helen Mossman to be Bride in Home of Great-Grandfather.

Miss Helen Hyde Mossman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Mossman of Brookline, Mass., is to be married on Saturday to Clyde Robbins at Lee, Mass., in the old Hyde homestead, built by her great-grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Alvan Hyde, who was Vice President and Trustee of Williams College in 1797.

Miss Mossman's grandfather, the late Alexander Hyde, who died in 1881, was one of the best-known citizens of Berkshire County. He was for a time agricultural editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The wedding will be celebrated on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the marriage of the bride's parents.

THEIR ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

Miss Margherita Siegfried and J. B. Malcom Not to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—The engagement of Miss Margherita Siegfried of Newport and J. Benham Malcom of New York, formerly of Newport, which was announced more than a year ago, has been broken by mutual consent. Miss Siegfried, with her mother, Mrs. Charles Siegfried, is in Europe.

Mr. Malcom is the son of Mrs. George I. Malcom of this city. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '10. Miss Siegfried was prominent in the younger set at Newport for several years, being a good swimmer and tennis player.

Barnes-Noonan Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Elsie Noonan, daughter of Henry Everett Noonan, to Commander Cassius Bartlett Barnes, U. S. N., retired, is to be celebrated on Thursday evening, Oct. 16, at the home of the bride's uncle, Quimby N. Evans, 371 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Commander Barnes is a son of ex-Gov. Cassius M. Barnes of Oklahoma, and since his retirement from the navy he has lived in New Haven, Conn., where he is in business as a security broker. Capt. Harry C. Barnes, U. S. Coast Artillery, now stationed at Fortress Monroe, is to be his brother's best man.

KNOCKE—DAUENHAUER.

Miss May Dauenhauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dauenhauer, was married at 8 o'clock last evening to Frederick H. Knocke of this city, at the home of her parents, 62 West Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Mgr. N. A. Taylor performed the ceremony, after which there was a reception.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with rose point lace. Her point lace veil was caught up with sprays of lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a bow-knot of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Rose Dauenhauer was her sister's only attendant. George H. Diehl, Jr., acted as best man.

REDMOND—FABER.

Miss Madeline Faber, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. Leander B. Faber of 78 Alsop Street, Jamaica, L. I., was married yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jamaica, to Walter Rossiter Redmond, a Brooklyn lawyer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Schoffel, rector of the church. Edward Redmond, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and Mrs. John A. Moran of Lawrence, L. I., the bride's cousin, was matron of honor.

GULBRANSON—CORNELL.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre G. Gulbranson of Boston, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna A. Gulbranson, to Sidney Cornell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shelton Cornell of East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

GIFT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

J. Harsen Purdy Presents His Collection of Faithorne Engravings.

J. Harsen Purdy has presented to the New York Public Library his collection of engravings by William Faithorne, which has been on exhibition at the library during the Summer. The collection will remain in the library's division of prints for students of the graphic arts.

Faithorne is an important figure in the annals of line engraving on copper in Great Britain. His activity extended from the reign of Charles I. through the Commonwealth into that of Charles II.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Van Schaick, daughter of Mrs. John Van Schaick, to Arthur Gwynne, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Walker Gwynne of Summit, N. J., is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson of Westbury, L. I., are at the Plaza. Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, who is returning on the Imperator, will be at the hotel for a fortnight before going to Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral Twining is sailing today for Vera Cruz to take command of the battleship Tacoma. Mrs. Twining is to spend the Winter here and in Boston.

Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen Forbes have closhed their country home and are at the Holly in Washington Square for the Winter.

William H. Crocker and Miss Ethel Crocker of San Francisco have joined Mrs. Crocker at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Emily A. de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August de Neufville, to Coleman Wynne of Montclair, N. J., is to take place at Flushing, L. I., on Nov. 22, in the First Congregational Church. There will be a large reception afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, who closed their camp, Hukweem Lodge, on Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks, in September, have returned to town and opened their home, 68 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Mrs. George T. Bliss and her daughter, Miss Susan Dwight Bliss, are still at their Seabright villa, and will not open their town house, 9 East Sixty-eighth Street, until after the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Tito Heeren (Miss Wanamaker of Philadelphia) and Mr. and Mrs. James Colfelt of Philadelphia, are spending several weeks at Biarritz, France.

The death of Robert Hewitt at Ardsley on Monday throws a large circle of relatives into mourning, among them his daughters, Mrs. Edward Summerville Jaffray and Mrs. Sewall of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dwight Brewster of 45 West Forty-ninth Street will soon take possession of their apartment on Park Avenue.

Miss Williamson Weds in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Miss Marjorie Williamson, daughter of the late John Williamson of New York and of Lady Skinner of Eaton Square, London, was married at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, this afternoon to B. Erle Randall.

Miss Gladys M. Brown Engaged.

Mrs. Edward F. Brown of 495 West End Avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys M. Brown, to Carl Feick, son of the late Charles A. Feick of 805 High Street, Newark, N. J. Mr. Feick is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '09, and is practising law in Newark. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Doughty-Sinclair Engagement.

Mrs. William Howard Doughty of The Knolls, Williamstown, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Harriette Hart Doughty, to Donald B. Sinclair of this city. Mr. Sinclair is the son of Mrs. John Sinclair of 471 Park Avenue, and is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '10. He is a member of Squadron A. No date has been set for the wedding.

A persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit

National Biscuit Company is inspired by a persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit and to deliver them in perfect condition.

The accomplishment of this purpose has resulted in the building of modern bakeries, in the invention of new machinery, in the exercise of unceasing care, in the selection of finest ingredients.

The perfect products of the National Biscuit Company are delivered to you in perfect condition—some in packages with the famous Inner-seal Trade Mark, some in attractive small tins and some from the familiar glass-front cans.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

GIVE A SUDERMANN PLAY.

Germans Act "The Good Reputation," a Bitter Satire on Society.

"DER GUTE RUF," a play in four acts, by Hermann Sudermann, at the Irving Place Theatre.

Geh Weissegger	Ernst Robert
Karla	Grete Meyer
Baron von Tanna	Heinrich Marlow
Dorrit	Charlotte Krause
Director Schrodt	Ernst Holznagel
Geh. Termahlen	Otto Stockel
Max	Rudolf Alcher
Anna Sohnlin	Annie Simson
Julie	Selma Weber
Servant	Louis Pratorius

Director Christians produced at the Irving Place Theatre last night "Der Gut Rof," (The Good Reputation),) a play by Herman Sudermann, which was produced for the first time in Germany as recently as six months ago.

Announced as a bitter satire on modern German society, "The Good Reputation" proved to be another one of the dramatist's clever conceptions in which almost every phrase and word had the deepest meaning. The parts were all well player and the audience was able to form a correct estimate of the play itself.

There was more dialogue in the play than action. Three types of feminine character were represented in Karla, the selfish wife of Weisegger, a self-made man of high position in Berlin financial and social circles; Dorrit, her friend, who does not love her husband, Baron von Tanna, and Anna, a ward of Weissegger's business associate, Termaehlen.

Karla has had an affair with young Max Termaehlen, for which the generous Dorrit assumes the blame since, according to her own admission, she has no good reputation to maintain.

But Dorrit was not allowed to bear the blame for another's guilt. Schroedt, her father, an enmy of Neissegger, knows the truth and he threatens to expose Karla, not to save the good reputation of his daughter, but to strike at Weissegger. Schroedt has affidavits prepared, showing Carla's indiscreption, and Weissegger is notified of the impending exposure.

Humble and crushed, the proud Weissegger visits Dorrit, asking her to save the "Good Reputation" of Carla, promising to do all in his power to restore the "outcast" of society to her former position. And Dorrit, who would never have exposed Karla, returns through the wide open door to the home of Weissegger.

"Lohengrin" with Change of Cast.

At the Century Opera House yesterday afternoon "Lohengrin" was repeated with a change of cast that brought Ivy Scott and athleen Howard into the rôles of Elsa and Ortrud, while Walter Wheatly and Louis reidler sang Lohengrin and Telramund, respectively. There was a large audience. The performance proceeded more effectively than that of the opening night, Miss Howard contributing to this result. In the evening the cast was that of the opening night.

The Rev. W. S. Adamson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NICE, Oct. 8.—The Rev. W. S. Adamson, rector of the American Church of the Holy Spirit here, died to-day at an advanced age. He was well known to American Winter visitors.

Commodore Charles P. Perkins, U.S.N.

Commodore Charles P. Perkins, U. S. N., retired, is dead at San Francisco, Cal. He was born at Great Falls, N. H., in 1848, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1869. During the Spanish-American war he was Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Monadnock, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1904. Later Commodore Perkins became commandant of the Pacific Naval District, and served from 1907 to 1909 on the Federal board appointed to inspect the merchant marine.

Prof. Charles F. Richardson.

Charles Francis Richardson, Professor Emeritus of Anglo-Saxon and English Language and Literature at Dartmouth College, died yesterday of pneumonia at Lisbon, N. H., at the age of 62 years. He had been a member of the Dartmouth Faculty for thirty-one years and was one of the best-known alumni of the college. Before becoming a teacher Prof. Richardson was connected with a number of publications.

David G. Baird, Chess Player, Dies.

David Graham Baird, 58 years old, known all over the United States as a chess expert, and at one time champion chess player of New York State, died yesterday at his home, 233 West Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J. He participated in a chess tourney in Vienna. Mr. Baird was born in New York, and practiced law in this city until recently. A widow and six children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED L. BENNETT, one of the best-known hotel man in New Jersey, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Frank Spitz, in Long Branch, yesterday. Mr. Bennett was born at Fair Haven forty-four years ago, and was identified with the hotel business until he retired three years ago. He moved to Globe, Ariz., where he became interested in a mining venture, but the climate did not agree with him and he returned here.

PAUL MARTIN JUSTICE LIESS, a mechanical engineer and foreman of the power station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Long Island City, died on Tuesday afternoon at his residence, 474 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the New York Engineers' Society.

ISAAC HENRY SMITH, a Director of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company and of the Security Trust Company of Camden, N. J., died on Tuesday at Cape May, N. J., his eighty-sixth year.

Capt. DAVID MADDEN, formerly master of the Harri's Island, one of the New York City vessels, is dead at his home at Riverhead, L. I.

Miss MARY THAYER FARNUM, a niece of the late John B. Thayer, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is dead at the Thayer home at Merion, near Philadelphia.

Mrs. SOPHIA P. ROBINSON BRADLEY, wife of John H. Bradley, Vice President of the American Express Company, died Tuesday at the Great Northern Hotel.

Capt. EDWARD HILL, Adjutant of the Sixth Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, died in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, from heart disease, while on a visit to his father-in-law, John B. Curtis.

JOHN BOWMAN, aged 62, an eccentric bachelor, died yesterday at Stonington, Ill. Though possessing more than $500,000, Bowman lived a hermit's life for years. He had a hobby for collecting musical instruments and automobiles.

Mrs. ELLEN THOMPSON, widow of John Thompson of the English customs service, is dead at her home, 301 West Ninety-first Street, in her seventy-first year. She was born in London, and came to this country twenty-five years ago.

THOMAS T. EVANS, a stock broker, is dead at his residence, 14 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. He served as an Excise Commissioner under Mayor Low, and was one of the founders of the Lincoln Club. Mr. Evans was for several years connected with the National Law Paper Company.

Mrs. ALMIRA MOSHER WENDELL, widow of Harmon Wendell, died on Tuesday of apoplexy in her seventy-eighth year at Amsterdam, N. Y. She was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady County, and was one of the managers of the Children's Home.

ALBERT S. HUTCHINSON, a lawyer, of Boston, Mass., died there on Tuesday of pneumonia. He was born in 1871 at Auburn, Me., and was the son of Liberty H. Hutchinson, a noted lawyer in his day. The younger Hutchinson was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1893 and Harvard Law School in 1899.

HENRY GROSS, an orthopedical and optical instrument maker, is dead at the home of his son-in-law, Henry Lange, 326 Lincoln Road, Flatbush. He was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1836. Mr. Gross formerly had an establishment at 414 Fulton Street, but more recently had been evonnected with the New York Hospital for Crippled and Ruptured.

NICHOLAS LEONARD CORT, a founder of the house of N. L. Cort & Co., importers and dealers in tin plate and metals, died on Tuesday at his residence, 112 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born on Jan. 17, 1826, at 28 Bowery, and was graduated from the Mechanics' Society School at 12 years. He entered the employ of his father in the stove and metal business, and in a few years formed the firm of Goodwin & Cort, which later became N. L. Cort & Co.

JOHN A. MEGARGEE, for more than thirty years a resident of Harlem and for twenty-five years the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the district in which he lived, died yesterday at his home, 1 East 124th Street.

FRANK WESTERVELT, a Deputy United States Marshal under Charles J. Haubert of Brooklyn, died yesterday of apoplexy at his home, 127 Evergreen Avenue, Williamsbrdige. He was born in Williamsburg forty-seven years ago.

BARRIE SKIT TO BE ACTED.

"The Dramatist and the Censor" to Precede "The Doll Girl."

Charles Frohman will put on another Barrie play in New York, which will make three of that author's plays running here at one time, with a fourth under way. The new piece is a burlesque on the institution of a play censor called "The Dramatist and the Censor."

The little play will be acted as a curtain raiser to "The Doll Girl" at the Globe Theatre, and Hattie Williams, Richard Carle, Will West, and Charles McNaughton are to play the leading rôles. The burlesque is already in rehearsal and the first performance will be given next Tuesday night.

Mr. Barrie's satire shows what would have happened to two plays like the two recently censored by the New York police had they been censored before their production. The censor in Mr. Barrie's play had never seen a play in all his life and could pass upon the drama only in the terms of his own trade, which happened to be that of a longshoreman.

Incidentally, the skit contains the idea that vaudeville "artists" would be horrified if they were asked to appear in some of the parts played by "legitimate" actors in plays typical of the so-called higher drama.

"The Fight" to be Staged in London

The Henry B. Harris estate yesterday closed negotiations with Philip Michael Farraday, the English manager, whereby Bayard Veiller's "The Fight" will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre, where the same author's play, "Within the Law," was staged. The English production will not be made until May, and it is probable that Margaret Wycherly, now playing the leading rôle in "The Fight" here, will go abroad for the same part in London. Miss Wycherly, although an English girl, has never played in England.

Members to Discuss Shakespeare.

The first meeting of the season of the United Theatrical Association will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Hotel Astor. Admission will be by invitation only, each member being entitled to cards for two guests. Richard Purdy, Vice President of the organization, will give a reading on "Julius Caesar" and other members and officers will discuss Shakespearean subjects. Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn, Lyn Harding, Bren Greet, and John Drew will attend.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DYSON—PROVOST.—Mr. and Mrs. David Provost of Great Neck announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Madeleine, to Mr. Monroe J. Dyson, Jr., of Catonsville, Md. No date has been set for the wedding.

LIEBOVITZ—BERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Berg of Philadelphia announce the engagement of their daughter, Reda, to Ephriam J. Liebovitz of New York City.

Married.

HANFORD—BEATLEY.—By the Rev. James Cromle, at New York, Tuesday, Oct. 7th, 1913, Alice Wicks Beatley to Russell Hoyt Hanford.

CLOW—ROGERS.—Oct. 7, Janet Rogers to William L. Clow.

MEYER—AUGUST.—Oct. 7, Evelyn August to Morris A. Meyer.

Brooklyn.

BLANCHARD—CONGDON.—Oct. 7, Esther Congdon to Gordon Blanchard.

CARDINAL—KAVANAUGH.—Oct. 5, Anna T. Kavanaugh to T. Cardinas.

FITCH—CAHILL.—Oct. 7, Regina Cahill to Josiah H. Fitch.

JUNG—HILDEBRAND.—Oct. 7, Jeanette L. Hildebrand to Theodore E. Jung.

SALISBURY—COLEMAN.—Oct. 7, Gertrude Coleman to Albert T. Salisbury.

TAGGART—EPPIG.—Oct. 7, Barbara J. Eppig to Paul T. Taggart.

Westchester County.

LODICO—POWELL.—Oct. 4, Peekshill, Eliza Powell to Nicolo Lodico.

Died.

ALTMAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, Benjamin Altman, at his residence, 626 5th Av. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Friday morning, Oct. 10, at 9:30. Interment private. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

ALTMAN.—Benjamin. Members of the Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance are requested to assemble in the vestibule of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 9:15 A. M., Friday, Oct. 10, to attend the funeral of the late Benjamin Altman.

(Signed) SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.

BAKER.—Entered into rest at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1913, Laura A. Baker, beloved daughter of the late Hewlett S. and Margaret J. Baker. Services at the residence of her uncle, S. S. Brooks, Hyde Park, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 11, 1913, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

BROWN.—George Youle, husband of Ada Anderton Brown, in his 71st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 124 West 8th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 10, at 11:15 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:45 A. M. train from Liberty St.

BURGHEIMER.—On Oct. 8, in his 42d year, Benjamin, beloved husband of Flora (nee Westheim) and son of the late Alexander and Pamela Burgheimer. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 600 West 116th St., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 9 A. M., sharp. Interment at the convenience of family. Omit flowers.

BURRIDGE.—At New York City, on Oct. 7, Minnetta, widow of William J. Burridge, in her 46th year. Funeral services at her late residence on Friday, Oct. 10, at 11 o'clock.

CORT.—At his late residence, 112 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1913, in the 88th year of his age, Nicholas L., son of the late Nicholas Cort of New York City. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin B. Holden, 323 Riverside Drive, on Friday morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock.

CROCKER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at her residence, 69 East 52d St., Alicia D., widow of Eben B. Crocker, in the 97th year of her age. Funeral services at house, Friday, Oct. 10, at 4 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

DU BOIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at her home, 1,076 Anderson Av., New York City, Katharine Schuyler Anderson, widow of the Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois. Funeral service at Union Reformed Church of Highbridge, Ogden Av. and 169th St., Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

EVARTS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7th, 1913, at his residence at Windsor, Vermont, in the fifty-first year of his age, Maxwell, youngest son of the late William M. and Helen M. Evarts.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Windsor, Friday morning, Oct. 10th, at 11 o'clock.

GEDDES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1913, at his residence, 328 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Peter Geddes. Funeral private.

HAGAN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 6, at her residence, 212 East 16th St., May Lundy Hagan, widow of James Hagan and daughter of the late Rev. Francis James Lundy. Funeral service at the

PHILIPPINES GAIN EMBROIDERY TRADE

Take the Laurels from China, Which Long Dominated the United States Market.

CONQUEST DUE TO MERIT

Honesty of Workmanship and Adaptability to American Needs Responsible for Recent Great Growth.

China no longer dominates the United States market for "Canton embroidery," the general trade name for embroidered goods of many classes, among them "ramie grass cloth," or Chinese linen, and various silk fabrics made in Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and other Chinese manufacturing centres.

The control of all this important class of goods, according to United States Consul General George E. Anderson, stationed at Hongkong, has passed to the Philippines. Moreover, Mr. Anderson says, this has been accomplished in three years, and Hongkong and Canton embroidery houses are now imitating or copying Philippine work, both by substituting Philippine materials like batiste for the Chinese grass cloth, and in designs.

"The export trade in such goods," continues Mr. Anderson, "has developed enormously. During the last year there was so strong a demand for such goods in Hongkong for local and export use and for tourist trade that a sales shop was opened for Philippine goods, particularly embroideries. While the enterprise was not successful, this does not affect the merits or popularity of Philippine products. The American demand for such goods has developed to such an extent that a Filipino expert (Miss Trinidad Tobias, Plaza Moraga, Manila,) is being sent to the United States to make a special study of American style requirements, and the establishment of branch houses of Manila exporting concerns in various American cities is contemplated.

"The rise of Philippine embroideries has been due to real merit and intelligent handling of the industry by educational and other Governmental authorities in the Islands, and to energy and intelligent co-operation of Philippine business men. In the particular lines that have been developed Philippine goods of this class are unquestionably the most artistic produced in the Far East, and are cheap for the quality offered. They are especially attractive to the American trade, since they are now made in materials suitable for the United States and according to American designs, and upon cloth which can be matched or duplicated in the United States. The native women are naturally gifted in embroidery, lacemaking, and similar work, having patience and delicacy of execution. Experts have pronounced them superior to even the French and Swiss in such arts.

"They have been trained originally in such work largely in the convents, but in 1907 a definite educational policy was inaugurated. Within the last three years especially the attention of steps taken in hand by Philippine school authorities, and schools for instructing native girls and even adults in lacemaking and embroidery have been established, courses in embroidering being organized covering four or more years, of these successful efforts have also been made in co-operatively marketing the product.

"For commercial work which has assumed such material proportions, however, a broader foundation exists and work is drawn from trained girls in schools, convents, privately, or by sheer experience in the exercise of native talent."

Five years ago, Mr. Anderson says, embroidery materials were exclusively of European manufacture, now American goods are gradually supplanting the foreign materials used as a basis for embroidery. The customs duty at American ports has had much to do with this where the foreign materials form at least 40 per cent. of the value of the finished article.

"Two domestic Philippine cloths which have found favor in the United States," Mr. Anderson says, "are pina or pure pineapple fibre, and the fabric known as jusi, (pronounced hoosey.) a mixed silk and pineapple fabric, largely woven in Rizal, Bulacan, and Laguna Provinces. The pure pina is quite expensive and is difficult to embroider, being a very delicate fabric, and exportations are limited mainly to centrepieces and doilies, while the comparatively few dresses that have been sent out were designed for wedding gowns where cost was no object. The includes probably the most beautiful fabrics in the world when embroidered and made up to be worn over a slip of heavier material.

"Prices of Philippine embroideries depend entirely upon the work and range from $1.50 to $8 gold for waist fronts, and dresses $10 to $250. Almost every design of Philippine embroidery shipped contains drawnwork, which is its chief attraction, putting it in a class by itself, and Filipino workers have developed this part of the designs to a high degree of excellence. As in all other handicrafts constant efforts must be made by dealers to keep up the quality, and one of the drawbacks of the embroidery export business is the lack of organization of workers to maintain quality by creating a spirit of rivalry for better work. Enormous increases in demand and some slight rise in cost of living have caused a doubling of embroidery workers' wages within the last three years, the prevailing daily rate being 20 to 35 cents gold, depending upon the skill of the worker. Part of this increase is doubtless due to increasing demands of extra fine work from old-established dealers who are now able to take only the best offered them, turning the poorer qualities back on the workers, who sell them through itinerant vendors or to shops catering to tourist trade."

JOSEPH AND HIS CHUM.

How Sudden Riches May Be Curse In French Army.

The story of Joseph and his chum inculcates the moral that sudden riches may be a curse. Joseph, a little soldier doing his service in Paris, received an unexpected windfall in the shape of a postal order for no less than half a crown, and, as fate would have it, leave of absence for twenty-four hours at the same time. So, behold Joseph with money in his purse advancing on the metropolis of whose pleasures he is potential lord and the purchasing powers of 3 francs, or, as he put it to himself to make it sound bigger, 60 sous.

Joseph led off gently with an orchestra stall—plush and reversible seats—price sixpence, to the nearest cinema, and there he met the chum, who was literally to be his undoing. The cinema show over, Joseph and his new-found brother adjourned to a neighboring bar, where Joseph, like the money man he was, stood the drinks. Half a crown will go quite a long way if your drinks are cheap and fiery, and soon Joseph was making a quite unnecessary amount of noise.

"You will dishonor your uniform if you go on like that," said Joseph's chum. The thought of bringing disgrace upon his cloth so affected Joseph that he agreed to his chum's suggestion that they should exchange clothes. They went out, and in the shadow of a building the exchange was made.

Freed from the obligations of his uniform, Joseph went on drinking, and wound up his evening in the small hours at a hotel in the Rue Lecluse, to which his chum had directed his fluctuating footsteps. When he awoke next morning with sensations known to the French as "mal aux cheveux" and "guele de bois," he found that friend, borrowed clothes, and uniform—all had disappeared. Poor Joseph had to send the waiter of the hotel with an imploring missive to a relative in the Quarter asking him to come and rescue him from his awkward plight. The relative came, bringing a heterogenous assortment of clothes, in which the unhappy Joseph returned to the barracks. The police are looking for Joseph's "indelicate" chum.—Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

S. STEUER & CO.—Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday against S. Steuer & Co., composed of Samuel Steuer and Gottfried Gerber, manufacturers of furs, at 35 East Twentieth Street. The first petition was filed for these creditors: Albert Herskovitz & Son, $1,375; Abraham Levine, $750, and Nathan Lederberg, $800. The second petition was filed for these creditors: Otto Erler, $500; Thorer & Praetorius, $400, and Gross, Engel & Co., $500. Judge Hand appointed Harry Elsenbach receiver under a bond of $12,000, with authority to continue business twenty days, on request of twenty-three creditors, whose claims aggregate $28,017. He agreed to serve without compensation. Liabilities, $50,000; assets more than $25,000.

N. DIABES & CO.—Two petitions were filed yesterday against N. Diabes & Co., composed of Namtallah Diabes and C. Joseph Ghosen, wholesale dealers in dry goods, laces, and embroidery, at 8 Carlisle Street. The first was for these creditors: Bessie Znowden, $6; Philip Julliber, $468, and Thomas Young, Inc., $212, on assigned claims of Schiff & Co. The second was filed for these creditors: Eastern State Penitentiary of Philadelphia, $123; H. B. Claflin Company, $377, and Jacob Jacobs, $2. This is the first time a penitentiary ever appeared as a creditor in a bankruptcy case in this district. The verification was made by John C. Hanifen, Treasurer, and the claim is for goods sold to the firm. Liabilities, $5,800; assets, $2,500.

ESSIE SCHATTMAN of 1,864 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition with liabilities of $11,400 and no assets. The liabilities are on notes which she indorsed for Julius Schattman, a clothing dealer at 619 Eighth Avenue, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on March 24 last. Among the creditors are the West Side Bank, $4,500; Columbia Bank, $4,000, and Royal Bank of New York, $900.

OWEN TREANOR, a liquor dealer of 733 Greenwich Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $4,625 and assets of $3,300, consisting of stock, $100; fixtures, $2,000, mortgaged to H. Koehler & Co., and liquor license, $1,200, assigned to H. Koehler & Co., who are creditors for $3,200. The Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company is a creditor for $1,080.

PATRICK KEELAN, a grocer at 878 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $2,198 and assets of $160 in stock, fixtures, and accounts.

ADVERTISERS' PRINTING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Advertisers' Printing Company of 133 West Twenty-fourth Street by these creditors: Sinclair & Valentine Company, $300; Maurice O'Meara Company, $60, and J. E. Linde Paper Company, $288. The company made an assignment on Oct. 7. Judge Hand appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver, with a bond of $3,000. Judge Hand restrained the sale and removal of the plant until further order of court.

MAX SPUNGIR, a salesman of 991 Union Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,250 and no assets.

JUDAH SOLOMON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Judah Solomon, a wine dealer at 133 East Broadway, show liabilities of $9,490 and assets of $892.

HUDSON MANTEL AND MIRROR COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Cornelius W. Wickersham receiver for the Hudson Mantel and Mirror Company of 411 East Eighth Street, under a bond of $12,000. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $25,000.

THE FLETCHER-STANLEY COMPANY, dealers in electrical supplies at 193 William Street, has made an assignment to Robert B. Corey. Liabilities are said to be $110,000.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aginsky, Samuel and Bessie—H. Berkowitz, $224.
Allen, John R.—Fox, Stiefel & Co., $153.
Anderson, Robert—W. I. & J. Cohn, $580.
Blake, Arnold W.—M. Daly, $113.
Barron, Louis—Interborough Brewing Co., Inc., $152.
Bell, Charles N.—Hotel Sherman Co., $683.
Bliss, Charles H.—J. E. Matheson Co., $166.
Camp, Hark L.—G. W. Cole, $504.
Cohn, Louis—L. M. Butler, $334.
Cohen, Harry M.—New Netherland Bank of New York, $1,076.
Cohen, Mettie V. D.—Steenback Carter Estate, Inc., $710.
Cibulay, Ferdinand and Mary—Crescent Star Realty Co., $3,005.
Drake, Charles T.—J. A. McKay, $320.
Dowd, Willis B.—C. H. Quincey, Jr., $18,778.
Ellman, Isaac—German Exchange Bank, $146.
Friellch, John—Sonn Bros. Co., $106.
Greenbaum, Leo S.—L. Stein, $154.
Giles, Annie R.—H. W. Charles, $276.
Gabriel, Abraham—People, &c., $1,000.
Goldberg, Lawrence—J. Alexander, $216.
Goodfriend, Braine—H. Markiewitch, $2,731.
Hall, Charles—J. S. Lawson, $1,901.
Hornaday, John P.—American Pipe and Construction Co., costs, $111.
Huyler, Mary—Rollin Construction Co., costs, $107.
Hollins, De Ryter M.—East 67th St. Apartment Building, $938.
Kennard, John H.—F. D. Miller et al., $1,040.
Keppler, Carl R.—H. Engler, $510.
Kline, Edward A.—A. H. H. Morrell, $6,160.
Kivlen, John P., and George E. Cunningham —T. Lane et al., $133.
Kirkpatrick, W. Scott and John—C. Tenenbaum, $374.
Klein, Max—People, &c., $1,000.
Leerburger, Henry—H. Auchincloss, $210.
Levy, Abraham—J. Goldstein, $128.
Leaper, Annie—E. Brand, $161.
Messuri, Filip—E. G Lyons Ross Co., Inc., $124.
McGrath, Joseph P. and National Surety Co. —People, &c., $2,000.
Mayer, William J.—Saranac Realty Co., $4,810.
O'Sullivan, Daniel—H. M. Spence, $715.
Parkhurst, Frederick A.—T. More, $1,028.
Pierson, Paul M.—M. Altschuler, $110.
Payton, Corse—Vaudeville Comedy Club, $126.
Pelletier, Samuel H.—W. G. Philippean, $434.
Pfus, Annie or Annie A. and H. Duane—T. G. Field, $638.
Pascal, Harry—A. Karp, $111.
Pascal, Harry and Hyman Spund—Same, $111.
Repp, Charles A.—Dunbar Box and Lumber Co., $193.
Russell, Frederick A.—P. O. Hoerning, $324.
Rosenthal, Milton—E. Schoonmaker, $145.
Robinson, Bird and Richard W. Jones—F. D. Miller et al., $11,335.
Same—Same, $5,157.
Rauch, Samuel—People, &c., $300.
Rauch, Samuel, and David Levine—Same, $300.
Rauch, Samuel, and Louis Kaufer—People, &c., $2,000.
Schnee, Beetholl—R. Rein, $839.
Schwenker, William M.—H. T. Huber & Co., $576.
Schneer, William C.—C. Hirsch, $155.
Sach, Vera, and Samuel Rauch—People, &c., $500.
Sleep, Harry—H. D. Bahr, $239.
Spratkin, Mollie—Cosmopolitan Bank, $218.
Sullivan, James F.—International Heater Co., $313.
Seidman, Julius—German Exchange Bank, $485.
Sawit, Waldo—S. Scher, $158.
Stern, Julius—G. Becker, $193.
Tobias, Everett—E. Schoonmaker, $182.
Truscott, Samuel J.—Federal Sign System Electric, $108.
Weldon, Edward J.—Atlas Brass Manufacturing Co., $148.
Weinstein, Louis—A. Sloboda, $219.
Wagner, Morris—S. Gutner et al., $400.
Wallace, Robert, Jr.—John Bell Co., $1,752.
Watkins, Weston E.—H. P. Hall, $136.
Washburn, Susan P.—H. Smith et al., $105.
Killan Brothers and Theodore Killan—J. Jordan, $1,048.
Larchmont Coal & Lumber Co.—Bean & Co., $298.
Ahlstrom Piano Co.—J. Prriemer, $212.
U. S. Leasing & Holding Co.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., $598.
Carnegie Trust Co.—H. Grosch, $18,181.
Werba Leuscher Production Co.—Mayal Realty Co., $319.
Co-Operative Used Car Co., William J. Bauer, and Joseph E. Bauer—H. P. Myers, $319.
Dyett Sand Lime Brick Co.—Walworth Manufacturing Co., $230.
Drew & Lewis., Inc.—M. E. Fisher, $821.
Monaton Realty Investing Corporation—J. P. Mackey, $449.
Rooney Electric Lamp Co.—T. E. Rooney, $56,950.
Gollick & Smith, Inc.—J. H. Bunnell & Co., $176.
Somerset Carpet Mills—M. M. Goldsmith et al., $214.
"Jack's"—C. L. McWilliams, $656.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

City of N. Y.—C. T. Willard Co., Aug. 11, 1913, $115.
Ridgewood Nat. Bank and Title Guaranty and Surety Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Aug. 1, 1913, $1,133.
Same—Same, Aug. 1, 1913, $248.
Olivette, Camille, and Antonio Palermo—People, &c., Sept. 9, 1913, vacated, $2,000.
Eadie, Wm.—Thacher Furnace Co., Oct. 7, 1903, $133.
Foley, Elizabeth—B. Falk, May 20, 1904, $187.
Klauber, Fannie—W. F. Sykes et al, Nov. 13, 1912, $184.
Macurda, Rufus A., and Ella C. Marsten—C. M. Davis, Jan. 15, 1913, $223.
Sachter, Henry J.—I. Hass et al, April 22, 1913, $126.
Victor Holding Co. and Flushing Iron Works —Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum, March 31, 1913, $426.
Wendover, Bronx Co., Abraham Silverson, and Conforti Excavating and Contracting Co.—T. C. Wood, Jan. 23, 1913, $372.

The Unclad Athlete.

They have their little Anthony Comstocks even in Webb City. The graduating class of the high school last year bought a cast of the famous "Discus Thrower," as its parting gift to the school, but the school board refused to allow the statue to be unveiled, because the discus thrower didn't have any track suit on. The guardians of education had the cast placed in the coal cellar, whence it was dragged the other day, presumably by some of the students who had helped pay for it, and smashed in the yard outside.—Kansas City Times.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. General calendar. 24—Nicholas Transit Co v. Pittsburgh S S Co. 25—Same v. Princeton. 31—Mosier v. Lurie. 37—Goodwin Sand and Gravel Co v. La Savoie. 42—Vacuum Eng Co v. Dunn. 44—Matter of Sherwoods. 46—Bickel v. Rockwood. 48—Donohue v. Boston & Maine R R Co. 51—Fischer v. Automobile Supply Mfg Co. 52—Richmond & Light Co v. Blau. 54—Matter of Cantor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 55—N Y, N H & H R R Co v. Steamboat New London. 10—Berner Line v. Pendleton. 56—Gildersleeve v. Bradley Const Co. 58—Williams v. SS Thodere Fagelund. 94—U S v. Tug No 14. 151—Wade v. Lighter Ruth.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J. Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on. 2—Boise v. Talcott. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 45—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R R Co.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ. Enumerated motions. 30—Wentworth v. Riggs. 31—Messmer v. N Y Dock Co. 32—Drummond v. Diapolo. 34—Kingman v. Board of Education. 35—Hannahs v. Hammond Type Co. 37—Harden v. Hoops. 38—Armour v. Sound Shore Imp Co. 39—Howes v. Clark. 40—Cross & Brown Co v. Hegeman & Co. 41—Burke v. Thompson. 42—Union Land Co v. Gwynn. 43—Regan v. Burr & Co. 44—Condran v. Park & Tilford. 45—Zahn v. Saal. 46—Condran v. Park & Tilford.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Seabury, Guy, and Bijur, JJ. For hearing of appeals from Municipal Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pendleton, J. Litigated motions. A—Matter of Curvilier (Dugan.) B—Matter of same, (Pouker.) C—Matter of same, (Boyleston.) 1—Content v. White. 2—Middlemiss v. Little. 3—Same v. same. 4—Zellner v. Guaranty Trust Co. 5—Steger & Son Piano Mfg Co v. Musical Courier Co. 6—Palen v. Palen's Sons. 7—Matter of D'Angelo, (Cruger St.) 8—Same v. same. 9—City N Y v. Doyle. 10—McLellan v. McLellan. 11—Matter of Snozzo, (Magenta St.) 12—Matter of Allegrizzo, (Magenta St.) 13—Weinrib v. Union Ry Co. 14—Same v. same. 15—Low v. Jockers. 16—Matter of Barter, (Baychester Ave.) 17—Cooper v. Silman. 18—Hebard v. City N Y. 19—De Goicouria v. Cuff. 20—O'Kennedy v. Cohen. 21—Saufe v. Saufe. 22—Bartosek v. N Y Mail Co. 23—Same v. same. 24—Matter of Cunningham. 25—City N Y v. Rosenthal. 26—Wetmore v. Detroit Edison Co. 27—Kramer v. Kramer. 28—Matter of King. 29—Reilly v. Frias. 30—Schoenberg & Co v. Hall. 31—Same v. same. 32—Matter of Sivigila, (Amato.) 33—Furthmann v. Furthmann. 34—Coleman & Krause v. City N Y. 35—Frankel v. Samuel. 36—Perless Tailoring Co v. Rosenthal. 37—Bellot v. Chadwick. 38—Stokes v. 2,041 Fifth Av Co. 39—Barber v. Delaney. 40—Schoenberg & Co v. Hall. 41—Shuman v. Shuman. 42—Hanrelly v. Natl Fireproofing Co. 43—Higgins v. Corn. 44—Slivak v. Fischer. 45—Fascowitz v. Fascowitz. 46—Healy v. Penfield. 47—Stein v. Caledonia Golf Cleek and Mfg Co. 48—Union Trust Co v. Callahan. 49—Smith v. Doll. 50—Foxgers v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 51—Eastern Embroidery Works v. London Waist and Dress Co. 52—Rosenthal v. Adolf Philip Co. 53—Matter of Pennsylvania R R Transit Co. 54—Trowbridge v. Townsend. 55—Finkhauser v. Erdtmann. 56—Steiermann v. Steiermann. 57—Dixon v. Lewis. 58—People ex rel De Vengoechea v. Bankers' Trust Co. 59—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 60—Turner v. Baruch. 61—Cohen v. Alvord. 62—Ward v. Chelsea Exchange Bank. 63—Katz v. Katz. 64—Saner v. Roseman. 65—Shaw's Jewelry Shop v. N Y Herald. 66—Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co v. Wilcox Co. 67—Bersial v. Riva. 68—Matter of Steinberg. (Voss.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. Ex parte business. 1—Sheehan v. Carman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrer. 100—Benz & Cie v. Weingarten. Preferred causes. 744—Canal Realty Co v. Nord Const Co. 762—Mayer v. King. 789—Bertin v. Bronx Inv Co. 887—Smith v. Fletscher. 902—O'Connor v. Wernicke. 1115—Farley v. Undio. General calendar. 293—Filip v. Filip. 299—Schnakenberg v. Schnakenberg. 402—Siegel v. Siegel. 345—Kell v. Kean. 412—Szalay v. Szalay. 143—Diller v. Clark. 387—Pulitzer Pub Co v. Hochstein v. Leder. 147—McArdle v. Reilly. 265—Burger v. Burger. 218—Gabel v. Gabel. 61—De Young v. Cowden & De Young, Inc. 314—Douglas v. Wolfe. 316—Stewart v. Stewart. 329—Calentano v. Russo Barba Realty Co. 832—Stahl v. Osbinsky. 340—Belais v. Huneken. 348—Kennedy v. Kennedy. 356—Katzner v. Langer. 377—Ehrlich v. Bergman. 382—Schmidt. 385—MacClary v. MacClary. 391—Goldman v. Goldman. 411—Bowling Green storage and Van Co v. Benguiat. 436—Harris v. Great Eastern Casualty Co. 104—White v. Whitelk. 176—Grzowitz v. Growitz. 235—Theobold v. U S Rubber Co. 141—Lenz v. Lenz. 318—Luckes v. Mayer. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V., Donnelly, J.; case on; Part VI., Lehman, J., case on; Part VII., Blanchard, J., case on; Part VIII., Whitaker, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gavegan, J. Pleadings. Trial calendar. 1—William C Haynes. 2—Michael Susskind.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 1198—Gordon v. Kascff. 1726—Blech v. Blech. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Benton, J. 3927—Callahan v. McGovern. 870—Block v. Hutter. 2384—Zucker v. Whitridge. 158—Romano v. N Y Con Co & Penn Terminal. 570—Duff v. City of N Y. 939—Sharkey v. Silverman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Goff, J. 831—Nussbaum v. Terry & Tench Co. 802—Reese v. Nat Sugar Ref Co. 553—Waysee v. Whitridge. 957—Hoey v. N Y Edison Co. 1056—Lischlo v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delany, J. 864—Schopp v. Stirrup. 1102—Daly v. Whitridge. 1—Majestic Realty & Majestic Hotel Co. 782—Greenbaum v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 807—Barrett v. City of N Y. 432—Geary v. Crooks, &c, Co. 963—McGinty v. Oppenheimer. 1054—White v. Chambers. 890-891—Elkin v. N. Y. R'ways. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cohalan, J. 278—Unterberg v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 946—Schultner v. N Y Rys. 965—De Maille v. Onsenbrugan. 1028—Healy v. N Y Rys Co. 1003—Treadwell v. N Y C & H R R R. 978—Coveny v. Burns Bros. 968—Brady v. Goodman Cent Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J. 985—Nadle v. N Y, N H & H R R. 863—Gallagher v. same. 984—Wills v. Wells Bros. Co. 861—Haiss v. Fairview Cons. Co. 371—McCarthy v. F W Seagrist, Jr. 890—Tzarczal v. Berke. 1151—Blumenberg v. Horn. 1174—Rooney v. Clausen-Flanagan Brewery. 1082—Coyne v. City of N Y. 981—Hauser v. Long Island R R. 783—Goldsbrand v. 14th St Store. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Weeks, J. 1038—Shamey v. East Side Metal Spinning Co. 841—Schoffert v. Erie R R Co. 996—Hoffman v. Nassau Elec R R. 910—Castelli v. Century Holding Co. 758—Banks v. Rosello. 759—Same v. same. 463—Schumer v. C I & B R R. 406—Seligman v. Stein. 707—Fay v. Garfinkel. 1120—Siegel v. Weinstein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Erlanger, J. 964—Hedbawney v. City of N Y. 925—Karger v. Allegro. 1020—Rosen v. City of N Y. 824—Lapidus v. Linch. 621—Lowenthal v. Leiter. 777—Hickey v. Ackers. 917—Lynn v. Smith. 918—Laughney v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davis, J. 816—Sheridan v. Int. R. T. 561—Andrews v. Edward Gribbon & Son. 936—A McAuliffe v. Ruth. 937—McAuliffe v. same. 982—Dailey v. Inter R T Co. 763—Hankinson v. N Y Railways. 1001—Murphy v. Union Ry. 950—Chernicoff v. Int R T Co. 951—Benjamin v. same. 283, 284—Cohn v. Anconia Realty Co. 1034—Schonleben v. Int R T Co. 757—Stern v. Joline. 921—Coyle v. Int R T. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Philbin, J. 1087—Scelsa v. Steckloff. 1055—Krugler v. Brunswick Realty Co. 1088—Liboff v. Lipshitz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J. 1016—Morris v. N Y Rys. 1019—Barry v. Grausman. 1040—Urquart v. Press Pub Co. 1112—Finlay v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 1114—Villano v. Linch. 1111—Langer v. B H R R. 1119—Welmer v. same. 1025—Dommerich v. Garels. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Blanchard, J. Adjourned until Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. 1515—Man Wrecking and Cont Co v. Elditz. 875—Lenz Dairy Co v. Bagdanowsky. 888—Ruggles-Coles Eng Co v. Phillips. 876—Rock Island Butter Co v. Rice. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J. Inquest, 902—Swain v. Conrad. 1077—Lichtenstein v. Jacobson. 225—Franklin v. Hoadley. 410—Auditorium Co v. S S Shubert Book Agency. 771—Felice v. Bohling. 894—Crescent Del Co v. North River Stone Co. 1000—Feldmann v. Feldmann. 910—United Royalties Corp'n v. Nat Indicator Co. 912—Aiello v. Pace. 917—Newman v. Valley Stream House & Home Co. 921—Ludwig Raub & Co v. Empire Trust Co. 987—Marquard v. Root. 930—Henry Pels & Co v. Laupin Iron Works. 951—Halpern v. Com Travelers' Mutual Accident Ass'n of Am. 927—Haldorn v. Catlin & Powell Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Page, J. 240 Gleason v. Hiss, Jr. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Adjourned until Oct. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Grady, J. 752—Lowenstein-Weller Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 620—American Locomotive Co v. Gabriel Bros Const Co. 777—Worden v. Paris. 635—Lite v. Mutual Alliance Trust Co. 957—Lacler v. Jackson Motor Co. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Henry C Howard, Kate R. Elson, Anna Gebret, Francis Fitzpatrick, Abraham Welbel, John Wilson, Herman Gottlieb, Emma Hefert, Helen Burnbaum, Louisa M Sweetzer, Mary C. Hill, Charles Jaburg.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S.—Estate Joseph H Snyder. Contested wills: Meyer Jarosiawsky, Mary Mulhearn, Hinda Platt. Estate Constant Mayer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Luce, J.; Part III., Smith, J., case on; Part IV., Green, J., case on; Part V., La Petra, J., case on; Part VI., Lynch, J., case on; Part VII., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VIII. McAvoy, J., case on. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 4732½—Horgan v. Int R T Co. 3651—Fawcett v. N Y Edison Co. 821—Korlow v. Somerville R Co. 822—Masonoff v. same. 819—Kuntz v. same. 823—Wiener v. same. 823½—Mauroff v. same. 3713—Feldstein v. Startz. 3731—Bulman v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 3754—Brown v. 5th Av Coach Co. 1439—Spink v. Bodensick. 3673—Boyd v. Kuhlman. 3737—Carmichael v. Niven. 3761—Jenkins v. Thompson. 3772—Le Clair v. J W Ferguson Co. 3781—Lubin v. Moisant Int Aviators. 3786—Buccini v. Feck. 3787—Schneider v. Hauptman. 3795—Stutz v. Same. 3796—New-a-Home Razor Strop Co v. Schwartz. 3802—Scheffel v. Stuyvesant. 3803, 3804—Ziegler v. N Y Rways. 3810, 3811—Mullins v. Lowenbein. 3817—Hewitt v. N Y Rways. 3818—McBride v. N Y City Int Ry. 3819—Kurtz v. same. 3813—Goldstein v. Ober. 3823—Rachlin v. N Y Rways. 3824—Lawyers Title Ins. Co v. Schaefer Co. 3844—Karger v. Allegro. 3846—Bierfur v. Linch. 3847—Fleming v. Int R T Co. 3848—Hills v. Anglo-Algerian S S Co. 3849—Same v. Hellenic Trans Steam Nav Co. 3850—Nestler v. Glynn. 3853—Miesta v. Comm'l Union Ins Co. 3855—Huerstel v. Black. 3856—Kroner v. United Mchts R & I Co. 3860—Kaplan v. Rosenberg. 3861—Joseph v. Mallory S S Co. 3862—Perlstein v. Davis. 3863—Howard v. Joline. 3864—Insingo v. N Y Rways. 3865—Gliman v. Int R T Co. 3869—Goldfaden v. Linch. 3870—Wilmerding v. Perfer. 3875—Cleary v. Fay. 3876—Wagner v. Whitridge. 3876—Hobart Elec Mfg Co v. Moses. 3877—Bryan v. Cramp. 414—Kommell v. Dreyfuss. 3883—Hankin v. Phillips. 3884—Gason v. Katz Bros Leather Goods Co. 3885—Locomobile Co of Am v. Nichols. 3887—Abele v. N Y City Rys. 3889—Connolly v. Int R T Co. 3890—Morris v. Pomeroy. 3892—Mors v. Jackson. 3895—Van Koenik v. Herbst. 3894—Merrill v. 829 Park Av Co. 3895—Same v. 969 Park Av Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fine-lite, J. 6064—Illinois Surety Co v. Vos. 6082—N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co v. Levine. 6083—United Dressed Beef Co v. Sherman. 6092—Rosenblatt v. Gross. 6105—Smith v. Nat Surety Co. 6228—Mayor Lane Co v. Kramer Cont Co. 5844—Seidman v. Corn. 6108—Barritt v. Karger. 6226—Schwab Bros Co v. Rowan. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Goldstone v. Stevens—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Mennie Meyer v. Cullo Co.—Chas. Schano.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. Samuel Fuhrman v. Carnel L. Vasta—George W. Clune.

U. S. Printing & Litho. Co. v. The Colorgraph Co. of America—George W. Clune.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Clark, J. 140—Lamb v. Steeplechase Park Co. 114—Hanatsek, as admr, v. Wilson et al. 188—Best Amusement Co v. Bangert and another. 189—Mangold v. Heidelberger. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 209. Remainder of calendar is passed to Oct. 10.

COUNTY COURT — Criminal Calendar. Humphrey, J. 3570—People v. Harry Halahan. 3956—Same v. Frederick A Wolfe. 3968—Same v. Jeremiah Curtin. 3831—Same v. Joseph Pagano.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. The People v. Stanislaw Secko. People v. Carmine Cioffe. People v. Angelo Cecera. People v. Herbert Clifton. People v. Nicola Natola. People v. John Barretto. People v. Henry Johnson. People v. John Klein. People v. Steve Czeoli.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. — Morschauser, J. 3—Palfy v. Mattern. 34—Marchie v. Vincent. 35—Marchie v. Burke. 101—Williams v. Utano. Port Chester Lumber Co v. Travers. Oheir v. White Plains. Cases must be ready when reached, or marked off.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 2—Burke v. Van Zadt Owens. 548—Ferguson v. Swackhamer. 12—Lowth v. Westchester Lighting Co. 16—Gerardi v. Stabaugh Contracting Co. 34—Butler v. Steers. 17—Valpini v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 44—Feuer v. receiver Yonkers R R Co. 45—Droogan v. Westchester Lighting Co. 46—Lindheimer v. receiver of Yonkers R R Co. 47—Lyon v. Alex Smith Sons Carpenter Co. 48—O'Rourke v. Met Life Ins Co. 50—Ryan v. Braender Building Co. 51—Fagan v. Baltimore Ferro Concrete Co. 55—Hoag v. Flaherty. 58—Kane v. Liebman.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day, no cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 8—Drake v. Ellis. 30—Mariotti v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 59—Connors v. Nyahay. 60½—Cole Von Koenik v. Herbst. 61—Sewick v. Co. 62—Aurrichie v. Howard. 63—Bradley v. receiver Yonkers R R Co. 65—Tartaro v. Sutherland as receiver. 66—Tartaro v. Sutherland as receiver. 68—Linehan v. Shurr. 70—Schmidt v. Brennan. 72—Fried v. Yonkers R R Co. 73—Mareka v. National C and C Co. 74—Durleavy v. Yonkers R R Co. 78—Soll v. Williams. 77—Hickey v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 78—Solomon v. Leibhold Cons Co. 79—Deveau v. Westchester Lighting Co. 81—Corbin v. Brook. 82—Kolb v. Schwartz. 84—Marino v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 85—Beveridge v. Steeplechase Park Co. 86—Cardella v. Pittsburgh Cons. Co. 87—Wendler v. Baar. 88—Eichorn v. Stricker. 90—Mirr v. McCreery. 91—Tronto v. West St Ry Co. 92—Edwards v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 94—Teelaw v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 95—Huggins v. N Y & Stamford Ry. Co. 96—Reilly v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 97—Consiglio v. Allen. 98—Niggle v. Staley. 99—Totaro v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 100—McGoey v. Westchester Light Co. Highest number reached, 100.

FEDERAL SUPPLY PROPOSALS.

No further particulars regarding these projects are available in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Correspondence concerning them should be direct with the offices named.

1,493. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until Oct. 8 for furnishing oil-burning forges and furnaces and thermo-electric pyrometers. (Circular 800.) Proposals will be received until Oct. 10 for furnishing the following supplies: Road roller, galvanized roofing, galvanized sheet or iron, rivets, bolts, brass bars, sheet copper, sheet lead, pig lead, steel and iron pip

TO STANDARDIZE TEXTILE DUTIES

New Conditioning Room at the Appraisers' Stores to Give Uniform Classifications.

LARGE SAVINGS EXPECTED

New System Will Also Provide for Varying Climatic Conditions at Different Ports.

One important step that will follow the recent passage of the Tariff bill will be the installation of a conditioning room at the Appraisers' Stores in this city. Under the new law weight, as related to length, will be an important factor in determining the rates to be charged on various textiles and the materials from which they are made, and the conditioning room will be installed with a view to determining the standard weights of these fabrics and materials under normal atmospheric conditions.

The project is still in its infancy, according to Appraiser Higgins, and it has not yet been decided whether to adopt the accepted foreign standards of moisture contained in the various kinds of merchandise and yarns to work out an American system for testing purposes. The foreign systems allow for 8½ per cent. moisture in cotton yarns under normal conditions, 16 per cent. in woolen yarns, 12 per cent. in flax and hemp, 13¾ per cent. in jute and 11 per cent. in silk.

According to tentative plans, the conditioning room will be equipped with a drying oven, with which to make articles "bone" dry by baking out all of the moisture. To this dry weight will be added the standard amount of moisture decided on to give the weight of the merchandise under normal conditions of heat and humidity, or, in other words, its dutiable weight. The room will also have apparatus for controlling the humidity and temperature in the room, which will suffice in simple tests for normal weight by producing normal conditions.

Until the woolen schedule becomes operative on Jan. 1 it is expected that the services of the conditioning room will be required principally for testing cotton fabrics and yarns. Hitherto the duties levied on the latter were specific, instead of at ad valorem rates as under the present tariff. These duties are assessed on number; for instance, numbers 1 to 19 are now dutiable at 7½ per cent. ad valorem, numbers 20 to 39 at 10 per cent., &c. If for any reason, therefore, a number 19 yarn would appear to be a number 20 it would be dutiable at 10 per cent. It was said yesterday not to be difficult to mix the two under the old method of testing because of the varying of weights with the varying of temperature and humidity.

The following example was given to show why a conditioning test was needed:

A standard basis of 840 yards to the pound for No. 1 cotton yarn is used, which would give 8,400 yards to the pound for a No. 20, two-ply yarn. Assume the excessive moisture in the yarn to be 4 per cent. Then it would figure only 8,077 yards to the pound, which would indicate the count of the yarn to be about 19.4, or close to the dividing line between the 10 per cent. and the 7½ per cent. duties. Five per cent. of excess moisture would give the yarn weight enough to classify it below No. 19, which would mean a lower duty and a loss to the Government.

Such mistakes will be practically impossible under the new system, and it is expected that the monetary saving, both to the Government and the importers, will run into large sums annually. Considerable uncertainty as to the proper duty to levy, which means loss of time and annoyance, will be avoided also. It is hoped to establish a system of moisture content that will be as applicable to the dryness of a city like Denver as to the dampness of a city like Boston. The sizing contained in imported cloth will then be tested for the new law requiring that the excessive sizing of the past be discontinued.

A new method is also being worked out for determining the average yarn count in cotton cloths, this being the most important point in the application of the new rates laid down in Schedule I. It is understood that this method will result in the following formula: Divide the thread count per square inch by the weight in grains of one three-hundredth of a square yard, and the quotient will be the average number. It is expected that the new system will shortly be put into use at all of the American ports of entry.

STEEL BUSINESS DULLER.

Orders Generally Awaiting Results of New Tariff.

Steel and iron manufacturers are much confused as to the proper attitude to take toward the market in the remainder of the year, trade journals say, because of the uncertainties of the new tariff. In consequence business has fallen off during the week, but reported price cutting has not been verified.

The Iron Age says:

Iron and steel manufacturers and consumers are quite at sea as to the course of demand and prices in the remainder of the year. With the signing of the new Tariff bill there has been let loose an assortment of rumors naming definite reductions in prices of various products, usually $2 a ton. In general these statements are founded only on the conceded possibility of placing good-sized orders at lower prices than the mills have been quoting.

Business has fallen off, and in the last week there has not been enough really to try out the market. Consumers are waiting partly to see what the lower tariff brings to pass, and a dull market may be expected for some weeks. Aside from tariff effects, the situation here presents the usual symptoms of an attempt to find a new level after a period of well-sustained prices, with its inevitable limitation of buying.

Yet in the present confusion over prices the fact stands out that production, as well as consumption, is only fractionally less than at the high point of the year.

The Iron Trade Review says:

General indefiniteness more than uncertainty or doubt has marked the first few days of the new tariff regime in the iron and steel industry. As yet only one or two sales of foreign steel have been reported which can be attributed in any way to the effect of the lower duties, and in the absence of transactions there is a conspicuous lack of information upon which either buyers or sellers are able to base their judgments or policies. Buyers apparently are waiting for the atmosphere to clear before proceeding to cover further against their regular requirements.

WESTERN UNION FALLS OFF.

Gross Income More, but Profits Considerably Lower.

The Western Union Telegraph Company scored an increase of $4,463,682 in gross income in the fiscal year ended on June 30, but operating expenses and taxes advanced $6,896,000 in the same period, and net profits applicable to dividends declined $2,127,273. Total receipts were $45,321,451, aggregate expenses $42,939,934, and net after charges $3,126,280. This was equivalent to 3.13 per cent. on the outstanding shares, against 5.25 per cent. in 1912.

President Vail told stockholders that the substantial rise in operating costs was caused by higher wages, expenditures for the betterment of property and service and reservations on a larger scale than usual for the relief and pension funds. These funds were also aided by the setting aside from surplus of $1,000,000.

Total surplus at the end of the year was $10,860,201, of which $134,114 was laid by from the year's income. The property account was increased by $1,819,393 through construction of new land lines and purchase of equipment. Assets and liabilities amounted to $168,297,632. The fiscal year was changed by a vote of stockholders at the annual meeting to end on Dec. 31, instead of June 30.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company as Successor-Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, will receive until the close of business Nov. 1, 1913, sealed proposals for the sale to it on Nov. 7, 1913, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $115,286.42 in the sinking fund account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in article V. of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated New York, Oct. 7, 1913.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of The Corn Exchange Bank in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at the corner of William and Beaver Streets, upon the 6th day of October, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time and place a merger agreement merging the Mount Morris Bank of New York City into The Corn Exchange Bank, and duly executed by the Boards of Directors of both said Banks, will be submitted to the stockholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, with which the stockholders will then and there be called upon to act upon the proposition to approve such merger agreement.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., September 24th, 1913.

William A. Nash,	Jacob Langeloth,
Walter E. Frew,	CharlesW. McCutchen,
David Bingham,	Andrew Mills,
Howland Davis,	Henry B. Vaughan,
Clarence H. Kelsey,	Robert A. Dryedale,
Henry Schaefer,	J. Louis Schaefer.

A majority of the Directors of The Corn Exchange Bank.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.
Office of the Secretary.
ANNUAL MEETING.

71 Broadway, New York, September 30, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, and for the purpose of considering all action heretofore taken or authorized by said Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee of the Company, which may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock books will be closed at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Friday, the third (3rd) day of October, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twenty-second (22nd) day of October, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.
By CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough.
New York, October 7, 1913.

To Stockholders of Manhattan Railway Company:

For the purposes of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company, which will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 12, at 12 o'clock noon, the transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 11th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 13, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 29th day of October, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 2, 1913.

CAN UNDERSELL ENGLAND.

Proof That Woolen Manufacturers Can Meet Increased Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—In one of its editorials this week The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says that "with the wool supply of the world open to us on equal terms with other manufacturers, it is folly to attempt to maintain that we shall not be able to hold our markets on the majority of fabrics."

In this connection the Reporter made a personal expert investigation this week with very gratifying results. A collection of nearly 200 samples from well known Bradford makers was compared with an equal number of domestic samples, and it was found that the prices of foreign goods were from 7 to 10 per cent. higher than for the corresponding cloth of domestic manufacture. In a search for goods of the same price it was impossible to find a single fabric in the entire collection of Bradford cloths which could compare with those made in American mills.

To-morrow's issue of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will report the sales of wool for the week in Boston as 7,484,700 pounds. Aside from the activity in foreign crossbreds, this market has seen a far greater amount of wool change hands during the past week than for several months past in the same space of time. The signing of the Tariff bill, making the date when the new duties will become operative a certainty, had a considerable influence, as did the fact that more goods had been sold in the New York market than most people were aware of.

The improvement in the goods market, owing to the placing of considerable business by the tailors to the trade, book houses, and jobbers, has doubtless been reflected to a certain extent in the wool market. Indications at present all point toward a steady business with prices not far from the present level. The activity in the local market was not confined to any particular line of wools, though, as usual, the fine and fine medium territories head the list. There has been a very gratifying change in the buying methods noticeable. The dealer has had much less trouble in securing his price on any lot of wool offered. The mills generally are in a much better position than many of them expected or even hoped, with the result that contracts among the wools early in the season are being taken up every day.

The worsted yarn market is very quiet, and the quantity of business done is at a minimum. Prices are, therefore at a very low figure. Low prices, however, have not had much effect on manufacturers, who are practically standing pat and still buying only according to their needs.

A somewhat greater activity has been prevalent in the men's wear market this week. This is due in part to the operations of the tailors to the trade who are now in the market, partly to the purchase of the book houses and a slightly increased demand from the jobbers.

One statistician in the South estimates the yield of the entire cotton crop at 15,500,000 bales, which is the largest in years. Although more cotton may be in sight, orders are no larger in size or volume, and uncertainty has been a prominent factor.

The advance in cotton yarns has continued, with the result that business has been checked, and, compared with what was done last month, the amount of stock moving is very small. Both dealers and spinners are asking high prices, and sales have been made during the week at prices varying all the way from half a cent to one cent higher than prices made for the same yarns in the week previous. Sellers of mercerized yarns are feeling a little more optimistic, and I think that a better business is in prospect. Dealers, as a general rule, say that knitting yarns, while not exactly active, are not plentiful. Prices are strong, but business is still quiet.

The cotton goods market has been very steady during the past week. The passing of the new Tariff law will eliminate a great uncertainty which has been present among buyers, and should result in an increase in market activity. Just at present there is more interest in fancy goods than in any other line, because most of the plain mills making staple fabrics are well protected, and there is no necessity for lower prices being made.

BAN LIFTED ON DOGS IN MOTORS

Tarrytown Lets Down Bars for Those That Ride—To Preach for Road.

For some time there has been a strict quarantine on dogs in the village of Tarrytown. So rigid has this quarantine been, in fact, that the local authorities would not permit a dog in town without a muzzle, even though a canine of sufficient aristocracy to ride in an automobile was in question. For this reason, motorists driving into town with the household pet as a passenger have had disagreeable experiences. Even if a dog was chained firmly to the car in which he was riding he had to wear a muzzle or go to the pound. The ban has now been lifted, however, according to the touring department of the Automobile Club of America, and his dogship may tour through Tarrytown hereafter without fear of molestation as long as he remains within the confines of his master's machine.

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Tidal action has formed a large sand bar at the inside end of the Glen Cove (L. I.) breakwater. It seems impossible to keep the channel properly dredged out. For this reason the boats which have been operating in ferry service between New Rochelle and Glen Cove have been forced to change their route and will run henceforth between New Rochelle and Sea Cliff. Motorists bound from Long Island to the mainland, or vice versa, should bear in mind the change. Boats will leave New Rochelle every two hours from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They will leave Sea Cliff every two hours from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The ferry service will be continued during the Winter, save when weather conditions make the trip unsafe.

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Even the pulpit is to be used to further the project for the Lincoln Highway from ocean to ocean. A. R. Pardington, Vice President of the association which is perfecting plans and collecting funds for the transcontinental road, has received a number of letters from ministers telling of their willingness to make the life of Lincoln the subject of their texts on Sunday, Nov. 9. A big celebration is planned in many localities along the route of the proposed road for Oct. 31, it is felt that sermons of this character will drive home the point and aid the project materially.

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Word comes from Traverse City, Mich., that a substantial sum has been pledged toward a fund for the erection of a monument to H. S. Earle, of Detroit, formerly State Highway Commissioner. The monument is to be erected at Cass City, at the beginning of the first mile of "State reward" road constructed in Michigan.

MRS. MINTURN'S WILL.

Widow of Founder of Hospital Leaves Bequests for Charity.

The will of Mrs. Louisa Minturn, widow of John W. Minturn, founder of the Minturn Hospital for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients, who died on Oct. 4, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. Minturn gave all her furniture and plate to her daughters, Mrs. Susan Tuckerman and Mrs. Katharine Le Roy, and the proceeds from the sale of a pearl necklace equally to her daughters and her son, John W. Minturn. Mrs. Minturn's will made specific money bequests of $383,400. Her residuary estate was left in equal shares to her three children, and a trust fund of $55,000 to her son, with contingent remainders to his sisters. One thousand dollars outright and a life trust of $50,000 was given to Eliza M. Aspinwall.

Other bequests were: $25,000 each to Paul Tuckerman, E. A. Le Roy, Jr., and Sarah J. Minturn; $20,000 each to Dorothy T. Draper, Louis M. Aspinwall, E. A. Le Roy 3d, Meta A. McMichael, Roger Tuckerman, and John M. Le Roy; $5,000 each to George Draper, Anna A. McClelland, Evelyn Marshall, Mildred M. Scott, and Alice B. Hewitt, and $1,000 each to Henry L. Aspinwall, Woolsey Aspinwall, Marjorie Kingsland, and Muriel Kingsland.

To the New York Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diptheria patients Mrs. Minturn left $15,000, and $200 each was left to Elizabeth Berry and Charles Martin; $2,500 to Sherrard Billings, $10,000 to Marie L. Cottenet, $13,750 each to Anna and Lucy B. Shaw, an annuity of $200 to Oscar Wendell, an annuity of $150 to Mrs. John Wendell, $10,000 life estate to Clara J. Reed, a life trust of $5,000 and $3,000, respectively, to Katharine and Emma Montgomery, with the contingent remainders uncomputed to the heirs of law of beneficiaries of life estates.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imitation Jet Ornaments and Silver Polish at Lower Duty.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained protests by B. Altman & Co., relating to the classification under the Tariff Act of 1909, of hatpins, neck chains, combs and brooches of blackened brass scroll-work ornamented with black plate glass. Duty was taken by Collector Mitchel at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 448, on imitation jet jewelry. The importers claimed a rate of 45 per cent. on manufactures of metal or paste. Reliquidation was ordered.

Hecht & Co. were taxed, under the woolen schedule of the Act of 1909, on boys' jumpers, blouses and trousers. They asserted that the goods were in chief value of cotton, and should have paid 50 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 324, as clothing ready made, or 40 per cent., under Paragraph 349, as wearing apparel chiefly cotton. The board threw out both claims.

The Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and Lewis & Conger gained lower duty on plate powder taxed 35 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 95. They asked duty at ¼ of 1 cent a pound, under Paragraph 54, by similitude to whiting.

HOSPITAL ASKS AID.

Money Needed to Complete Building Started by Volunteers of America.

The new Volunteer Hospital which is being built at Water and Beekman Streets, is nearing completion. This building will take the place of the present one at 93 Gold Street, which is inadequate for the dispensary and other work which has developed since Ballington Booth acquired the hospital seven years ago. In the past year 7,844 persons were treated in the surgical and nursing wards. In the dispensary 13,482 new cases were treated, and 22,842 old cases, making a total of 47,697. Since the institution came under the management of The Volunteers of America, there have been 390,885 treatments.

Ballington Booth and those associated with him have obtained $49,483 for the new building. To finish it, $60,000 more is required.

SPECIAL 'FRISCO MEETING.

Call Issued to Stockholders to Harmonize Differences.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Samuel W. Fordyce and Albert T. Perkins, Directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, issued to-day a circular letter asking all stockholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad to attend a special meeting here next Monday afternoon.

The object of the meeting, it is said, is to harmonize the apparent differences between the New York Protective Committee of Frisco stockholders and the committee formed by James Campbell, Vice President.

Bank of France's Metal Holdings.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France when issued tomorrow will show an increase of 2,252,000 francs in gold in hand, and a decrease of 1,064,000 francs in silver in hand.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

"Five Star" Sale Paid.

Something new in the way of special sales was held recently by a prominent department store in a Middle Western city. It was called a "five star" sale, taking its name from the fact that cards bearing five large stars, in which sales totals were written for five different departments, played prominent parts in it. Each of these stars bore a department number, No. 1 designating dress goods, No. 2 millinery, No. 3 ready-to-wear lines, and so on. The sale continued for three days, the outcome being that the three customers showing the highest total purchases on their cards at the end of the third day received prizes, respectively, of $25, $20, and $15. These prizes were paid in cash or merchandise. The expenses incurred by the sale amounted to slightly more than $100, which amount included the prizes, printing, temporary additional clerk hire and incidentals. The leaders' names were announced each day in the morning papers, and each day's sales showed a gain over those of the day preceding. In every case the total sales of the corresponding days last year were exceeded by a large margin. All purchases were paid for in cash, the winner's total being just under $280.

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Colored Gems Returning To Vogue.

The garish colorings of Fall outer wear for women is held responsible for the return to vogue of colored gems in the principal foreign fashions centres after several years of practical disuse. Evidence of a spreading of this style to this country has been noticed in the increased call for aquamarines in wholesale jewelry circles. A more general demand for colored gems is anticipated here as the idea "catches on." Diamonds, rubies and pearls set in platinum, will continue to be worn with formal evening dress, but with semi-formal and afternoon dress, red and green tourmalines, precious topaz in yellow and pink, blue and green aquamarines and fine amethysts will probably be more widely used from now on. These stones will be most fashionable when set in highly-colored gold mountings, the idea being to obtain vivid Oriental effects and at the same time harmonize the colors of the gems with the colors of the garments.

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Knit Goods Still Scarce.

There has been no relief for the scarcity of the cheaper grades of knit goods that has been felt in this market for the last month. Hosiery for men and women, retailing at 10 cents a pair, is hard to get from first hands, and the scarcity of these goods is now being rivalled by that in the 15 and 25 cent lines. Sweaters selling at 50 cents and $1 are also hard to get, and buyers are turning their attention to the grades next higher in price. It is said that stocks of $1.50 and $2 grades will not last long if the demand really becomes heavy. Underwear retailing at 50 cents a garment is also well sold up in the primary markets.

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Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

Statistics issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America showed that dutiable silk imports at New York in the four weeks ended Sept. 27 gained appreciably over those in the corresponding period of 1912. The respective totals were $2,871,835 and $2,490,478, of which $813,771 and $588,109 were contributed, respectively, by fabrics woven in the piece. Excellent gains were shown also by velvets and velvet ribbons, and by silk laces, embroideries and other trimmings. Imports of spun silk and artificial silk yarns dropped sharply. Raw silk receipts declined in value more than $200,000.

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Number for Each Shipment.

The head of a large wholesale dry goods house has adopted the plan of numbering each shipment in order to lessen the troubles caused by goods being lost or damaged in transit. A conspicuously printed card shows the number, the date when shipped, and a request to notify the firm by wire if the package is damaged, refused, or unclaimed. The firm records the contents and number of every package, and any shipment can be duplicated without delay. Package numbers and an itemized list of their contents are noted on bills, so the scheme is also of assistance to consignees in tallying shipments.

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Sale Limited to One Window.

A dry goods merchant in an up-State city has materially increased his Saturday receipts by selling the contents of one window at considerably reduced prices. When buyers have taken all the goods in the window the sale ends. Dress goods are shown one week, wearing apparel the next, and other goods in regular order. As a leader to the sale, the window is cleared of foods on Thursday afternoons and a placard shown: "Watch for Saturday afternoon's display."

TO PASS PROVIDENCE BY.

Acting on Ultimatum, Fabre Liners Will Sail from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—The steamship Madonna of the Fabre Line will sail from Boston on the 19th of this month, and there will be a sailing from that port in November and another in December. This was announced to-day through the mail to those interested in the situation.

The announcement followed the ultimatum which was delivered to the State Harbor Improvement Commission last week to the effect that the liners from France would stop calling here if suitable facilities were not provided at once for the landing of passengers and for the loading and unloading of freight.

It has not been definitely decided to stop calling at Providence, according to Italian Consular Agent Mariano Verevna, but this action will speedily follow if the accommodations are not provided at once.

The Madonna is due here next Saturday, and probably will reach here on Sunday. She was billed to sail direct to Europe from New York on her return trip.

Federal Sugar Stricken Off List.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to strike from the trading list the stocks of the Federal Sugar Refining Company because of the company's failure to publish at least once in each year a statement of income and a balance sheet. Stockholders of the Federal Company decided a few weeks ago to remove their stocks from the Exchange, but this action was not considered as final by the Exchange.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port last week totaled 7,586 packages, valued at $561,044, against $161,824 for the week before. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $245,445 worth of merchandise, went to the Philippines. Cuba led during the preceding week with $21,081 worth of merchandise.

Wheat exports from this port last week totaled 1,385,702 bushels, against 1,012,624 for the previous week. Beef exports were 483 barrels and 480 tierces, compared with 774 and 620, respectively, for the week before. Exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York for the week ended Oct. 4 totaled $145,455,458, against $16,810,536 last week and $19,155,210 for the corresponding week last year. The total of the present year's exports to date is $675,736,071, against $646,473,730 for the corresponding period of 1912.

The Columbus Day closing movement is rapidly gaining ground. It was announced yesterday that the following additional silk and commission houses would be closed next Monday: Peierls, Buhler & Co.; J. Kridel, Sons & Co.; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., (at noon;) William Iselin & Co., (at noon;) William Whitman & Co., R. & H. Simon, Empire Silk Company, Hoboken Ribbon Company, Helvetia Silk Company, Holsman Silk Manufacturing Company, Post & Sheldon and commission houses Rogers & Thompson, J. H. & C. K. Eagle, and John N. Stearns & Co.

UNION COTTON 5% DIVIDEND

Specially Declared by Directors—Regular Dividend to Come Later.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 8.—The Directors of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company have declared a special dividend of 5 per cent., payable at once. This concern is capitalized at $1,200,000, and its outlay will aggregate $600,000. The regular dividend of 1½ per cent. will not be declared until later. Twenty-one years ago the corporation paid 50 per cent., besides other cash dividends of 12 per cent., making a total for that year of 62 per cent. In 1906 the dividends amounted to 18½ per cent., and in the following year 35 per cent. was paid. In 1909 25 per cent. was given to stockholders, and 6 per cent. has been paid in part this year.

According to the annual report made to the stockholders, a surplus of $822,563.36 was shown, against one of $680,301.07 for the year preceding, a net gain of $142,262.29. The account, according to the last annual statement, was inventoried at $100,000, and the amount held in reserve was placed at $450,358.33.

This concern manufactures print cloth and convertibles and has a large business in New York. Thomas Brayton is treasurer.

ORE THROUGH CANAL.

Steel Prosecutors Told of Great Chilean Supply Coming in 1915.

The part the Panama Canal is expected to play in bringing foreign iron ore into this country for use in domestic furnaces was the leading subject in yesterday's hearing by the Government in its suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation. The corporation was not shown to be in a position to profit by the new transportation route, but evidence presented indicated that one of its prominent competitors is planning to import millions of tons of high-grade ore.

Charles A. Buck, Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said on the stand that his company had leased by lease in Chile 500,000,000 tons of ore which can be brought to Bethlehem through the canal cheaper than Lake Superior ore. It would be brought up the west coast of South America, he said, and to the United States in the company's own vessels. Mr. Buck said that the Chilean ore would make steel of the finest kind.

In addition to the ore beds in Chile, the witness said that the Bethlehem Company owned about 50,000,000 tons on the north coast of Cuba, and from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons on the south side of the island. For the past three years the company had been bringing a heavy tonnage of ore from Sweden, the total consumed in that time being about 400,000 tons. He said that not more than 100,000 tons of Lake Superior ore was bought a year.

Henry S. Snyder, Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which is a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, testified that the United States Steel Corporation owned about 200,000,000 tons of ore in Cuba, while independent small companies hold about 300,000,000 tons, all told. The witness said that his company had planned to begin shipments through the canal from Chile in 1915, either to Philadelphia or New York, and that the Chilean supplies ought to last, at present rate of consumption, for sixty years.

Frank L. Nason, a geologist, spoke of the ore deposits of New York State. He said that in Putnam, Dutchess, and Orange Counties there were ore beds aggregating 60,000,000 tons, a large part of which was for use in furnaces.

Sphinx Club to Dine.

The Sphinx Club will give a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, Oct. 14, to be followed by addresses on topics relating to advertising and the selling of merchandise. Among the speakers will be E. D. Gibbs, President of the club, T. J. Watson, J. E. Rogers, mings, C. Ingersoll and G. D. Cornish. Mr. Grant will speak on "Industrial Education."

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that we, POERTNER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, having offices at No. 1,922 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder a certain National Automobile, No. 3,457, to satisfy our lien thereon for storage, repairs, etc., pursuant to the provisions of Section 202 of the Lien Law of 1909.

(1) The description of the property to be sold is as follows: A certain National Automobile, No. 3,457, 1910 landaulet model, five passengers.

(2) The name of the owner or person for whose account the same is held is Helen G. White.

(3) The time of such sale will be October 20th, 1913, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

(4) The place of such sale will be the service building of said Poertner Motor Car Company, No. 522 West 57th Street, seventh floor, Borough of Manhattan.

Yours, etc.,
POERTNER MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

Wholesale Stock of Architects' & Draughtsmen's
STATIONERY
consisting of 10,000 bottles
Drawing and Copying Ink,
in all colors and sizes.
150,000 packages of brass fasteners, in all sizes; 500 self-inking Stamps,
150 pin stapling tools,
1,000 brushes, 1,000 binding cases,
10,000 leather copying books,
500 copying presses,
About 1,000 Typewriter Ribbons,
also pen racks, paper weights, type cases, desk and wire baskets, trays, filing cabinets and copy presses, etc.,
will be sold To-morrow, Friday,
Oct. 10, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at
113-115 SPRING ST.,
between Greene and Mercer Sts.,
by D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For information telephone 4299 Spring.

David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.,
To-day, Thursday, October 9, 10:30 A. M.,
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
ABOUT 600 LOTS
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Will also sell at
1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
Very Large Stock of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
CLOAKS & SUITS
SHIRTWAISTS.
Petticoats, Kimonos, Skirts;
Also a Special Line of Ladies' and Misses'
SPORT COATS;
Also 600 dozen Ladies' High-class
SHIRT WAISTS
Packed 1 in a Box.
In addition to the above, 200 lots
Ladies' Fancy Furs

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL PLUMBING SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 9th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 5,921 Third Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of plumbing supplies, material, pipes, fixtures, &c.

MARCUS SCHNITZER, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

CONTINUATION SALE, COMMENCING Lot 461.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOYLE & SHIELDS CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 9th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 75 Barclay St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of rosaries, plaques, pictures, crosses, fonts, scapulars, books, prayer books, crucifixes, candles, and other fixtures.

HERBERT L. COFFIN, Trustee,
2 Rector St.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Trustee, 45 Cedar St., New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Freese, A. L., Bangor, Me., dress goods, silks, ready to wear, waists, furs, millinery; 320 Church.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, trunks, toys; H. Griffith, hosiery; 434 Broome.
New York Sample Store, Omaha, Neb.; A. Herman, velvet suits, dresses, novelty coats; 3 E. 17th.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, flannels; W. H. Flack, dress goods, silks; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; O. C. Herman, floor covering; J. E. Sullivan, upholstery goods; H. H. Hopkins, furniture; 75 Spring.
Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; P. P. Herman, ready to wear; 75 Spring.
Crowley Bros., Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, prints ginghams, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; P. M. Fay, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 75 Spring.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; G. Melin, pictures, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
The Fair, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Gorman, millinery; R. T. Crockett, millinery; 214 Church.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. W. McKnight, upholstery goods, carpets; 214 Church.
Basey, I., Co., Monroe, La.; Mr. Marx, gen'l mdse.; 43 Leonard.
Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. J. Shamberg, fine furs, novelties; 221 4th Av.
Symportium, San Francisco, Cal.; William Birkett, dress goods, silks, velvets; 60 W. 33d.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. F. Goodwin, silverware; 60 W. 33d.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. O'Shaughnessy, lace curtains, laces; 115 Worth.
Paine's, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Coakley, ladies' underwear; 116 W. 32d.
Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. J. Stegmaier, notions; 214 Church.
Reed Bros., Cleveland, Ohio; R. E. Beggs, millinery, 621 Broadway.
Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; millinery; 621 Broadway.
Lazarus, J., & R. Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. D. Freedman, women's wear; 45 East 17th St.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Cole, furnishing goods; 21 Walker.
Hunter, Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Cummins, ribbons, 221 4th Av.; Victoria.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Craig, hosiery, gloves; 15 East 26th St.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Mashen, millinery; 71 West 23d St.
Fusenot, A., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; F. W. Braks, dress goods, silks, 156 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. O'Brien, buttons; Arlington.
Stearns, Kingman, & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. S. Root, silks; 45 East 17th St.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; O. M. Billings, general mdse.; 214 Church.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Downs, dress goods; 55 White.
Smith, Murray, Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Roy, dress goods; 55 White.
Cheney Bros. & Co., Norwich, Conn.; F. Beique, dress goods; 55 White.
Robertson, Sutherland Co., Lawrence, Mass.; J. C. Gingras, dress goods; 55 White.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dress goods, 55 White.
MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. A. Reardon, dress goods; 55 White.
Wm. & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; C. Eby, dress goods; 55 White.
McLean, J., & Sons, York, Penn.; C. Chambers, dress goods; 55 White.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co., Portland, Me.; A. L'Homme, dress goods; 55 White.
Trankla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, dress goods; 55 White.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Scott, dress goods; 55 White.
MacBain, G., Co., Roanoke, Va.; O. H. Highbarger, dress goods; 55 White.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; C. H. Hurd, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Reid, hosiery; W. H. Landon, leather goods, trunks; Mr. Snyder, stationery; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols, ribbons; Mr. Wentworth, representing; Mr. Carroll, representing; Miss McHugh, representing; Miss Feeley, representing; 31 Union Square.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N.

Are Bond Purchases Now Opportune?

The great and world-wide expansion in credit and absorption of capital, which has depressed all investments, has been effectively checked and capital is accumulating for first time in a number of years.

Under such conditions it invariably seeks sound bonds, such as are readily convertible into cash, and good bonds are growing scarce and advancing. We believe they are going higher.

Send for list of Conservative Investment Bonds

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

27 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

Municipal Bonds Free of {State / Income} Tax

Issued by municipalities in
New Jersey, New York
Michigan and Illinois
yielding from
4½% to 5%

A.B.Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston London, Eng. Baltimore

Confidence Inviolate

The value of an investment banking organization to the investor may be measured by the quality of the investment service it renders.

Each investor bases purchases upon the results from his previous investments.

The foundation of our investment service is thorough investigation to establish true and permanent worth before purchase.

Such methods safeguard the investor's funds continuously as though they were our own.

Write for our Offerings of Sound Bonds, Yielding 4% to 6%.

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks

Issued by successful Public Service Corporations which have been financed by us, and which operate in substantial and growing cities.

Bertron, Griscom & Co.
40 Wall Street
New York
Philadelphia Paris, France

High Grade First Lien 6% Mortgages

Price—Par and Interest

Write for Descriptive Circular "T"

O'CONNOR & KAHLER
Investment Securities
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Telephone 7817-18-19 Hanover.

Railway Equipment Bonds

Have proven "safer than first mortgage bonds."

Mature from six months to ten years.

Yield 4.90% to 6%

Send for list of offerings.

Freeman & Company
Investment Securities,
Telephone 5089 John. 34 Pine St., N. Y. City.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99½	99½	5.30
Am. Loco	5	Oct., 1914	99⅜	100¼	4.80
Austr. Gov.	4½	July,'14-15	97¾	98⅜	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	99½	100¼	4.80
Bost. & Me.	5	Feb. 3,'14	95½	97½	12.00
Bost. & Me.	6	June 2,'14	96½	98⅛	8.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96½	96¾	5.80
Ches. & O.	4½	June, 1914	98⅝	99⅛	6.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	98½	99	5.40
Chic. Elev.	5	July, 1914	95½	96½	9.75
Con. Gas	6	Feb. 25'14	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 8, '14	100	100⅛	5.23
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99⅜	99⅝	5.35
Erie R. R.	5	April, 1915	98	98½	6.20
Gen. Elec.		April 16,'14	5⅝	4.70%	
Gen. Motors	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99⅛	6.35
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	96¾	97¼	6.20
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	99½	99¾	4.85
Int. & Gt. Nor.	5	Aug., 1914	97½	97⅝	8.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅜	99¾	5.30
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	95½	98	7.90
L.S.& M. So.	4½	Mar. 15,'14	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
Minn.& St.L.	6	Feb., 1914	95	97½	11.50
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	99¼	99½	7.50
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	95¼	95⅝	12.10
Mont.T. & P.	6	April, 1915	99¼	100	6.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	April 21,'14	100	100⅛	4.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept. 15'14	100	100⅜	4.60
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	99½	5.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.					
	5	Dec., 1913	99⅜	99⅞	5.60
N. Y. State.	5	Feb., 1914	100	100¼	4.40
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9,'14	100⅝	100⅞	4.85
Pac. G. & E.	6	June 25,'14	99¼	99½	6.75
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98½	5.55
So. Pacific.	5	June 15,'14	99⅞	100	4.85
So. Railway.	5	Feb., 1916	98¾	99¼	5.40
S'lzb'g'r & S.	6	June, 1916	97½	98	6.87
St. of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	99½	100¼	4.65
U. S. Steel.					
	R. M. Co.	5	Aug., 1914	98¾	99⅛	6.00
Un. Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96	97½	6.20
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.60
Utah Co.	6	April, 1917	98½	99½	6.25
Westinghouse					
	El. & Mfg.	6	Aug., 1915	100	100¼	5.85
W. Md. R.R.	5	July, 1915	95	98	6.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	April, 1914-23	5.10%	5.00%
C. & N.W.eq.tr.	4½	July, 1914-23	5.00%	4.90%
Erie R.R.eq.tr.	5	Sept., 1914-23	5.35%	5.15%
Hock. V. eq.tr.	5	Aug., 1914-23	5.20%	5.00%
Ill. Cent. eq.tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-23	5.10%	4.90%
N. Y. Central				
	Lines.	4½	Aug., 1914-27	5.20%	5.00%
Penn. R.R. eq.tr.	4½	April, 1913-22	5.00%	4.85%
So. Pac. eq. tr.	4½	Mar., 1914-23	5.15%	5.05%

6% Income Ample Security Tax Exempt in N. Y.

These desirable features are included in a 1st Mortgage Public Utility Bond we are offering.

Particulars on application.

Ashley & Company
111 Broadway, New York

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Wm.A.Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

E.&C.Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Selling Converges Upon Union Pacific, Which Declines to 153 1-4--Weakness General.

The downward movement of the market, which lagged on Tuesday with the almost complete absence of anything but professional trading, resumed its way yesterday with a fresh impetus, and at the close, which was made at the lowest prices of the day for many issues, the net losses ran from one-eighth to four points. The total transactions were more than double those of the previous session, though not large enough to indicate any considerable broadening of public interest in stocks.

Steel common was subjected to less selling pressure yesterday, and was succeeded as a leader in the decline by Union Pacific. A growing belief that there is nothing approaching agreement among the Harriman Directors on the matter of disbursing part of the Southern Pacific proceeds to stockholders was seen in the weakened position of Union Pacific yesterday. Speculative sentiment in this issue has depreciated so rapidly in the past few days that professional traders sold at the opening of the market secure in the knowledge that little resistance to a further decline would be met. From 157¼, where it closed on Tuesday, the stock dropped four points, to 153¼, closing at the bottom figure. More than half of the advance scored by Union Pacific on the expectation of a large cash dividend has already been wiped out by the losses in the past few days. The Directors are to meet to-day, but there appears to be little likelihood that they will take any action looking to the disposition of the Southern Pacific money, and in that case the matter will go over at least for another month, as Judge Lovett goes abroad on Friday.

Steel common went off another 1⅝ points, although the rumored further price cuts for steel products looked less likely than they did immediately after the passage of the new Tariff act. Even the trade appeared to be confused over the present price situation, although in agreement on the fact that most consumers are withholding orders in the expectation that concessions will be made them. The Copper Producers' statement, showing a decrease of eight and one-half million pounds in the surplus metal on hand, proved of no avail in helping the copper issues, Amalgamated losing 1⅝ and Anaconda ⅝, while Chino declined a full point. The showing, as it turned out, had been discounted. The Governors of the Exchange yesterday decided to call a halt in the growing tendency toward extra holidays and voted down a petition which had been very generally signed asking for an extra holiday Saturday. Some of the banks carrying Stock Exchange securities as collateral have been trying to discourage Stock Exchange holidays on days when the banks are open.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@4 per cent. with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The renewal rate was 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5¼ per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $329,376,645; balances, $12,273,068; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $535,737.

The local banks have lost $4,265,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 7-16@4½ per cent. for short bills, and 4⅝@4 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3½ per cent., and Berlin, 4¾ per cent. Money was 4@4½ per cent. in Berlin and 3½ per cent. in London.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 45 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 28c.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Demand Sterling, high, $4.8560; low, $4.8550; last, $4.8560.
London—Cable,	$4.8610.
Paris—Cable,	5.20 plus 1-32; check, 5.20⅝.
Berlin—Cable,	95 1-16; check, 94 15-16.
Switzerland—Cable,	5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.21⅛ plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable,	40.18; check, 40.14.
Belgium—Cable,	5.22½; check, 5.23⅛ plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers',	60 days, $4.82; 90 days, $4.7990.
London—Commercial,	60 days, 4.81⅝; 90 days, 4.79⅝.
Paris-Bankers',	60 days, 5.23¾ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25⅝.
Paris—Commercial,	60 days, 5.24⅝; 90 days, 5.25⅝ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers',	60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94¾.
Berlin—Commercial,	60 days, 94 1-16 less 1-32; 90 days, 93 11-16 less 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial,	60 days, 39¾; 90 days, 39⅝ less 1-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c. discount; St. Paul, 20c. premium; San Francisco, 20c. premium; Montreal, 31¼c. premium.

Exchange Won't Close Saturday.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange refused yesterday to grant a petition circulated among the members asking for an extra holiday on Saturday. If the recess had been voted the Exchange would have been closed from Friday afternoon until Tuesday morning after the Columbus Day holiday. The decision of the Governors was apparently influenced by a rival petition with a few names attached which protested against the Saturday closing.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Kentucky Con.	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	Mexican	.1.12½
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.2.05	Overman	.45
Challenge Con.	.12	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.14
Confidence	.85	Seg. Belcher	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.08	Yellow Jacket	.45

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.7.10	Comb. Fract.	.04
Jim Butler	.65	D'field Daisy	.02
McNamara	.10	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Midway	.40	Florence	.20
Mizpah Extn.	.35	D'field Con. M.	.1.42½
Montana	1.15	G'field Merger	.13
North Star	.38	Jumbo Exten.	.12
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Merger	.66	Sandstorm Ken.	.01
West End	.1.52½	Silver Pick	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.86
Atlanta	.14	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.02	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Manhattan Con.	.03
		Manhat. Big F.	.20

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5⅜	6⅜	Jackpot	4⅜	5¼
Elkton	54	55	McKinney	57	60
El Paso	.330	360	Old Gold.	1⅞	2¼
Findlay	2¼	2⅝	Portland	87	90
Gold Dol.	7⅛	9	Vindicator	85	89
Isabella	⅛	10¼	R. B. H.	4¼	4⅞

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An Easy Victim.

Union Pacific rumors, which had been struggling valiantly for several days to maintain their position in the public's confidence in the face of defamatory attacks made upon them, turned tail and fled yesterday when reinforcements were denied them from the board room at 165 Broadway. Union Pacific stock, left at the mercy of speculation, was badly beaten.

***

A Two-faced Bond.

The Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange announced yesterday that an issue of $2,500,000 of Wisconsin Central first and refunding 4s put out in 1899, had been stricken from the official list under rather unusual circumstances. On the face of this bond it is specifically stated that the Wisconsin Central will pay any income or other taxes levied by any State or Government. Recently a few bonds of this issue were returned to the United States from Great Britain, where almost all of them are held, and it was discovered by the purchaser that the tax exemption feature had been nullified by a legend stamped on the bond by the Bank of Montreal, making it incumbent upon the holder to pay the British income tax. The returned bonds were accordingly not a good delivery. An investigation promptly begun by the "Soo," which controls the Wisconsin Central, disclosed that the Wisconsin Central some years ago authorized the Bank of Montreal to change the provision to conform to British law. Practically all of the issue is held abroad, where the cancellation of the exemption proviso was known before the securities were sold.

***

A Good Word for the Currency Bill.

It was held in the financial district that the objections made to the Owen-Glass Currency bill by President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank before the Senate Banking Committee in Washington Wednesday would have more weight with legislators than all of the opposition offered by all his predecessors on the stand, for the reason that he frankly admitted that in many respects the bill was an admirable one. Some of the bankers who have been questioned by the Senators appear to have looked so hard at a few features of the measure that they have been entirely unable to see provisions which they themselves have indorsed in past years. Mr. Vanderlip's objections to the proposal to have twelve regional reserve banks instead of one central bank, the character of the note issue planned, and to the requirement upon all national banks to join the association have been well known, but he told the committee that he gladly indorsed many of the important features.

***

World's Copper Stocks Low.

The decline of stocks of copper at the refineries reported in The Producers' Association statement for September was in line with previous estimates, but its significance in relation to world supplies lost nothing because of that fact. For three consecutive months the publication of figures on American output has brought with it comment on the fact that new low records for international stocks on hand were each time established. On Oct. 1 there were approximately 50,500,000 pounds of visible surplus in England and France, 12,000,000 pounds at German centres, and 29,800,000 pounds in this country, making a total of about 92,170,000 pounds. As this amount is less than four-fifths of a month's production at the refineries, even at the comparatively low rate of output in September, it may be seen that, as far as figures show, an expansion of demand would make a serious inroad upon the available metal. Producers appear to believe, however, that buying of copper will not increase rapidly on this side of the water until readjustments in many lines of business have been made to accord with the lower tariff, while the restricted money situation in Europe is considered a sufficient handicap on foreign buying to keep it in abeyance for a time.

***

Exchange Watching for Faults.

Authorities of the Stock Exchange say that the reform movement instituted at the beginning of the year has not been lessened in its application, even though evidences of it have not appeared in the public prints for a long time. Efforts are now being directed not so much to the correction of obvious faults as to their prevention. In accordance with this plan, the Governing Committee yesterday called to the attention of members the recent amendments to the State transfer tax law. A resolution was passed saying that the purchase of stock transfer tax stamps from other than the agencies authorized by law, or the failure to cancel stamps when used, would be held as detrimental to the interests of the exchange. The law on this point is clear enough, but the Governors desired to impress it upon the minds of the members lest casual forgetfulness bring a penalty.

***

Roads Restrict Steel Buying.

An abrupt reduction in general iron and steel purchases for the railroads in the last few days is noted by trade publications, but the contraction is not expected to last long. The basis of this opinion is that the ordinary maintenance requirements of the roads have been held down to so economical a level that a further contraction could not be maintained for any length of time. A reasonable explanation of the policy of meager buying would be that the railroads believe that they can get better than prevailing prices in their lines if they hold back even for a few weeks. The slackening of demand apparently applies to bridge and other construction material, for several good-sized orders for rails have been reported this week and others are known to be pending.

***

A Stimulant to Investment Market.

Bond men said yesterday that they expected to see a much needed stimulant applied to the market by the success of the sale of $30,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit bonds. It was reported in the Street that more than two-thirds of the issue had been taken up within two hours after the syndicate began to distribute the bonds.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lower Tendency to Prices with Special Weakness in United Cigar Stores.

Prices tended downward in the outside security market yesterday, with special weakness in United Cigar Stores, which sold off 2¼ points from its highest to its lowest price of the day and closed with only a small fractional rally. Elsewhere the declines were not important and as a whole the market was dull.

***

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼
1,200	B.-A.Tob.,new	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
400	Man. Tran.	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
2,500	*Mays Oil	27	27	26	26
415	P. Sm. & R.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
30	St. O. of N. J.	379	380	379	380
200	†Tob. P. pf.	88⅛	88½	88⅛	88½
2,000	Un. C. St. Co. of Am.	92½	92¾	90½	90⅞
200	Willys O. pf.	87	87	86	86

MINING STOCKS.

Consol. Ariz. Smelt.	3-16	⅛	3-16	⅛	
Davis-Daly Copper	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	
Diamond B. B.	1	2	1	2	
Diamond F. D.	2	4	2	4	
El Paso Con.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	
First National	3	3¼	3	3¼	
Florence	23	25	23	25	
Giroux Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5	
Gold Hill	21	23	21	23	
Greene-Cananea	5½	7	5½	7	
Greene-Cananea, new	30	34	30	34	
Greenwater	3	4	3	4	
Halifax Tonopah	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 7-16	1 9-16	
Mines of America	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
Nipissing Mines Co.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
North Butte Devel.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16	
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½	
South Utah M. & S.	3-16		3-16	⅛	
Tonopah Mining	4 11-16	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
Tuolumne Copper	9-16	11-16	½	9-16	
Union Mines	4	6	4	6	
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½	
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5	
Victor Tonopah	32	35	32	35	
Wett. Silver Mines	12	14	12	14	
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING CO.

West End Extension	4	6	4	6	

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	147	150	148	152	
Braden Cop. new 7s	147	150	148	152	
B. R. T. 5% notes	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
Chicago Elevated 5s	95½	96⅝	95½	96⅜	
Chile Copper 7s	95	99	95	99	
Con. Rubber T. 4s	64	67	64	67	
Havana Tobacco 5s	56	60	50	60	
Mason Valley 6s	80	85	80	85	
Western Pacific 5s	79	80	79	80	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	21	21½	21	22
Atlantic Refining	670	680	670	675
Borne-Scrymser	385	390	385	395
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	168	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	655	670	675
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	180	187	187	192
Crescent Pipe Line	50	60	57	63
Cumberland Pipe L.	75	77	75	79
Eureka Pipe Line	355	360	360	370
Galena-Signal Oil	177	179	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	141	145	140	146
Indiana Pipe Lines	131	134	132	135
National Transit	41	42	41	43
New York Transit	313	315	320	330
Northern Pipe Line	111	113	112	116
Ohio Oil	130	131	130	132
Prairie Oil & Gas	373	376	370	380
Solar Refining	212	217	216	223
Southern Pipe Line	245	247	246	249
South Penn. Oil	215	217	217	220
S. W. Penn. P. Lines	153	156	153	157
Standard Oil (Cal.)	182	184	184	187
Standard Oil (Ind.)	388	390	390	392
Standard Oil (Kan.)	395	400	395	405
Standard Oil (Ky.)	460	465	460	470
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
St. Oil (N. J.) ex-sub.	379	381	380	382
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	149	151	150	152
Standard Oil (Ohio)	295	298	295	300
Swan & Finch	285	290	290	300
Union Tank Line	79	80	79	81
Vacuum Oil	173	175	174	176
Washington Oil	35	38	36	36
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	...

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	147	149	148	149
American Cigar pf.	86	87	88	87
British-American	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
British-Am., new	25¾	26	20¼	26⅝
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnston Tin & M.	165	180	165	180
J. S. Young	140	155	140	160
McAndrews & F.	187	197	187	197
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	225	220	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	135	145	135	145
R. J. Reynolds	245	255	245	255
Tobacco Products	100	125	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	88½	90	88½	90
United Cigar Stores	90¾	91	92½	92¾
United Cig. Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

FINANCIAL NOTES.

C. E. Fay, formerly manager of the bond department of the investment house of Crawford, Patton & Cannon, has joined the firm of Gilbert Elliott & Co. in a similar capacity.

The announcement of a quarterly dividend payment of 2 per cent. by the Pictorial Review Company was published, through an error, in the column devoted to dissolution notices in yesterday's edition. It was intended to include the announcement in the column devoted to dividend declarations.

Parmely Herrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected a director of the Securities Corporation General Company.

The First Mortgage Guaranteed Company of Long Island City, is offering to investors first mortgages on New York City real estate on a 5½ per cent. income basis, in denominations from $500 to $100,000.

These issues of securities were admitted to the trading on the New York Stock Exchange at a meeting of the Governors yesterday: $3,000,000 additional Illinois Central refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds; $8,468,000 additional Illinois Central Louisville Division & Terminal 3½ per cent. first mortgage bonds, and $13,335,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds of the Montreal Tramways Company.

Offer Interborough Bonds at 98 1-2.

An offering of $30,000,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. mortgage gold bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is being made to investors by Lee, Higginson & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., William A. Read & Co., and White, Weld & Co. at 98½. The bonds are dated Jan. 1, 1913, and fall due on Jan. 1, 1966. They are exempt from all New York State, county and municipal taxes, and have been approved by the Public Service Commission.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cit. Nat. Bank	42¾	42¾	42¾
200	Con. Gas	110	110	110
4	Con. Gas pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Fidelity & Deposit	150	150	150
72	Un. Ry. & Elec.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Ala. Midland 5s	103	103	103
2,000	Balt. El. 5s, stpd.	98	98	98
2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
3,000	Cit. Balt. 4s, 1955	95	95	95
2,000	City Balt. 4s, 1958	95	95	95
1,000	City Balt. 4s, 1961	95	95	95
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
5,000	Fair. & C. Trac.	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Ga.-Car. Nor. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Knox. Trac. 5s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	50	50	50
1,000	N. C. 5s, Ser. B	105½	105½	105½
3,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
2,600	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s	88	88	88
15,000	U. R. & E. inc. 4s	63½	63½	63½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,965	Alaska	23½	22⅞	23
170	Allouez	35	34⅝	34⅝
2,275	Amalgamated	75	73⅝	73⅞
100	American Zinc	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
50	Anaconda	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
545	Arizona Com'l	5	4⅜	4⅞
450	Boston & Corbin	80c	78c	80c
495	Butte & Bal.	3½	3	3¼
1,239	Butte Coalition	35	34	34½
155	Cal. & Arizona	65⅝	65	65½
9	Calumet & Hecla	425	424	425
40	Centennial	14	14	14
50	Chino	40½	40⅛	40⅛
20	Copper Range	39	39	39
2	Daly-West	2	2	2
145	East Butte	12¼	12	12
70	Franklin	3⅝	3½	3⅝
635	Granby	73⅝	72½	73
6	Greene-Cananea	30	30	30
15	Hancock	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
275	Island Creek	50	49⅜	49⅜
75	Isle Royale	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
130	Kerr Lake	4 3 15-16	3 15-16	
5	Mason Valley	4	4	4
60	Nevada Con.	16	16	16
50	Nipissing	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 9-16
792	North Butte	26⅜	26	26
35	North Lake	1½	1½	1½
710	Old Colony	⅝	⅝	⅝
17	Osceola	81	79½	79½
20	Pond Creek	20½	20½	20½
10	Quincy	59	59	59
135	Shattuck	28⅝	28½	28½
100	Superior & Boston	2⅜	2½	2½
20	Tamarack	30½	30	30½
10	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
22	U. S. Smelting	39¾	39¼	39¼
21	U. S. Smelting pf.	48	47¼	47¼
435	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Utah Con.	9	8⅞	8⅞
185	Utah Copper	53	52	52
10	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Albany	200	200	200
23	Boston Elevated	86	86	86
117	Boston & Maine	63	62½	63
54	Mass. Electric pf.	68	67¾	67¾
170	N. Y., N. H. & H.	87½	87¼	87½
15	Union Pacific	153⅝	154⅛	154⅛
30	West End pf.	88	88	88

TELEPHONES

2,808	American	124¾	123⅝	124
106	New England	145	143¼	143¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

12	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	92½	92½	92½
148	American Sugar	110	110	110
5	American Sugar pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
15	American Wool pf.	80½	80½	80½
150	General Electric	144	143	143¼
600	General Motors	38	38	38
15	Mass. Gas	93	93	93
1	Mass. Gas pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
5	Reece Buttonhole	17	17	17
217	Swift & Co.	105¼	105	105
2	Torrington	27	27	27
623	United Fruit	174	173½	173½
270	United Shoe Mach.	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
170	United Shoe M. pf.	27	27	27
4,262	U. S. Steel	56⅝	54⅞	55⅛
13	U. S. Steel pf.	106	105¾	106

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
11,300	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99	98⅞	99
4,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	90	90	90
7,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	102	101⅜	102
12,000	Pond Creek 8s	109½	109½	109½
2,000	Western Tel. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Begole	1	1¼	Houghton	3½	3¾
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	2	2 1-16
Butte Cent	1	3	Majestic	26	28
Butte & L.	30	32	Mex. Met.

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50 Pine Street New York

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY

To the Registered Holders of Participation Certificates, Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3, issued under the certain Participation Certificate Agreement dated as of August 1, 1907, between Adolphus C. Bartlett, Chauncey Keep, Charles H. Hulburd, Albert A. Sprague, and Charles G. Dawes, with themselves as Depositaries, and Central Trust Company of New York, as Custodian, and the Holders of Participation Certificates concerning the Capital Stock of the Chicago Railways Company and other Deposited Securities, and to all others concerned:

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 10th day of September, 1913, there was delivered to and deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, under the above-mentioned Participation Certificate Agreement, a direction in writing purporting to be executed in person or by attorney thereunto duly authorized by the registered holders of more than ten per cent. of the whole number of equal parts represented by said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 of said Participation Certificates, addressed to the Depositaries under said Participation Certificate Agreement, directing that said Depositaries, at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Railways Company, to be held on October 23d, 1913, or at any adjournments thereof, vote in favor of the following persons as Directors of the Chicago Railways Company for the then ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY A. BLAIR,
CHARLES C. ADSIT,
R. G. CHANDLER,
EDWARD S. HUNTER,
ARTHUR B. JONES,
SEYMOUR MORRIS,
R. W. HOSMER,
JOHN M. ROACH,
JOHN A. CHAPMAN.

As provided by the last paragraph of Section 4 of Article Three of said Participation Certificate Agreement, the registered holders of any and all Participation Certificates of said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 are authorized to deliver to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Custodian as aforesaid, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, such written instruments or concurrent written instruments of direction in reference to the election of such Directors at said annual meeting of the stockholders of Chicago Railways Company, or any adjournment thereof, as they may elect. Said Participation Certificate Agreement provides that all such instruments or concurrent instruments so delivered to the Chicago Railways Company, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof, as they may elect. Said Participation Certificate Agreement provides that all such instruments or concurrent instruments so delivered to the day upon which such stockholders' meeting shall be held, on which it may be adjourned, and deposited as aforesaid with said Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, shall be computed and included in determining what binding direction, if any, has been expressed to the Depositaries.

Dated New York, September 22, 1913.
[Corporate Seal.]
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
As Custodian under the said Participation Certificate Agreement,
By E. FRANCIS HYDE,
Vice President.

Attest:
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY

To the Registered Holders of Participation Certificates, Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3, issued under the certain Participation Certificate Agreement dated as of August 1, 1907, between Adolphus C. Bartlett, Chauncey Keep, Charles H. Hulburd, Albert A. Sprague, and Charles G. Dawes, with themselves as Depositaries, and Central Trust Company of New York, as Custodian, and the Holders of Participation Certificates concerning the Capital Stock of the Chicago Railways Company and other Deposited Securities, and to all others concerned:

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 11th day of September, 1913, there was delivered to and deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, under the above-mentioned Participation Certificate Agreement, a direction in writing purporting to be executed in person or by attorney thereunto duly authorized by the registered holders of more than ten per cent. of the whole number of equal parts represented by said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 of said Participation Certificates, addressed to the Depositaries under said Participation Certificate Agreement, directing that said Depositaries, at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Railways Company, to be held on October 23d, 1913, or at any adjournments thereof, vote in favor of the following persons as Directors of the Chicago Railways Company for the then ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES C. ADSIT,
JOSEPH F. BEIFELD,
HENRY C. BRUMMEL,
NAPOLEON PICARD,
JOHN MILTON OLIVER,
GEORGE A. VUILLE,
WILLIAM A. TILDEN,
WILLISTON FISH,
JOHN Z. MURPHY.

As provided by the last paragraph of Section 4 of Article Three of said Participation Certificate Agreement, the registered holders of any and all Participation Certificates of said Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 are authorized to deliver to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Custodian as aforesaid, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, such written instruments or concurrent written instruments of direction in reference to the election of such Directors at said annual meeting of the stockholders of Chicago Railways Company, or any adjournment thereof, as they may elect. Said Participation Certificate Agreement provides that all such instruments or concurrent instruments so delivered to the day upon which such stockholders' meeting shall be held, on which it may be adjourned, and deposited as aforesaid with said Central Trust Company of New York, Custodian, shall be computed and included in determining what binding direction, if any, has been expressed to the Depositaries.

Dated New York, September 22, 1913.
[Corporate Seal.]
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
As Custodian under the said Participation Certificate Agreement,
By E. FRANCIS HYDE,
Vice President.

Attest:
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 22, 1913, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 15, 1913.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Oct. 8, 1913	374,949
Same day last year	562,044
Total year to date	66,841,067
Same period last year	100,049,362
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.65 —.73
Same day last year	84.66 —.34

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 8, 1913	4	3½	4	$4.8560	$4.8550	$4.8560
Same day last year	6	4¾	4⅞	4.8570	4.8560	4.8565
Range year to date	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8540	.....
Same period last y'r	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22⅞	23⅛	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
73⅜	73⅞	25,350	Amalgamated Cop	75	75	73⅞	73⅝	— 1⅝
43½	44⅜	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅝
23½	24⅛	430	Am. Beet Sugar	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	24	— ⅛
33⅛	33¼	11,100	Am. Can	34⅛	34⅜	33	33¼	— ⅜
43¾	44	700	Am. Can pf	44⅝	44⅝	43¾	44	— ⅛
93⅝	94	300	Am. Car & Fdry	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	100	Am. Cities	65	65	65	65	+ ½
36	36½	100	Am. Cities pf	39	39	37⅞	38⅛	— 1⅝
63	65½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	120	120	120	120	...
38	38¾	1,000	Am. Express	22	22	22	21⅞	— ⅛
118	120	50	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	+ ½
21⅞	22	1,660	Am. Locomotive	65⅜	65⅜	64½	64¾	— ⅛
30⅛	30⅝	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
64¾	64⅞	2,200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100	100	109	109	— 1
99¾	100⅛	300	Am. Sugar Refin	124⅜	124⅝	123⅞	123⅞	— ⅞
109	110	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	228	228	224¾	225	— 3
123⅝	124	3,500	Am. Tobacco	101	101	101	101	...
224	232	1,000	Am. Tob. pf., new	80½	80½	80½	80½	— 1½
99½	101	100	Am. Woolen pf	86⅛	86⅜	35⅛	35⅝	— ¼
80	81	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	75	75	75	75	— 4
35⅛	35½	1,100	Assets Realization	93¾	94	93⅝	94	+ ⅛
75	81	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	99½	99½	99½	99⅛	+ ⅛
94	94⅛	4,200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90½	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
98⅞	99⅜	554	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	94¼	94¼	80	80	— 1½
93¾	94	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80	80	81	— 1
80	81	150	Baltimore & O. pf	31	31¼	30⅞	31	— ¼
31½	31⅝	800	Bethlehem Steel	87⅞	87⅞	86⅞	87	— ⅜
86⅞	87	1,200	Brook. Rapid Tran	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
20½	21¼	9,575	California Petrol'm	233⅞	233⅞	231¼	232⅜	— ⅛
232⅝	232⅞	100	Canadian Pacific	227⅞	227⅞	227⅞	227⅞	— ⅝
228⅜	229⅝	100	C. P. sub. cfs.4th pd	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅝
65	93¾	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	21⅜	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
20⅜	20⅝	1,020	Central Leather Co	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¾
90	93	100	Cent. Leather Co.pf	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57½	— ¾
57¼	57½	1,320	Chesapeake & Ohio	12	12	12	12	— ⅝
11½	12	800	Chicago Gt. West'n	27¼	27¼	26½	26¾	— ½
26	26¾	4,950	Chi. Gt. West'n pf	102⅝	102⅝	100⅞	101½	— ¾
101¼	101½	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	134½	134½	134	134	— ⅝
134	135¾	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
128½	129	7,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
40	40½	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	29	29	29	29	— ½
28	28½	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O	130½	130½	130½	130½	— ½
28	29	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	10	10	10	10	— ¼
130⅜	131	300	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	— ½
9½	9⅞	7,000	Chino Copper	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	...
40	40½	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	— ½
28	28½	200	Col. & Southern	130½	130½	130½	130½	— ½
28	29	100	Consolidated Gas	10	10	10	10	— ¼
130⅜	131	1,500	Corn Products Ref	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
9½	9⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
65	66	100	Den. & Rio Grande	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— 1⅛
17½	18¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	14⅞	— 1⅛
32	33	300	Distillers' Securities	10½	10½	10	10	— ⅛
14¼	14½	375	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28½	— ½
10	11	4,300	Erie	45	45	44¾	44¾	— ½
28¼	28⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	36	36¾	36	36½	— ½
44½	45	500	Erie 2d pf	144	144	144	144	— 1
37	38	790	General Electric	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
143¼	143¾	400	General Motors	81⅜	81⅜	81	81	— ⅛
37⅞	38	300	General Motors pf	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
80	81¼	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ⅛
24	24¾	1,000	Great Northern pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
125¾	126	1,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	44¼	44¼	43⅝	44¼	— ⅛
31½	32	500	Guggenheim Explor	109	109	108½	108½	— ⅝
43¾	44¼	800	Illinois Central	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
108	108½	200	Interborough Cons	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
15½	16	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	62	62	60⅞	60⅞	— 2
15	15¼	1,800	Inter.-Met. pf	33	33	33	33	...
61	61⅝	160	Int. Agricultural pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	— 1½
23	...	200	Int. Paper	34	34	33	33	...
7⅞	7⅝	250	Int. Paper pf	7	7	7	7	— ½
32	33½	100	Int. Steam Pump	24	24	24	24	— 1¼
6¾	7½	200	Kansas City South	56	56	56	56	— 1
24	24¾	100	Kan. City South. pf	99	99	99	99	— 2
56½	57	200	Laclede Gas	154¼	154¼	153	153	— ½
98	101	4,100	Lehigh Valley Coal	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
153	153½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	134⅜	134⅜	134	134	— ½
31	31½	520	Louis. & Nash	66½	66½	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅝
134½	134½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¾	66¾	66	66	— ⅝
65	66	400	Mexican Petroleum	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— 2½
66¾	66¾	300	Miami Copper	133	133	131½	131½	— ⅞
23	23¼	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅞
132	132½	700	M., K. & T.	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅞
20¼	20⅝	2,100	Missouri Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
29	29	700	Nat. E. & S. Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
13	13	100	Nat. Lead Co	16½	16½	16	16	— ⅛
45	45	700	Nev. Consol. Copper	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
16	16¼	4,950	N. Y. Central	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
95¾	95¾	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
87¼	87⅜	100	Norf. & Western	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
103¼	104¼	100	Ohio Tr. & Lt	111¼	111¼	110⅜	110⅜	— ⅛
63	65	100	Northern Pacific	83	83	81	81	— ⅛
110⅜	110½	200	Pacific Coast	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
81	87	100	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
19	20	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
27¼	31	50	Pacific T. & T. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	— 1½
91	91	3,030	Penn. Railroad	125	125	123	123	— 1½
111⅝	111⅝	3,200	People's Gas, Chi	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
123⅝	124	700	Pittsburgh Coal	89⅝	89⅝	88½	88½	— ⅛
20	21	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
88½	89	200	Pressed Steel Car	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
24	25	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	24½	24½	24	24	— 2
97	99	200	Ry. Steel Spring	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
24	26	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	19	19	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
92	97	650	Ray Consol. Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	19	45,400	Reading	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
164½	164¾	500	Rep. I. & S.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	20	1,000	Rep. I. & S. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
79⅞	80	2,620	Rock Island Co	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
13⅜	14	1,420	Rock Island Co. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
21¼	22	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	13	13	13	13	— ⅜
5	5⅜	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	185	185	184	184	— ⅜
12	18	400	Sears, Roebuck & Co	90¼	90½	89½	89½	— ½
185	185	9,200	Southern Pacific	94¼	94¼	94	94	— ¼
89½	89⅝	1,400	So. Pac. tr. rects	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅛
94	94¼	700	So. Ry. extended	78	78	78	78	...
21⅞	22¼	1,000	So. Ry. pf. extended	22	22	22	22	— 2
78	78¼	100	Studebaker Co	77	77	77	777	— ¼
21½	80	100	Studebaker Co. pf	31½	31½	31	31	— ¼
75	80	300	Tennessee Copper	110	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
31⅛	31⅝	100	Texas Co	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
110	110	400	Texas & Pacific	41	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
13⅛	13½	100	Third Avenue	156½	156½	153¼	153¼	— ¼
1,710	40	83,200	Union Pacific	83½	83½	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	153½	800	Union Pacific pf	43	43	43	43	— ½
153½	84	200	United Cigar Mfrs	62⅜	62⅜	61½	62	— ½
83¾	43	2,000	U. S. Rubber	106	106	106	106	...
42	62½	50	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	56⅞	56⅞	54⅝	55¼	— 1⅝
61½	106½	83,800	U. S. Steel	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅝
106	55¼	3,000	U. S. Steel pf	58⅝	58⅝	51⅝	52½	— ⅝
55¼	105⅜	400	Utah Copper	28½	28½	28½	28½	— +1¾
27⅛	29½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43	43	43	...
29½	30	100	Va. I. & C. Co	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
100	100	200	Wabash pf	37⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞	— 1⅞
9⅜	11	200	Western Maryland	61½	62	61	61	— 1
37⅝	41½	200	W. U. Telegraph	66	66	66	66	— ½
61	63	1,700	West'house E. & M	46	46	46	46	— 2½
66½	67¾	100	Wisconsin Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	91½	— 2¼
45	47	1,100	W'worth (F. W.) Co					
92¼	93¼							

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	95	96½
2s, c. 1930	95	96½
3s, r. 1918	102¾	103
3s, c. 1918	102¼	103
4s, r. 1925	109	110
4s, c. 1925	109	109¼
Pan 2s, r. 1936	.....	95

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	125	130
Alb & Sus.	250	275
Allis-C, 5th paid	6¾	8
Do pf, 5th paid	15½	17
Am Ag Ch pf	.....	92½
A B S pf	67	75
A B S pf'd'y	90¼	94
Do pf	131	134½
A C & F pf	.....	115
Am Coal	75	118
Am C Fr	82¾	100
Do pf	102	84
A C O pf	95	103
A H & L pf	20	4½
Do pf	20	22
Am Lin	8¾	9¼
Do pf	20	23½
Am L pf	93	96½
Am Malt	5¾	6¾
Do pf	44½	45
A S pf, B	82½	83½
Am Snuff	103	105
Do pf	99	28
Am St Fd	26½	28
A S R pf	114	116
A T & C	59½	63
Am Wool	21	22½
A W P pf	16	17
Ann Arbor	10	25
Do pf	.....	70
Atl C L	117	119
Bald Loco	40	44
Do pf	103	105½
Balop M	1¾	2
Beth S pf	69¾	70¾
B R Un G	126	130
Bruns Ter	7¼	8
B, R & P	99¾	100
Do pf	115	130
Butk Co	26	27¾
Cal P pf	52	54
Canada So	55	64
C R R of NJ	.....	320
Do pf	295	.....
C & S A	.....	106
Tel	103	20
Chi & Alt	10¼	35
Do pf	17¾	.....
C, I & S	50	80
C & N W	.....	182
Do pf	175	.....
Chi, St P	.....	125
M & Om	118	135
Do pf	130	.....
C, C, C & St L	.....	45
Do pf	36½	75
Col & I	60½	.....
Col & I pf	.....	190
Col & So 1st pf	64	66
Do 2d pf	55	70
Crex Carp	65	82
Cub-Am S pf	.....	84

	Bid.	Asked.
Pan 2s, c	95	...
Pan 3s, r	.....	99¼
Pan 3s, c	99¼	100
Pan 4s, c 1961	99¼	99⅝

	Bid.	Asked.
D & Co pf	96⅞	97½
Del & H	155	157
D L & W	401	410
D M & Ft	.....	5
Det & M	85	...
Do pf	85	90
Det U R	72	77
D S S & A	.....	6¼
Do pf	5½	.....
Dom Fow pf	86	14
F M & S	11	40
Do pf	38½	183
Gen Ch	178	...
Do pf	106	108½
G & S T	112	...
G'dich (B	.....	90
F) Co pf	88½	.....
Hav El	85	85½
Do & P	80	96
Do pf	94	.....
Helme (G	.....	183
W) Co	150	115
Homestead	115	175
Hock Val	120	109
Homest'ke	103	...
Inger-R	190	...
Do pf	95	...
Int Agric	2	4½
Int H n	165	170¾
Int H C	113¾	115¾
Int H C pf	104¾	107½
Do pf	113¾	114¾
Int S P pf	23¼	30
Iowa Cent	7	10
Do pf	15	25
K C, Ft S & M pf	58½	60
Kayser (J) & Co	78½	85
Do pf	100	106½
K & D M	6	9
Do pf	45	...
Kresge (S S) Co	80	82
Do pf	97½	100
Lack Steel	33	38
L E & W	7½	10
Do pf	17	22
Lake Shore	485	490
Ligg & M	210	215
Do pf	106	115½
Long Island	31	37
L-W B 1st pf	96	100
Do 2d pf	85	...
Lorill Co	150	167
Do pf	109	113
M'kay Cos	80	81½
Man Elev	132	132
M Dep Sts	96	71
Do pf	98	102
Mer Mar	24	4
Do pf	14¾	15½
Mex P pf	80	90
Mich Cent	130	190
M & St L	15	16
Do pf	35½	43
M, K & T pf	.....	58

	Bid.	Asked.
M. St P & S S M pf	138	148
Nat Acme	77	83
N C & St L	135	...
Nat Bis	120¾	122
Do pf	116½	120
Nat Enam	79¼	83¼
Nat L pf	105	107½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	34	44
Do 2d pf	13½	15½
N Cent C	40	60
N O, M & C pf	.....	67
N Y A B	65	...
N Y, C & St L	54	58
Do 1st pf	90	...
Do 2d pf	70	88
N Y Dock	10	20
Do pf	25	40
N Y, O & West	28	28½
Nort So	40½	45
N & W pf	81¾	87½
North Am	71	73
N W Tel	3	120
Ont Min	3	8¼
Pabst B pf	103	107
P C 1st pf	75	95
P C 2d pf	95	100
Peo Gas	9	14
Pett-Mull	25	29
Do 1st pf	85	95
Phelps-D	188	...
Phila Co	53	85
P, C & St L	90	91
Do pf	100	120
Pitts P	92	95
P'man Car	151½	153
Quicksilver	2	2½
Do pf	3	4½
R R Sec	78	78
C stfs	...	88
Rdg 1st pf	85	92
2d pf	80	...
Rumely (M) Co	20	23
Do pf	46	52
St L & S F 2d pf	7	8
St L & S W pf	5	10
F C & E I	80	...
Do n	15	25

	Bid.	Asked.
St L S W	23½	25
Do pf	59	66½
Seab A L	17½	18½
Do pf	45½	46½
Sears, R pf	119½	...
S-S S & I	29	32
Do pf	89	91½
So P R S	.....	65
Do pf	.....	106
So Pac, 1st paid	93¼	93¾
So R, M & A	77	77
Ohio cfs	64¼	77
Stand M	31¾	34
Do pf	60	64
T P L Tr	92	100
T, St L & W pf	10¾	11
Do pf	23	23
T C R T	104½	109
Do pf	128	145
Und Type	88	90
Do pf	107	110
U B & P	4½	25
Do pf	20¼	...
Un Cig M	95¼	99
pf	.....	92½
Un Dry G	.....	104½
Do pf	100	19¾
U Rys In	18	37
Do pf	85	12⅜
U S C I P	10½	49
Do pf	46	29
U S Exp	46	...
U S Ind A	25	...
Do pf, ex div	83½	92
U S R & L	56½	67½
Van R R	.....	85½
Va-Car Ch	.....	97½
pf	96	56
Va R & P	35	23
Vul Detin	11¼	53
Do pf	46	4
Wabash	8¾	80
W F Exp	87½	75
W Md pf	55	...
W Un T	.....	117
1st pf	107	285
Weym-B	225	120
Do pf	110	5
W & L E	4	20
Do 1st pf	15	10
Do 2d pf	7	...
W'worth (F W) pf	115½	115½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for the month and the fiscal year as follows:

	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,224,412	$92,760,518
Internal rev., ordinary	6,124,340	88,656,921
Corporation tax	32,842	2,238,209
Miscellaneous	857,854	13,468,924
Total receipts	14,239,450	192,144,568
Expenditures	11,618,089	200,526,526
Surplus	2,621,380	
Deficit		8,381,957

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London at 25¾ and unchanged in New York.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Grain prices closed yesterday's session with net declines. Wheat lacked support and receded ⅝c. a bushel under light selling. Corn lost from ¼c. to ½c., and oats nearly as much. Cotton moved irregularly without getting far from Tuesday's final prices. Provisions were firm and cotton oil displayed steadiness.

WHEAT.

There was only a moderate trade in the wheat market, and in absence of aggressive operations on the buying side prices developed an easier tone and closed at a net loss of ⅝c, although the news of the day seemed to be slightly in favor of holders. Receipts at Northwestern points were smaller, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 824 cars, compared with 1,007 last week and 1,309 last year, while Winnipeg received 1,043 cars, against 1,101 last week and 833 a year ago.

The foreign markets were somewhat ir

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Southern storm has passed inland over South Carolina, whence it will probably move slowly northward. It has been attended by high, shifting winds on the Carolina coast and unsettled weather and rains in the Carolinas and the Middle Atlantic States.

Scattered rains were also reported from the Far Northwest and from divers points in the Mississippi Valley.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any part of the country, being near or above normal generally, except in the Northwest. The weather will be overcast, with probable rain Thursday and Friday in the Atlantic States, from the Carolinas to Southern New England and in the Far Northwest.

Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Temperatures will not change decidedly in any part of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be light variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, except brisk over south portion; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy, probably rain in extreme south portion Thursday and Friday; moderate east winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy, probably rain Thursday and Friday; moderate east winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, with probable rain Thursday and Friday; moderate east winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Thursday and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday and Friday; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	50	63	4 P. M.	59	66
6 A. M.	50	62	6 P. M.	56	66
9 A. M.	50	66	9 P. M.	56	66
12 M.	55	66	11 P. M.	52	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:01—76-80 Willett St.; J. Brass.....$1,000
1:35—530 W. 30th St.; G. Russo.....$1,000
2:20—1,745 Madison Av.; L. Schlesinger.$200
2:40—1,516 Avenue A; unknown..Not Given.
7:40—647 Water St.; R. J. Kanter & Co.. Trifling
9:30—Lexington Av. & 76th St.; McGovern Construction Co.....Trifling
11:00—55 Pitt St.; Morris Cohen.....Trifling
P. M.
12:45—1,573 3d Av.; Harry Delamater....$400
6:20—696 11th Av.; G. Goeghon.....Trifling
6:45—257 Bowery; Cyrille Carreau..Trifling
8:35—41 and 43 West 135th St.; —, Engleman .....Trifling
10:55—1,525 2d Av.; Michael Murray..Trifling

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—So much of orders Sept. 30 as transfers Capt. D. Van Voorhis from the Eighth to Cavalry of the Sixth Cavalry, to take effect Jan. 1, is amended so as to transfer Capt. Van Voorhis to the Third Cavalry.

Capt. H. H. Hasson is assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, to take effect Jan. 1.

First Lieut. R. T. Oliver, dental surgeon, is relieved from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Worden, Washington, for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Col. W. W. Gibson, Lieut. Col. H. T. Thompson, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Wheeler, all of Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., Oct. 14, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of making recommendation for the detail of one officer to the grade of Major in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. J. S. Singleton, infantry, to the Walter Reed Hospital for examination.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Kenly, Sixth Field Artillery, from recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo., to his regiment.

Major C. H. Muir, infantry, to Beaver City, Neb., to inspect Company I., Fifth Infantry, organized militia of Nebraska, on Oct. 15, thence to his station.

First Lieut. J. E. Hemphill, cavalry, will make not to exceed one visit per month until June 30, to Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus, Ohio, and to Detroit and South Haven, Mich., to instruct militia cavalry organizations at those places.

Leaves—Second Lieut. B. B. Buttler, Thirteenth Infantry, three months. Second Lieut. J. A. Sarratt, Fifth Infantry, one month and twenty days. First Lieut. H. J. Reilly, 15th Cavalry, one month's extension.

The Navy.

Ensign L. R. Agrell and Ensign E. L. Woodside, commissioned from June 7.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. M. Schmidt, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to the New Jersey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kelley, detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., to the North Carolina.

Chief Gunner William Zietler, to the Maine.

Chief Machinist H. E. Fish, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to the North Dakota.

Machinist Max Vogt, detached North Dakota, continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Machinist A. J. Merkt, to the Kentucky.

Machinist Martin Huber, detached Fire Island, Cal., to the California.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, Truxton, Paul Jones, and the Perry, at San Pedro; California, at Magatlan; Birmingham, at Havana; Penacook, at Portsmouth; Yorktown, at Key West; Monaghan and Ammen, at Philadelphia.

Sailed—The Nashville, from Santo Domingo City for Puerto Plata; Wyoming, Arkansas, Delaware, Utah, and Virginia, from Hampton Roads for southern drill grounds, and the Supply, from Hong Kong for Manila.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission received a few days ago a request from the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, Mayor's Office, that the examination ordered for promotion to taximeter expert be open to all Inspectors of Taxicabs in the bureau, including those who have served not less than one year. The commission has approved a recommendation that Mr. Wallace of the Bureau of Licenses be informed that Civil Service Rule 15 limits competitive examinations for promotions to places in Part I. of the classification to persons who have served in a lower place for not less than one year.

The commission has approved a report relative to a letter from the Secretary of the Heights of Buildings Committee of the Board of Estimate, in which permission is asked to retain the services of Vincent Bushy, topographical draughtsman, who had failed in the non-competitive examination given him for the place. The report says that the candidate did not make a good showing in the examination for work as a draughtsman, that his experience has been confined to surveying, and that the examiners cannot recommend his continuation in the city service.

The commission has approved the action of the Commissioner of the Tenement House Department in reassigning to duty Kathryn A. Otto, a stenographer and typewriter. She had been granted a leave of absence without pay.

It has also approved the request of Julius W. Quehl that certification of his name from the list of firemen be withheld until he completes his probationary period as patrolman.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission is holding during October its regular Fall examination for stenographer and typewriter in the principal cities in every State. While no difficulty has been found in providing sufficient female eligibles, the number of male eligibles has not been sufficient to meet the needs of the service. Young men who are willing to accept entrance salaries of $840 and $900 a year have excellent opportunities for appointment. While the entrance salary is small, promotion is reasonably rapid for those who merit it. Application forms and information in regard to examinations may be obtained from the commission at Washington or from the District Secretary, G. P. Parkes, Custom House, New York.

The United States Civil Service Commission states that the entrance salary of Forest Assistant is $1,100 a year, instead of $1,200, as heretofore announced.

CHANGES OF NAME.

CHERNOBELSKY, LOUIS, to CHERNO, LOUIS; City Court Judge Richard H. Smith; age 42 years; reasons, has been known by latter name; former name interferes with business as grocer at 772 Prospect Avenue.

KOTLEREWSKY, HYMAN, to CUTTER, HYMAN; City Court Judge Joseph I. Green; age 26 years; home, 38 Suffolk Street; reason, intends changing business from peddler to keeper of a store, and former name will be an inconvenience in business.

LITOWITZ, ROBERT LOUIS, to LITTELL, ROBERT LOUIS; City Court Judge Edward B. La Fetra; age 25 years; home, 163 Suffolk Street; reasons, former name prevents his employment as architectural draughtsman.

NIMSOWITZ, ABRAHAM H., to NIMETZ, ABRAHAM H.; City Court Judge Edward B. La Fetra; age 26 years; home, 695 Eighth Avenue; reason, former name causes embarrassment.

ZIVAN, YUDA MAYER, to ZIVAN, JULIUS; City Court Judge Edward B. La Fetra; age 24 years; reason, assumed latter name to escape embarrassment on immigrating to this country from Russia.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 228.

Promotions and assignments—Lieutenant to Captain. To take effect at noon, Oct. 8: John Londergan, from 154th Precinct to 283d. Sergeants to Lieutenant. To take effect 1 P. M., Oct. 7: Patrick Sugrue, 42d; to take effect at noon, Oct. 8: Michael Flattery, 17th; Ernest Simons, 292d.

Probationaries qualified as patrolmen, appointed and assigned as indicated. To take effect Oct. 6: P. D. Miller, Jr., 2d; J. W. Abt, 6th; J. J. Ryan, 8th; M. A. Olsen, 10th; J. T. Sheehan, 12th; W. Powell, 13th; H. R. L. Keepers, 18th; W. T. Arneel, Jr., 21st; A. Doering, 22d; M. A. Leahy, 25th; R. Carson, 26th; J. J. Garvey, 28th; H. A. C. Reiners, 31st; J. Lennon, 35th; P. E. Murphy, 36th; W. B. O'Keefe, 37th; M. McGurk, 37th; B. T. Cavanagh, 39th; J. J. Galvin, 40th; H. McCann, 42d; E. R. Decker, 6th; J. E. Asklund, 6th; T. T. Johnston, 8th; J. A. Silvinski, 10th; C. P. Stone, 12th; J. W. Quehl, 15th; J. P. Anderson, 18th; D. M. Connolly, 21st; G. Jost, 22d; C. Zeman, 25th; J. F. Lamour, 26th; T. T. McAuliffe, 31st; W. H. Matthews, 35th; C. E. Anderson, 36th; M. E. Noble, 36th; J. T. A. Reilly, 37th; T. F. Seery, 37th; F. H. Hilbert, 39th; O. Curnyn, 42d; J. W. Waterhouse, 43d.

Pensions, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 8. Lieutenants, on surgeon's certificate, at $1,125 per annum each—Charles Martin, 165th Precinct, appointed Jan. 9, 1888; Edward McGuire, Bridge Precinct, June 8, 1898, and Patrolman John R. Powers, 33d, on his own application, $700, Sept. 17, 1887.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 8—James G. Ryan, 144th to 32d. Patrolmen—Jay V. Hanley, 18th to Traffic C; W. Tyndall, Traffic C to Traffic B. Detective Division, to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 8—Acting Detective Sergt. (first grade) H. P. White, 61st to 63d; Acting Detective Sergt. (second grade) E. Walsh, 43d, and A. Wickman, 61st, to Detective Division; W. E. Toomey, 276th to 285th; W. J. Maher, 285th to 276th. Mutual, to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 9—Patrolmen W. J. McCaffrey, 14th to 40th; A. R. Radeck, 40th to 14th.

Assignments, (Temporary)—Lieut. William A. Bailey, 26th, to command 1st, 10 days, from 3 A. M., Oct. 7; Patrolmen H. Cassidy, 2d, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 7; L. H. Noennich, 6th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 7; W. J. Miller, 7th; John Murphy, 26th; F. J. Szumlosky, and J. J. Cunniff, 29th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 7; R. Pagano, 10th, and A. Cava, 15th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 6 P. M. Oct. 8; to office of Chief Counsel, Excise Department, from commands indicated, 1 day, from 9 A. M. Oct. 9: W. H. Cowley, 13th; L. Rappolt, 43d; W. T. Reynolds, 48d; J. Quinlan, Jr., 68th; L. Waxman, C. O.; J. T. Noonan, 43d; R. T. Menke, 43d; N. P. Pherson, 43d; J. W. Sutter, C. O.; J. S. Thorpe, C. O. Acting Detective Sergeants, Second Grade—F. Bonano and L. Gambardella, Detective Division, to District Attorney's Office, 5 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 9, 1913, and F. E. Hawkins, Detective Division, 5 days, rfom 10 A. M. Oct. 7.

Leaves of Absence (With Full Pay)—Captains: Charles J. Fahey, 1st, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 17, balance of vacation. William J. Clark, 14th, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 9, to be deducted from vacation. (Without Pay)—Capt. William F. Day, 40th, 4 days, from 12 P. M., Oct. 7. Patrolmen: J. McKenna, 13th, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 10; C. B. Collins, 14th, 1 day, from 12 P. M. Oct. 13; G. F. Mahoney, 43d, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 8.

Suspended—Patrolman Edward J. Mack, 12th, to take effect 10 A. M., Oct. 8.

Amendment—So much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 226, c. s., as temporarily assigns Patrolman W. J. Powers, 146th, to C. O. Squad, to read: E. J. Dillon, 37th.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 195.

Passed probation, appointed fourth-grade firemen, to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 9, and assigned as indicated—F. A. Erhardt, Engine 76; T. V. Behan, Engine 54; W. H. Crowley, Engine 30; F. W. Low, Engine 22; A. R. Wood, Engine 13; W. J. Deasy, Engine 14; H. F. Simonis, Engine 253; G. F. Gattung, Engine 220; W. Waddell, Engine 233; H. M. Harrover, Engine 218; E. Fox, Engine 212; C. F. A. Haag, Engine 217; W. J. Williams, Hook and Ladder 18; H. M. Keil, Hook and Ladder 104; R. L. Weitz, Hook and Ladder 120; W. J. Rappold, Engine 101; P. J. McArdle, Engine 18; T. M. White, Engine 58; P. J. Neary, Engine 6; D. A. Nixon, Engine 74; J. H. Tiedemann, Engine 20; A. E. Rowan, Engine 4; M. J. Flood, Engine 269; F. M. Stenson, Engine 216; T. M. J. Smith, Engine 229; W. Kramer, Engine 227; J. J. Ryan, No. 3, Engine 213; F. Capillo, Hook and Ladder 103; A. J. Hanner, Hook and Ladder 39; W. F. Eisenberg, Hook and Ladder 40; W. D. Wetherell, Hook and Ladder 106; P. P. Gillen, Hook and Ladder 102, and E. A. Brown, Hook and Ladder 111. To take effect Oct. 13—J. J. Snyder, Engine 15.

Appointed Ununiformed Firemen on Three Months' Probation, to Take Effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 9—Assignments as indicated: Reuben Timmins, Engine 8; James Long, Engine 14; William A. Fraser, Engine 18; John B. Thelen, Engine 25; Ernst A. Witte, Engine 27; Thomas Hickey, Engine 72; George E. Knapp, Engine 76; Cortland B. Emlaw, Engine 92; William T. Daly, Engine 205; Edwin Schmid, Engine 216; Joseph B. Starke, Engine 217; Edward A. Shelvin, Engine 235; Jacob H. Dilgard, Engine 237; Jacob Binder, Engine 252; James O'Donnell, H. & L. 2; Joseph F. Dilmer, H. & L. 4; Thomas Canavan, H. & L. 13; Charles M. Pregenzer, H. & L. 14; William A. Kimmer, H. & L. 16; William J. Doyle, H. & L. 22; R. B. Reichenstein, H. & L. 26; Julius Bonn, H. & L. 27; Alfred D. Kunde, H. & L. 105; Robert A. McCarthy, H. & L. 105; Albert L. Miller, H. & L. 107; Peter F. Connor, H. & L. 124; Charles Nash, Engine 238. To take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 10: John Hart, Engine 202; William Laber, Engine 277. To take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 19: John J. Harrington, Engine 30.

Resignation.—Clerk Charles M. Pregenzer, Telegraph Bureau, to take effect 5 P. M., Oct. 8.

Fine.—Fireman (first grade) Alfred V. Buckman, Engine 93, $1 for loss of Firebox Key 1,035.

Charges Dismissed.—Fireman (first grade) James J. Mullane, H. and L. 103; disobedience of orders; violation of Section 103.

Special Leaves of Absence, (Without pay.)—Fireman (fourth grade) A. E. Donovan, No. 2, Engine 18, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Oct. 10; Fireman (first grade) D. Stark, Engine 4, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 11; Fireman (second grade) S. Felman, Engine 84, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 11.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The building to be erected on 207th and Perry and Hull Streets will be designated as Public School 56, the Bronx.

A leave of absence with pay from Oct. 10 to 25 has been granted to Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training, in order that he may accept an invitation to address the teachers at Nashville, Tenn., on the subject of physical development.

Three classes will be organized for children who are patients in the Tuberculosis Sanitarium of the Department of Health at Otisville, N. Y. Classes will also be organized in the school of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society at Hawthorne, N. Y.

The Board of Education has appropriated $364.30 from the School Building Fund for the payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 178, Brooklyn.

It has also appropriated $1,313.20 from the same fund for the payment of bills of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company for sewing machines for the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn.

It has also appropriated $11,963.58 from the same fund for the payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 175, Brooklyn.

The Board of Education has fixed the compensation attached to the position of janitor of the Bushwick High School at the rate of $150 a month.

Joseph E. Newman, a clerk in the Bureau of Audits and Accounts, has had his salary increased from $600 to $750 a year.

George M. Fallon, Charles Model, and Harley M. Thomas were appointed yesterday Principals for evening recreation centres.

City Supt. Maxwell announces the following eligible list of women holding license as teacher of drawing and constructive work in elementary schools: Evangeline Gerard, Rutherford, N. J.; Caroline Field, 567 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn; Blanche A. Russell, Brookline, Mass.; Lida Ostrander, Gardiner, N. Y.; Caroline M. King, Utica, N. Y.; Marie S. Hansen, Bronxville, N. Y., and Edna Carpenter, Dixon, Ill.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOYD, VIRGINIA, (died Jan. 14;) net estate, $6,684.73; bank accounts, $270.78; equity of $8,500 in 2,308 Aqueduct Avenue, valued at $12,000.

HILLEBRAND, HENRY, (died Feb 27, 1912;) net estate, $84,432.65; bank accounts, $403.81; insurance, $5,000; $4,500 in mortgage on 462 Brook Avenue, Brooklyn; personal effects, $4,259; 15 shares American Pastry & Pie Manufacturing Company; $783; 100 shares Munich Brewery, $10,000; 1,345 Fulton Street, $10,500; farm at Wallkill, N. Y., $6,000.

KELLY, MARGARET, (died April 10, 1907;) personal effects, $2,800.

KELTER, ELIZABETH, (died May 11, 1904;) net estate, $5,563.42; equity of $6,333.33 in 118-120 Tenth Avenue, valued at $48,000.

ROGERS, MARY P., (died Sept. 17, 1906;) net New York estate, $3,506.54; 30 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $4,050.

SIEMON, CONRAD, (died May 3) net New York estate, $57,521.85; premises 888 East Sixth Street, $25,000; 1,011 Broadway, Brooklyn, equity of $25,000; premises 235 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, $8,000.

UNGER, ANNA, (died Sept. 20, 1912;) net estate, $97,701.65; gross estate, $145,273.97; bank accounts, $1,181.55; promissory notes, $45,000; personal effects, $5,501.79; 5 shares Yorksville Bank, $3,000; 10,000 bonds Botany Worsted Mills; equity of $22,980 in 8 East Ninety-fourth Street, valued at $48,500; equity of $42,478.75 in 40 East Houston Street, valued at $73,000; premises on Bolton Road, section 8, block 2256, lot 588, $17,000.

VAN ALLEN, ANNIE, (died Jan. 18;) net estate, $4,150; bank accounts, $5,600.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARRAS, EDWARD V., (died Sept. 29;) left $35,000 realty and $3,000 personalty to Bertha M. Arras, wife.

BARNECOTT, JOHN FRANCIS, (died June 14;) left $5,000 each of realty and personalty, equally to children, Francis W. and Mary L. Barnecott.

BERNSTEIN, ISAAC, (died Sept. 21;) left $600 personalty to Louis Bernstein, son.

DIMOCK, OTIS K., (died Sept. 26;) $2,000 to Gardner Cemetery, New London; life estate in $10,000 and uncomputed remainder to sister, Winifred D. Perkins; life estate in 61 Hillside Avenue, Newark, to sister, Ida L. Sutcliffe; life trust, value uncomputed, to wife, Lida L. Dimock; uncomputed life estate to sister, Florence I. Dimock, and remainder of estate, 25 per cent. to Yale University, 10 per cent. each to New York Presbyterian Hospital and New London Y. M. C. A., and 45 per cent for the benefit of New London Charities to be selected by trustee.

DOWNS, ARLIE B., (died Sept. 19;) left $1,000 personalty to sister, Addie B. Francis.

ELLIOTT, JAMES W., (died June 24;) left not more than $5,000 personalty to his wife, Adelaide E. C. Elliott.

HERMAN, AGATHA, (died April 24;) left less than $5,000 personalty, uncomputed amounts to Minnie Alexander, sister; Josephine Frank, sister; Celia Schwartz, sister; Jennie Bruckman, sister-in-law; Rae Louis Goldschmidt, niece, and Irving J. Louis, nephew; to Selma F. Fernbach and Bertha Frank, $250 each, and to executors in trust $400.

MINTURN, LOUISA, (died Oct. 4;) left more than $5,000 each of realty and personalty; furniture and jewelry equally to her daughters, Susan Tuckerman and Katharine M. Le Roy; proceeds from sale of a pearl necklace equally to her daughters and son, John W. Minturn; her residuary estate equally to her three children; trust fund of $55,000 to son, with contingent remainders to his sisters; $1,000 outright and life trust of $30,000 to Eliza M. Aspinwall; $25,000 each to Paul Tuckerman, E. A. Le Roy, Jr., and Sarah J. Minturn; $20,000 each to Dorothy T. Draper, Louise M. Aspinwall, E. A. Le Roy 3d, Meta A. McMichael, Roger Tuckerman, and John M. Le Roy; $5,000 each to George Draper, Anna A. McClelland, Evelyn Marshall, Mildred M. Scott, and Alice B. Hewitt; $1,000 each to Henry L. Aspinwall, Woolsey Aspinwall, Marjorie Kingsland, and Muriel Kingsland; $15,000 to New York Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients; $200 each to Elizabeth Berry and Charles Martin; $2,500 to Sherrard Billings; $10,000 to Marie L. Cottenet; $13,750 each to Anna and Lucy B. Shaw; annuity of $200 to Oscar Wendell; annuity of $150 to Mrs. John Wendell; $10,000 life trust estate to Clara J. Reed; life trust of $5,000 and $3,000 respectively to Katharine and Emma Montgomery; with contingent remainders uncomputed to heirs-at-law of beneficiaries of life estates.

OLSSON, OSCAR, (died Sept. 21;) left $750 realty and $5,000 personalty; $100 to Lina Redmodin and $2,825 each to children, Leopold Oscar Olsson and Signe Leontina Schiffmacher.

RODE, HENRIETTE, (died Sept. 24;) left less than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; equally to adopted children, Elsa Rode and Minnie Hug.

WOODRUFF, ISAAC O., (died July 12;) left $25,000 realty and $2,600 personalty, to son, I. Ogden Woodruff.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Among the companies incorporated to-day were the following:

Progressive Merchants' Company, Incorporated, of the Bronx, bonds, notes, &c.; $50,000; Alexander Aronofsky, Barnett Gold, and Samuel Greenberg, 266 Canal Street, New York.

Lockhart-Hodge Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo, safety devices; $50,000; Cassius A. Lockhart, Helene Lockhart Hodge, and Sheldon Hodge, all of Buffalo.

The Unity Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Rochester, novelties; $50,000; William C. McMillan, Mary J. Bliss, and Richard H. Bliss, 207 South Fitzhugh Street, Rochester.

W. & N. Garment Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, women's wearing apparel; $30,000; Addison B. Wells, Joseph G. Nagy, and Selig Warshawsky, 1,334 Bristow Street, Bronx.

Kohn & Sperber, Incorporated, of Manhattan, general passementerie manufacture; $10,000; Edward Kahn, Jennie Oworkowitz, and Isidor Sperber, 34 East Twentieth Street, New York.

George L. Derr & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, realty; $10,000; Benjamin F. Holder, Jr., Fred Klock, and George L. Derr, 600 West 115th Street, New York.

Etna Oil Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, to operate oil lands; $10,000; T. F. Secor, George Mayrose, and L. J. Morrison, all of 50 Broadway, New York.

The Brooklyn Dust Collector Chemical Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, chemicals; $10,000; Theodore I. Schwarzman, Morris Goldberg, and Max Joblow, 143 Wilkins Street, Brooklyn.

Beach Bathing Suit Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, bathing and gymnasium suits; $25,000; Cornelius J. O'Hern, J. Henry O'Hern, and Donald J. O'Hern, all of 29 West Thirty-second Street, New York.

Simonet Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, confectionery; $10,000; Henry Simonet, Max Herzfelder, and Richard Schloss, 2,016 Third Avenue, New York.

The White Milk Chocolate Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, confectionery; $10,000; Matthias J. Reynolds, Sanford B. Cann, and Emil Weber, 163 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York.

World Wide Films, Incorporated, of Manhattan, motion pictures; $10,000; Lionel E. Lawrence, Thomas F. MacMahon, and Horace M. Russell, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

National Shore and Farm Corporation of Binghamton, realty; $25,000; E. C. Hodcroft, A. R. Kelly, and A. L. Friedberg, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

Anator Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, burglar alarms; $15,000; Albert B. Huth, Theodore H. Friend, Jr., and Thorwold C. F. Sorensen, 212 Edgecomb Avenue, New York.

Manufacturers' Clearing House, Incorporated, of Manhattan, general merchandise; $10,000; George R. Mickel, Frank G. Silver, and B. A. Eldred, 1,170 Broadway, New York.

The Y. L. Syndicate Press, Incorporated, of Manhattan, printing and publishing; $25,000; Albert Sobey, Max L. Sobel, and Nathan Zvirin, 1,571 Fulton Avenue, New York.

These increases in capital were recorded today:

Alfred Benjamin & Co., of New York, from $1,000,000 to $1,600,000.

Excelsior Bag and Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Albany, from $15,000 to $35,000.

Nelson & Ward Company of Jersey City, insurance brokers, with $50,000 capital, has been authorized to do business in this State; representative, Harry E. Kelly, 1 Liberty Street, New York.

Bernard F. Piel, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, incorporated May 18, 1908, with $10,000 capital, has been dissolved; Adelgunde M. Piel, President; Paul F. Stein, Secretary.

Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 8.—Charters were filed here at the State Department to-day as follows:

The Kehoe Stenographic Company, New York City, to manufacture, sell, and deal in all kinds of stenographic machinery systems, $2,500,000. Abraham M. Ackerman, Robert Y. Slater, and J. Merrick Horn.

The Central and South American Corporation, New York City, to do a general merchandise business, trading, &c., and in general to conduct a public utility business, $3,000,000. Frederic Combemale and Guy Hilhouse, both of New York City.

The United States Metal Cap and Steel Company, New York City, to manufacture, sell, and distribute bottlers' supplies of all kinds, glass, metal, and paper corks and sealing caps, $5,000,000. Herbert E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, and Oscar J. Reichard, all of Wilmington, Del.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain Thursday. Friday clearing; brisk southeast winds.

South Carolina—Rain, followed by clearing Thursday. Friday fair; moderate west winds.

Georgia—Cloudy in east, fair in west portion Thursday. Friday fair; light to moderate west winds.

Florida—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

Utah—Local rains Thursday. Friday cloudy.

Oklahoma and Missouri—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Ohio and Indiana—Cloudy Thursday and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Illinois—Probably fair Thursday and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Cloudy Thursday and Friday; oderamte variable winds, mostly winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy and cooler Thursday. Friday unsettled; moderate northeast winds.

Iowa—Fair Thursday. Friday, unsettled and cooler.

North Dakota—Cloudy Thrusday, probably rain at night. Friday, fair.

South Dakota—Cloudy Thursday and Friday.

Nebraska and Arkansas—Fair Thursday. Friday, unsettled.

Customs Receipts Still Swelling.

Increased business at the Custom House, caused by importers taking advantage fo the new tariff law, continues. The total duties collected yesterday amounted to $1,218,371. Of this sum the warehouse withdrawals totalled $496,205.94.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:04|Sun sets..5:32|Moon sets..12:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:20	3:25	9:16	9:51
Governors Island	4:12	4:10	10:08	10:43
Hell Gate	6:02	6:00	11:48	12:23

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 8.

SS Imperator, Hamburg, Oct. 1.
SS President Lincoln, Hamburg, Sept. 27.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand, Sept. 27.
SS Kaiser W. der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 30.
SS Danube, Kingston, Oct. 3.
SS Tallaman, Antilla, Sept. 29.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Oct. 5.
SS American, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
SS Tintorretto, Barbados, Oct. 2.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 4.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Oct. 2.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Oct. 1.
SS Prinz E. Friedrich, Kingston, Oct. 3.
SS Birma, Boston, Oct. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Clio	Stettin	Sept.	22
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Sept.	27
Antilla	Tampico	Sept.	30
Idaho	Hull	Sept.	25
Lux	Santander	Sept.	30
Majestic	Southampton	Sept.	28
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct.	4
Klm	Rotterdam	Sept.	27
Barbarossa	Gibraltar	Sept.	30
Italia	Palermo	Sept.	28
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct.	7
Stephano	Halifax	Oct.	7
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct.	6
Creole	New Orleans	Oct.	4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct.	4
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept.	27
Huberfels	Gibraltar	Oct.	1
Iroquois	London	Sept.	26
Zulia	Mayaguez	Oct.	4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct.	7
Montserrat	Cadiz	Sept.	30
Georgic	Liverpool	Sept.	30
Principessa Laetitia	Naples	Sept.	26
El Sud	Galveston	Oct.	4

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Southampton	Oct.	4
Savoie	Havre	Oct.	4
Cameronia	Glasgow	Oct.	4
Madonna	Almeria	Sept.	30
Esperanza	Havana	Oct.	7
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct.	2
Colorado	Key West	Oct.	7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct.	8
Mayaro	Port of Spain	Oct.	4
Jan Van Nassau	St. Marc	Oct.	6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carpathia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand		2:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Japanese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Christian X., Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcree, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Lampe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Jelling, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Imperator, Hamburg	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz F. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Niagara, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow		2:00 P.M.
Europa, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Trieste		2:00 P.M.
Birma, Libau		2:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		8:00 A.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen		11:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Danube, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 8.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 833 miles E. at noon; due 10th, 8 A. M. Cunard Line.

SS Kursk, Libau to New York, was 1,120 miles E. at 5:40 A. M.; due 11th, 5:40 A. M. Russian-American Line.

SS Maj

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Record Store Lease in Harlem on 125th Street Corner of Hotel Theresa—Increases Ninety-seventh Street Holdings — Buyers in the Bronx — Suburban Deals and Leases.

An important addition to the business activity of 125th Street will be the location of a Liggett drug store in the Hotel Theresa, which has lately been opened, occupying the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue between 124th and 125th Streets. The Liggett drug firm has a number of stores throughout the country, and opened its first store in this city in the new McAlpin Hotel over a year ago.

The firm has leased for its Harlem headquarters in the Hotel Theresa the two stores on the 125th Street corner, known as 200 and 202 West 125th Street. They contain about 2,400 square feet. The lease has been made for twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of about $600,000. It averages between $11 an $12 a square foot, and is said to be a record price for an uptown store.

Albert B. Ashforth represented the Liggett firm in the deal, and Harvey N. Bloomer represented the owner of the hotel, Gustavus Sidenberg. The building is thirteen stories in height, and covers the site of the old Hotel Winthrop. The ground floor is divided into space for eleven stores, and Mr. Bloomer has rented all but two. The hotel is the finest and tallest structure in the Harlem locality.

Increases West 97th St. Holdings.

Edward H. Proudman has purchased from S. B. Solomon 123 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 16 by 100.11 feet. The buyer owns the adjoining parcel, No. 125.

Prince Street Corner Reported Sold.

The seven-story building occupying a plot 40 by 95 on the northwest corner of Prince and Wooster Streets, is reported to have been sold to an investor by the United States Trust Company, as Trustee for the New York City Library.

East 11th Street Tenement Sold.

The five-story tenement at 521 East Eleventh Street, between Avenues A and B, has been sold for Sarah A. Brevoort, by Charles Bridz, to A. Sigell. The plot is 25 by 103.

Bronx Borough Deals.

William S. McLaughlin has purchased from Emma Dehu, 1,094 Simpson Street, a five-story apartment house, in part payment the buyer gave 2,761 to 2,769 Creston Avenue, five two-family brick houses. J. S. Fetzer, who negotiated the transaction, also sold 423 and 425 East 160th Street, a five-story thirty-family house, for Herman Gluckman to James Bain, in exchange the buyer gave four lots on Devoe Terrace and a three-family house and stables on a plot 50 by 100, located on the north side of 156th Street, near Elton Avenue.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for the Cioffi Company, Raffaele Luongo and Edwin R. Lockwood, the six lots at the northwest corner of Wales Avenue and 142d Street to an out-of-town investor. It was a cash transaction.

Brooklyn.

Edward D. Sniffen has sold the property at 204 Ocean Parkway, 20 by 120, to Joseph Hahnesard of Manhattan. It was a cash transaction and the property was held at $11,500.

Long Island.

H. B. Pearsall, Jr., has sold the Archbold residence on Villard Avenue, Hollis, on a plot 100 by 115, to Fred J. Pollock of Manhattan for $23,000. Also for S. P. Schlansky to the Dunioe Holding Company of Brooklyn seventy-two lots, 20 by 100 each, at Higbie Park, Borough of Queens, for $32,400.

Charles G. Stewart has sold at Bellaire Gardens, Queens, to William C. Miller, three lots and a house on Fillmore Avenue; to Susie Kohl, four lots and a house on Euclid Avenue, and to David Whillpen, three lots and house on Delaware Avenue.

Joseph P. Day has sold to Peter Lanser, at Howard Estates, a plot 40 by 80 feet on the Hawtree Canal.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold to John A. Lynch a plot 50 by 125 feet on the west side of Bement Avenue, near Prospect Street, West New Brighton, and also to John A. Johnson a lot 25 by 117 in Prospect Street, near Bement Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

William R. Moore has leased the store at 102 West Forty-seventh Street for I. Morris, also the store at 807 Third Avenue, to Schuerer & Robe.

E. A. Turner has leased for Jefferson De Mont Thompson the store at 28 East Twenty-eighth Street, to B. Trivoli, jeweler, formerly of 12 Metropolitan Building.

The Citizens' Fusion Committee has leased from the New York Trust Company the five-story building at 29 Union Square, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street. Arthur C. Sheriden, of Herbert A. Sherman's office, negotiated the lease.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased the following dwellings: 304 West 138th Street, for Thomas A. Roe to G. C. Loewenthal; 262 West 130th Street, for Thomas O'Reilly to Emma A. Dick, and 29 West 127th Street, for Emily Benson to Henry Robinson.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased to John B. Trevor the residence of Mrs. George M. Cumming, Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson; to Robert R. Reed a cottage in Barney Park, Irvington; to D. W. Hewitt the de Muralt cottage, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson.

Building Less Than in 1912.

The statistical report of the building operations in the Borough of Manhattan as given out by Superintendent Rudolph F. Miller for the month of September and for the third quarter of the year, shows that during September plans were filed for thirty-four new buildings costing an aggregate of $5,600,400 as against forty-six costing $7,004,075 for the corresponding month last year.

For the third quarter of the year plans were filed for 114 new buildings costing $17,276,300 as against 167 costing $24,391,260 last year, thereby showing a decrease of fifty-three in number of buildings and $7,315,060 in moneys involved.

Want Brighton Beach Sale Set Aside.

An application was made yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Garretson to set aside the sale of the various parcels of property belonging to the Brighton Beach Racing Association and the Brighton Beach Estates, in the foreclosure suit of William McBrien against the William Engeman interests.

Justice Garretson heard a long argument for and against the application and reserved decision. Counsel arguing for the application asserted that it was really in the interest of creditors of Engeman to the extent of nearly if not quite $500,000.

West Side Taxpayers Election.

The annual election of officers of the West Side Taxpayers Association will be held this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street. The following names have been placed in nomination: For President, Dr. George Wenner; First Vice President, Dr. Philip G. Becker; Second Vice President, John W. Jones; Recording Secretary, Jacob J. Tabolt; Treasurer, Frederick Keller; Financial Secretary, Julius Neke.

Trustees—Christian Dohm, Charles Hvass, Thomas P. Burke.

Executive Committee—Frank Demuth, Jacob J. Tabolt, Charles Hvass, Charles A. Schrag, Joseph Wenner, Thomas P. Burke, Christian Dohm, Joseph F. Feist, Frederick Keller, John Zimmerman, John Steneck and William H. Barklage.

Lecture on Fire Prevention.

The Manhattan Bureau of Buildings will observe to-day, which has been designated as Fire Prevention Day by the State of New York, by having a lecture delivered at the bureau, 220 Fourth Avenue.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE FUNDS.

$150,000 at 5%.

On Improved Manhattan Property. Nothing but conservative loans accepted. Executors, Room 1,803, 150 Nassau St. Telephone 3224 Beekman.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

145th St, 239 to 253 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, three six-story flats and stores, each 51.6x99.11; voluntary sale.
32d St, 120 East, s s, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 20.5x98.9, four-story stable; voluntary sale.
87th St, 526 East, s s, 311.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.3x62.9, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.
Pleasant Av, 382, e s, 33.7 ft n of 120th St, 16.10x71.3, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.
35th St, 41 West, n s, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.
33d St, 303 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.
122d St, 329 East, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11, four-story tenement; voluntary sale.
West St, 140 and 141, e s, 43.10 ft n of Vesey St, 37.5x61.7x irregular; two three-story buildings; executors' sale.
130th St, 501 to 507 West, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, two and three story building; voluntary sale.
Brooklyn.—1,540 45th St, n s, 280 ft w of 16th Av, 20x80.3, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Grove Av, s e corner of Charles St, 100x100, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Washington Av, 1,015, w s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 25x96.7x—x96.6, two-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against A. S. Mayer and others; Harold Swain, attorney; A. G. Koelble, referee; due, $3,867; taxes, &c., $308.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pilgrim Av, w s, 125 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x95; Anna Rose against Agnes Fragnell and others; R. S. Patterson, attorney; G. W. Morgan, referee; due, $1,198; taxes, &c., $25.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

45th St, 150 West, s s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4, four-story dwelling; A. E. Copeland against Benven Realty Co. et al; Lewkowitz & S., attorneys; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $7,935.36; taxes, &c, $642.02; subject to first mortgage of $29,000; adjourned to Oct. 15.
Convent Av, 328, w s, 79.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100, four-story dwelling; Colonial Bank against A. W. Grant et al; J. S. Epstein, attorney; E. C. Parish, referee; due, $4,415.12; taxes, &c, $181; subject to first mortgage of $15,000; to the plaintiff for $15,400.
Essex St, 29, w s, 76 ft n of Hester St, 25x44, five-story tenement and stores; Georgianna Bradbrook against Mary O'Neill et al; M. W. Byers, attorney; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $2,780.23; taxes, &c, $1,250.52; subject to mortgage of $10,500; to the Rudolph Wallach Co. for $17,273.
Lewis St, 144, e s, 123.8 ft n of Houston St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; D. D. Forbes et al against Sophia Moore et al; Weekes Bros., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $21,163.13; taxes, &c, $4,380; adjourned to Oct. 15.

By J. H. Mayers.

Madison Av, 1839-35, e s, 40 ft s of 120th St, 60.11x75, two five-story tenements; A. M. Bullowa et al against J. F. Schreyer et al; E. M. Bullowa, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,385.47; subject to two mortgages aggregating $35,000; taxes, &c, $167.48; adjourned to Oct. 15.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Samuel Marx.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 550 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, vacant; Harry Robitzek against S. Brener et al; Addison Gardner, attorney; M. B. Bernstein, referee; due, $6,690.44; taxes, &c, $132.77; to Sarah Gluck, for $7,025.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

77th St, 159 to 165 East; for a five-story garage, 75x101.10; Ardsley Garage Co., premises, owner G. F. Pelham, 38 East 42d St, architect; cost, $75,000.
Park Av, 1,961, for a two-story moving picture theatre, 24.10x90; C. Dager, 174 East 123d St, owner; L. F. J. Welher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $10,000.
Boston Road, n e corner of Prospect Av, for a one-story brick store, 69.6x91.5; Josephine Hertz, 108 West 90th St, owner; E. G. Goldner, 257 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

45th St, 26 East, to a five-story dwelling; C. W. Stetson, 40 West 45th St, owner; T. Meyer, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $10,000.
Madison St, 240, to a four-story dwelling; Congregation Tepherette Jerusalem, 87 Eldridge St, owner; S. Brenner, 30 East 20th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,042 and 1,044, n w corner of 111th St, 62.6x67.6; Catherine M. Dunn to Compact Realty Co., 51 Chambers St.....$
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,050 and 1,052, w s, 46x99.5; same to same, Oct. 8.....$1
AVENUE A, 1,827, s w corner of 71st St, 20.4x87; Catharine M. Dunn to Compact Realty Co., 51 Chambers St, Oct. 8.....$1
HILLSIDE AV, s s, 659.7 ft e of Broadway, 61.11x320.10x150x245.1; Alice J. Swinnerton and another, executrices of Margaret V. Eccles, to Nicholas Di Menna et al., 2,336 Cambreling Av, one-third part, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500
SAME PROPERTY; Alice J. Swinnerton to same, Sept. 19; same attorney.....$100
MADISON AV, 1,511, n e corner 103d St, 28.11x70; Moses Schloss to Clara Schloss, 100 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Sept. 24; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway..$1
THOMPSON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Houston St, 72.8x100; Hyman Spektorsky to Joseph Spektorsky, New York City, b. & s., all liens, Jan. 26, 1905; attorneys, Simmons, H. & R., 198 Broadway.....$100
1ST AV, 83-85, n w corner of 5th St, 48.6x69.6; Hyman Spektorsky to Joseph Spektorsky, New York City, b. & s., all liens, Jan. 26, 1905; attorneys, Simmons, H. & R., 198 Broadway.....$100
2D AV, 467, w s, 24.8x100; James H. Rollins et al., executors James Rollins, to James H. Rollins, 112 Milton St, Brooklyn, and Robert S. Rollins, Port Washington, L. I., (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 1; attorneys, C. & T. Perry, 845 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn..$25,000
2D AV, 1,701, e s, 28x100; Sophia Mayer to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,767 3d Av, b. & s., all liens, Oct. 8; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St.....$100
11TH ST, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 100x103.3; 15th St, s s, 163 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Avenue C, w s, 45.9 ft n of 15th St, 40x88; Albert J. Weber to Lina A. and Mathilde E. Weber, 1 West 72d St; all title, quitclaim, April 18; attorneys, Forster, Ii. & K., 59 Wall St.....$1
17TH ST, 228 West, s s, 25x84; Anna Jackson to John W. Miller, 22 Sumner Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $26,000,) Oct. 7; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 277 Broadway.....$100
26TH ST, 306 East, s s, 25x98.9; James H. Rollins et al, executors James Rollins, to James H. Rollins, 112 Milton St, Brooklyn, and Robert S. Rollins, 9 Madison St, Port Washington, L. I., Oct. 1; attorneys, C. & T. Perry, 845 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn.....$20,000
54TH ST, 335 East, n s, 20x100.5; William Hoffmann to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 11.....$1
102D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11 (foreclosure Oct. 7;) James A. Lynch, referee, to Eliza C. Farnham, 165 West 58th St, Oct. 8; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$10,000
102D ST, 200 East, n s, 25x100.11; Charles Breitbart to Bertha Breitbart, 72 Pitt St, one-third part, (mtg $20,500,) Oct. 8; attorney, M. Breitbart, 72 Pitt St.....$1
107TH ST, 68 West, s s, 48.9x100.11; H. Frank Darrow to John F. Stodder, 509 West 110th St, (mtg $80,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Rental Mortgage Security Co., 15 Broad St.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; John F. Stodder to First Preferred Realty Corporation, 5 Beekman St, Oct. 7; same attorney.....$100
108TH ST, 51 and 53 East, n s, 50x50.6; Catharine M. Dunn to Compact Realty Co., 51 Chambers St, Oct. 8.....$1
127TH ST, s s, 350.9 ft w of 3d Av, 16.3x99.11; Edward T. Mulligan to Howard Fox, 1,889 Crotona Av, Oct. 3; attorney, A. K. Mulligan, 461 East Tremont Av.....$1
128TH ST, 46 West, s s, 18x99.11, (foreclosure Sept. 24;) William R. Wilcox, referee, to William A. Martin, East Fishkill, N. Y., Oct. 7; attorney, Hy. P. Fay, 236 Main St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....$8,500
134TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Charles H. Murray, referee, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Sept. 16; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..$14,500

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV., s e s, Lot 98, and part 92, map of Belmont Village, 115x100; Anthony H. Werneke to Mary A. Keenan, at Bethel, Conn., Aug. 18; attorney, A. K. Mulligan, 461 East Tremont Av.....$1
CLINTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 70.5x88.7; Normal Construction Co. to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Construction Co., 661 Tinton Av, Oct. 8; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100
FAIRMOUNT AV., s s, part Lot 4, map of Fairmount, 25x105; Anthony H. Werneke to Katherine A. Lee, 1,962 Washington Av., Aug. 18; attorney, A. K. Mulligan, 461 East Tremont Av.....$1
FULTON AV, e s, 206 ft n of 169th St, 107x211; Catherine Hagmayer to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 805 Tremont Av, Oct. 4; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St $100
LOT 30, Block 40, map of Bruce Brown Co.; Clarence T. Rogers to George N. Reinhardt, 1,341 Franklin Av, Oct. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
LOTS 46 and 47, Block 54, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Marion J. Schwemmer, 500 West 142d St, July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
LOT 10, Block 42; same to Morris I. Rosenfield, 1,752 Anthony Av., July 30; same attorney $1
LOT 8, Block 45, and Lot 30, Block 44; same to Peter A. and Dennis J. Fitzgerald, 72 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, N. J., July 30; same attorney.....$1
TREMONT AV., s s, 50 West, Marmion Av., 50x100; Smilow Realty and Construction Co. to Clement H. Smith, 246 East Tremont Av., ½ part, mtg. $20,750, July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; same to Moses Lowenstein, 1,782 Bathgate Av., ½ part, mtg. $20,750, Sept. 7; same attorney.....$100
WILLIS AV, e s, 110 ft n of 142d St, 20x100; Mary C. Mahony to Frederick Kroepke and another, 388 College Av, Oct. 8, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$200
SAME PROPERTY; John Hardy to same, one-third part, June 24, (mtg $14,000;) attorney same.....$200
SAME PROPERTY; Frank Koch to same, one-third part, June 26, (mtg $14,000;) attorney same.....$200
SAME PROPERTY; John P. Koch to same, quitclaim, June 27; attorney same.....$1
164TH ST, s s, 141.6 ft e of Washington Av, 40x100; William E. Diller to Eney Grupelli, Morristown, N. J., Sept. 30, (mtg $32,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
170TH ST, 738 to 792 East, 90x143.1; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to John A. Hagmayer, 1,320 Hilton Av, Oct. 1, (mtg $86,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 160 Broadway .....Exempt
180TH ST, n s, 130.2 ft e of 3d Av, 105x101.1; Michael F. Kerby to Seth S. Terry, Montclair, N. J., Oct. 1, (mtg $23,500)...$1
285TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Carmine Zullo to Jennie Zullo, 2,452 Hughes Av, Oct. 8, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Joseph L. Goetzl, 206 Broadway..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Zullo to Carmela Jannotti, 2,888 Belmont Av, (mtg $9,000,) Oct. 8; attorney same.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 46-48, w s, 48.1x100; Sarah Levine to Benjamin Haimowitz, 143 Avenue B, Oct. 7, prior mtg $50,000, due Nov. 7, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Kurtz, 56 Pine St $4,000
HILLSIDE AV, s s, 659.7 ft e of Broadway, 61.11x320.10x150x245.1; Nicholas Di Menna and others to Frances A. Hamilton, 514 West End Av, Oct. 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000
2D AV, 2,079, n w corner of 107th St, 25x73; Jacob Sternberg to Lawrence Holding Co., 223 Wooster St, Oct. 6, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. Manheim, 302 Broadway..$7,500
2D ST, 24 East, 20.8x86.6; Lauretta H. Harding to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 8, 1 year; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..$6,000
2D AV, 467, w s, 24.8x100; James H. Rollins to Mabel F. Roy, 529 Hancock St, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 5 years; attorneys, C. & T. Perry, 845 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn.....$6,000
26TH ST, 306 East, 25x98.9; James H. Rollins and another, to Mabel F. Roy, 529 Hancock St, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 5 years; attorneys, C. & T. Perry, 845 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn $10,000
98TH ST, 143 West, 25x100.11; Charlotte D. Masemann to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 8, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $10,000
107TH ST, 68 West, s s, 48.9x100.11; First Preferred Realty Corporation to Rental Mortgage Securities Co., 15 Broad St, prior mtg $66,500, Oct. 7, due April 7, 1914, 6 p. c $3,250
SAME PROPERTY; John F. Stodder to H. Frank Darrow, 2,811 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John F. Stricker, 44 Court St, Brooklyn..$6,500
131ST ST, 106 West, 16.8x99.11; Cornelia Eckerson to American Mortgage Co., 49 Cedar St, Oct. 8, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$3,000

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s w corner of Faile St, 74x100; Faile St, w s, 109 ft s of Aldus St, 40x100; Kovacs Construction Co. to Samuel H. Golding, 101 West 141st St, Oct. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000
BELMONT AV, n w corner of 177th St, 91.6x25.1; Peter A. Engelson to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Oct. 8, due as per bond; attorney E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row..$7,000
BROOK AV, 377, s w corner of 143d St, 25x100; D. H. Jason Co. to William A. Butler, Southampton, L. I., Oct. 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000
EVELYN PLACE, n e, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 46x100; Margaret E. Geraty to Margaret Jaeger, 207 East 15th St, Oct. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis & D., 49 Chambers St $800
HUGHES AV, n e corner of 179th St, 66.5x106.9; Orlando Miscione to Benedict S. Vitale, 1,446 46th St, Brooklyn, due as per bond, May 14; attorneys Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St $2,500
LOT 10, Block 42, map of Morris Park; M. I. Rosenfield to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, July 30, due July 9, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,330
LOT 282, map of Van Nest Park.; Margaretha Hollwedel to Emerich Andrieth, 866 East 178th St, Sept. 26, (mtg $2,700.) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av.....$300
LOTS 46 and 47, Block 24, map of Morris Park; Marion J. Schwemmer to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, July 30, due July 9, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,150
LOTS 45 and 46, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Emma A. Cornwall to Alexander Cruickshank, Bronx St, near Payton Av, due May 3, 1912, 6 p. c., Nov. 18, 1911; attorney Charles A. Christman, Long Island City $8,000
PARK AV, e s, 162.1 ft s of 183d St, 80x188.1; Henry Lang to Charles S. Marx, 543 Madison Av, due as per bond, Oct. 8; attorneys, Atterbury, S. & H., 200 5th Av.; $20,000
WASHINGTON AV, 1,018, e s, 25x105; William H. Schwenk to Frederick Ihrig, 1,592 3d Av, Oct. 7, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $14,000
164TH ST, s s, 141.6 ft e of Washington Av, 40x100; Eney Grupelli to William E. Diller, 912 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Oct. 1, (prior mortgage $32,500,) due April 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,507, store and basement; Metropolitan Leasing Co. to The Fair Co., 68 William St., 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, James A. Allen, 35 Wall St..$2,200
BROADWAY, 441, store and basement; Newbold Le R. Edgar and another to Benjamin Lipsky and another, 525 West 138th St., 5 4-12 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, Crown Stamp Works, 441 Broadway..$3,000
GREENWICH ST, 18, s/o; Regina B. Duportas to Bronislaw Bzzlobicki, on premises, 1 7-12 year from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av. $1,500
HUDSON ST, 93, store floor; N. Y. Mercantile Exchange to U. S. of America, by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, 5 years from May 1, 1913; address, Hudson and Harrison Sts.....$2,500
2D AV, 1,102, store and basement; Samuel Gelb to George Spaeth, 1,102 2d Av., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1913.....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 100; Irving Iron Works Co. against American Surety Co., owner; John Giannattasio, contractor $165
PARK AV, e s, whole front between 52d and 53d Sts, 200x irregular; James Grier and others against Montana Construction Co. and Montana Realty Co., owners; Nathan Reisler, contractor.....$793
9TH AV, n e corner of 41st St, 20x75; Kaplan, Kandra & Co. against John Mooney, owner; Glassberg Contracting Co., contractor $75
45TH ST, 129 West; Kahn Bros., Inc., against Evelyn C. Manley and Louise M. Grey, owners; Nathan Sator, contractor..
57TH ST, 545 and 547 West; Samuel Greenberg and others against Charles and Morris Berney, owners and contractors.....$45
111TH ST, 165 East; Hiller Slavin against Theresa A. McGuire, owner and contractor..$980
111TH ST, 165 East; Joseph Warm against Theresa A. McGuire, owner and contractor..$208
120TH ST, 213 East; Samuel Greenberg and others against Charles and Morris Berney, owners and contractors $14
147TH ST, 547 to 553 West; John Polard against H. Heidelberger, owner and contractor $800
177TH ST, 601 West; John Polard against H. Heidelberger, owner and contractor..$800
224TH ST, 645 West; A. Mark against John Ouid and Mary Ouid, owners and contractors, (renewal).....$100
237TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 100x100; Frederick T. Rich against Wesley Construction Co., owner and contractor..$420

LIS PENDENS.

VALENTINE AV, s e s, 380.9 ft n e of 198th St, 25x98.2; William Beaman against Joseph Carter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Stein.
WOODLAWN ROAD, n e corner of 205th St, Lot 8; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Mary O'Reilly and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, A. Weymann.
22D ST, n e s, Lot 423; Catherine Golding against Annie Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Wund.
127TH ST, 72 East; New York Trust Co. against James E. Garner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
133D ST, 138 West; New York Trust Co. and others against Fredericka Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Borland.
136TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Emil Franklin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
140TH ST, s s, 215.5 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x67; Delia A. Holston against Mollie Steinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Skidmore.
147TH ST, n e s, 80 ft s e of Robbins Av, 37.6x79; Minnie Meyer against Herman Nolting and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.
237TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100; William Beaman against Olivio Gilber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Stein.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

3D AV, e s, 202 ft n of St. Paul's Place; Benjamin Alper against Wendover Bronx Co. and others, Aug. 1, 1913, (by bond)..$325
3D AV, 3,758 and 3,760; Katz & Kantor, Inc., against Wendover Bronx Co. and others, May 14, 1913 .....$300
SAME PROPERTY; Villante Gaitano and others against same, May 20, 1913.....$62
SAME PROPERTY; Claus Fischer against same, Nov. 13, 1912 .....$164
57TH ST, 205 to 209 East; D'Amore & Lanzetta against 205 East Fifty-seventh Street Co. and others, Dec. 12, 1912.....$1,016
152D ST, 620 West; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Filrose Construction Co. and others, Oct. 7, 1913 .....$530

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1913,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
NORTHEAST CORNER
Lexington Av. and 96th St.
Subway Station at the Property.

The five-story brick double apartment, with four stores, three families on a floor; size of lot on Lexington Av., 100.11x28 ft. on East 96th St. Subway station at this corner.

19½ to 23 Borden Av.,
running through to
South Side West 3rd Street,
200 feet east of Front Street.
Long Island City,
the one-story frame Building, with three stores; size of plot 44x180.
South Side 84th St.,
253.8 feet east of 4th Av., near Subway Station,
Borough of Brooklyn,
choice plot, size 20x183.1x20.8x117.8.
DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attys., 111 Broadway.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 156 B'way, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RICHARDS' REAL HOMES.

SUNNYSIDE AVENUE GROUP.
BET. HENDRIX AND BARBEY STS.
14 Harvard Brick 8-room, bath, high-class one-family houses; covered piazzas; lots 150 to 175 feet deep; southern exposure; fine lawns; large garden; hot water heat; instantaneous water heater; tile kitchen; laundry in cellar; gas, electric lights, fine plumbing, asphalt street; modern improvements; no assessments. Finest part of Arlington or Highland Park Section. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
$6,900—Mortgage $4,000, 5%.
FRANK RICHARDS, BUILDER,
JAMAICA AV. at Hendrix St., B'klyn.

Perfectly Appointed Home.

Exclusive section; plot 50x100; detached; 10 rooms, 2 baths; hot-water heater, electric vacuum cleaner, icebox, coal and gas range, ash chute, steam heat, hardwood trims and floors, sun parlor, flower boxes; home to be proud of; anything that is in your friend's house is here; complete, easy housekeeping. Apply at once to Builder, 2,001 Avenue G, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1 and 2 Family, All Stone
and brick; hardwood; new; $4,675 to $6,500; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Elderts Lane, (Enfield St.,) Brooklyn. FLEER BROTHERS. Write us.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island Farm House Type

of cosey country home at Great Neck, on half acre plot. Surroundings are delightful; water is within 3 minutes' walk. Public improvements are fully installed and splendid roads for motoring abound throughout vicinity. House has nine rooms, including large dining and living rooms, with open fire-places, tiled porch, four master's bedrooms and bath. Artistic fixtures and every modern appointment. House just completed—must be sold at sacrifice. Reasonable terms. Write for full particulars. PAUL SHIELDS, 286 Fifth Av. 'Phone 1026 Madison Square.

DOUGLAS MANOR—GREAT NECK
PLANDOME, ON L. I. SOUND.
ONLY 22 MIN. OUT.
Several attractive homes available at big reductions. For Sale & Rent. See actual photographs and plans.
THE FRIND CORPORATION,
47 W. 34th St. (Opp. McAlpin.) Tel. 2060 Greeley.

BUNGALOW
Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up to date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privilege; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash; balance easy monthly payments. Address Bungalow, Box 86 Times Downtown.

IDEAL HOME SITE
North Shore; 32 minutes out; near station and commanding extensive water views; white sandy beach for bathing; plot 100x100, with all city improvements; beautiful shade trees; price $1,500; worth double. Send for photos and further information.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

MUST SELL THIS FARM.
$50 down and small monthly payments buys this property; rich soil, suitable for vegetable and poultry raising; near station, trolley, and few minutes from L. I. Sound; about one hour from Flatbush Ave. Subway. Write or call. H. GARROW, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn, near Fulton St.

COVERT PARK.
34 minutes. Electric and steam trains. Large plots and attractive, substantial houses for desirable people. Sale or rent. All improvements. Just outside city.
F. W. MEYSENBURG, 200 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

North Platte Forest Reserve
346,000 Acres
of land opens for
Registration by Lottery
Beginning Oct. 13 and
Ending Oct. 25, 1913.
Drawings at North Platte, Neb. President's proclamation signed Sept. 30. Write for full information to R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE
with
15 to 50 ACRES
within 60 miles of New York. House can be old, but interior must be modern. Only bargains considered.
Price $15,000 to $30,000.
"CASH PURCHASER," Room 1201, 135 Broadway, New York

103 East 75th St., adjoining Park Ave., in the heart of the best residence section of the city, the best planned 7-room housekeeping apartments, with 2 and 3 baths, on east side; exceptionally large living room and 3 master's bedrooms and most conveniently planned service portion; rents from $1,600 to $2,800. Some of the apartments are duplex. Ready for immediate occupancy. Only a few are left on account of the low rents for such excellent apartments.

116 East 58th St., just east of Park Ave., a new building, which is one of the best finished and best planned houses in the city. Housekeeping apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, with 3 baths. Living room 16x22 ft., with open fireplace. Southerly apartments have wonderful amount of sunlight. Rents from $2,100 up. These are the cheapest apartments of their size in the city.

130 West 57th St., near

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Telephone 7240 Columbus — **162 West 72d St., Near Broadway** — Telephone 7240 Columbus

Wendolyn
322 West 100th St.
Cor. Riverside Drive.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800

Dorlexa,
318 West 100th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,600-$1,900.

Cliff Haven,
417 Riverside Drive,
South corner 114th St.
Duplex Apartment.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800

The Rexor,
600 West 116th St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700.

Hamilton,
420 Riverside Drive,
North corner 114th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$2,300.

"The Oregon"
162 West 54th St.,
Corner 7th Av.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath, $900 to $1,400
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to $1,700.

La Grange,
1 West 83d St., Corner Central Park West.
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$1,200 and $1,300.

"Georgean Court"
58 Central Park West
Corner 66th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000 & $2,300
12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500 & $3,800.

The Wesley,
158 West 81st St.
New Elevator Apartments.
4 Rooms & Bath, $780 to $900.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,200

Raleigh,
816 West End Av.,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.

Cortlandt,
210 West 110th St.,
Near Broadway.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$1,800 and $1,900

375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,100 and $1,200.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A Fireproof Building.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$1,500 to $2,000.

Yorkshire,
562 West 113th St.,
S. E. cor. Broadway.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,800.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,600

165 W. 83d St.
Elevator Apartments.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780 & $840.
4 Rooms & Bath, $720.

Florham
256 West 97th St.
Near West End Av.
8 Rooms and Bath,
$1,000 to $1,200.

Catherine
1 West 69th St.
Corner Central Park West.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 & $1,300
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,000

4 & 14 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,100.

New Windsor
294 Central Park West,
Near 89th St.
8 Rooms and Bath,
$1,200 to $1,350.

349 West 85th,
Near West End Av.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.

The Bonair
601 West 142d St., Corner Broadway
7 Rooms and Bath,
$720 to $1,000.

Idlewild,
1,854 7th Av.
Near 112th St.
8 Rooms and Bath,
$800 and $900.

Near Riverside Drive.
Rosary,
306 West 99th St.,
9 Rooms and Bath,
$1,400 and $1,500.

3 & 5 West 82d St.,
Near Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath,
$1,000 to $1,300.

Contractors being late in completing these two 10-story fireproof buildings, liberal concessions will be made to tenants

83rd St. 41-47 West
5-6-7 Rooms
2 baths
Hennessy Realty Co., Owners, on premises. Phone 8433 Schuyler.

71st St. 115 West
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,600 up
4 Rooms, Bath, $750 up
Hennessy Realty Co., Owners, on premises. Phone Columbus 9116.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents, 165 W. 72d St. Phone Col. 8300.

Now Ready for Occupancy

THE CLEBURNE
105th Street and West End Av.
NEW ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
Suites, 6 to 10 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths
With every modern appointment. Enclosed Driveway, Fountain and Splendid Roof Garden.
Apply on Premises to
HARRY SCHIFF, OWNER,
Builder of a number of high class Apartment Houses on West Side.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Halsworth
S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.
New 12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Large Rooms and Closets.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,100 to $1,400
6 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,500 to $1,600
Renting Agent, on Premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 West 72d St., Near Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"GROSVENOR,"
548 Riverside Drive,
Opp. Claremont Casino.
Six and seven large rooms; beautiful river view; very convenient to transit lines; most reasonable prices on the Drive; perfect appointments; refined decorations. $720 to $1,000.

110 Riverside Drive,
N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Splendid large eight room Apartment; circular drawing room; all rooms command full river view north and south; very large chambers; two baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.
Representatives on premises, or
William P. Sheridan,
549 Riverside Drive. Tel., 434—Morningside.

"Most Centrally Located"

Biltmore--Blenheim
56-62 West 58th St.
7 and 8 Rooms
2 Baths
Extra Maid's Room
Rentals $1500 to $2100

Cornwall
N. W. Cor. 90th St. & B'dway
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
All Southern Exposure
9 Rooms and 2 Baths
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Renting Agent on Premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

Concessions Now Being Made.

SONOMA
55TH ST. AND BROADWAY
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
4, 5 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 West Ninth St.
Apartments of 7 rooms and bath
Elevator Service. Hall Boys
Rent $960 and $1,000
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

THE MILLARD
14 to 20 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
4-5-6 and 7 Rooms
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT
Rents $35 to $65
Best in New York at Prices.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.
Overlooking Central Park Lake.
New 14-story, high-class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few remaining attractive apartments, $1,000 up.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath; also one of 2 rooms and bath.

GREATEST VALUE IN THE CITY
Unusually Attractive
7 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths, Large Reception Foyer, Numerous Closets
New 12-Story Fireproof Building Just Completed
The Mentone
S. W. Cor. 104th St. & West End Av.
Open for Inspection 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Renting Agent on Premises. Tel. 8214 River.

THE ADLON
THE ALJOMOR
7th Ave. & 54th St.
Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.
Suites of 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
With Large Foyer and Reception Room
At Very Moderate Rental.
Every known appointment can be found in these spacious apartments.
MAID AND VALET SERVICE.
References Absolutely Indispensable.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

39 W. 55TH
Housekeeping Apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths. Cuisine service if desired. Extra servants' quarters. Rental $1,400 to $2,500. Also Physician's Office. New building.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
Apartments of 4, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath. Bedrooms, 12x15; dining rooms, 12x16; five and six closets to apartments.
RENT $540 to $1,200.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, and 7 rooms and bath. Largest and best finished apartments on Washington Heights, with 6 and 7 closets to an apartment. Bedroom size, 12x15; dining room, 12x16. RENT $540 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $420 to $1,000.

—GREYLOCK COURT—
N. W. Cor. 168th St. and Boston Road.
Finest elevator apartment in Bronx. Three blocks east of 169th St. "L" station. 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
RENT $384 TO $600 PER YEAR.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners, 3,436 Broadway.

BARNARD
106 Central Park West,
S. W. Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8, and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
Broadway Cor 80th Street. Telephone 3800 Schuyler.

REXMERE
328-330 West 85th Street, near Riverside.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
7 and 8 rooms.
$1,100 to $1,400

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ST. REGIS COURT
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 152d St.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
on 2-year leases for 4 apartments now left:
8 Rooms, all facing St., southern exposure..$100
7 large light Rooms, facing Broadway..... 75
5 Rooms, beautiful river view..... 55
5 large light Rooms, fifth floor..... 50
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
The house is tenanted by quiet, refined people and only those are desired; it is under the personal management of an experienced Resident Manager, whose motto is, "cleanliness, comfort and satisfied tenants."
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Manager.

New Elevator Apartments,
122d St. & Manhattan Av.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath,
$28.00 to $60.00.
Large rooms; southern exposure; extraordinary closet space. Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

Washington Heights
3-4-5-6 Rooms
Shower baths, foyer halls, electric light, tiled bathrooms, telephone, ranges with broilers.
Rents, $23, $26, $32, $40.
Some corner apartments, new buildings,
550-552 West 174th St.
S. W. Cor. 174th. Agent on prem. or Nehring Co., 174th & St. Nicholas Av.

515 and 523 W. 122d St.
High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; night service; mail chute; $32-$60.

BRYN MAWR
420 WEST 121ST ST., corner Amsterdam Av. Near Columbia University. Fine location. Elegant 6 or 7 room suites.
Every modern convenience.
$60-$75 month. Concessions.
Apply LOUIS SCHLECHTER, 217 W. 110th.

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353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
2-4-6 Rooms, $540 to $840.

FINLEY MANOR
St. Nicholas Av., Edgecombe Ave., and 139th St. Just completed. Highest Type Elevator House.
3-4 Rooms, $480 to $600.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK CLUB
36 Gramercy Park East.
CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE.
Distinctive in Arrangement, Equipment and Plan of Ownership.
Apartments For rent, $2,100 to $3,000.
For sale, $8,700 to $12,000.
S. De Walltearss & Hull, Agents, 366 5TH AVENUE

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms
Rent $1,450
NO. 59 EAST 65TH ST.,
northwest corner Park Av.
Choice residential section. Private house block; all large, outside rooms; extra maid's room. Supt.

THE WITHINGTON,
16 EAST 60TH STREET.
Bachelor Apartments with Service,
$660 to $900 per annum.
FREDERICK T. BARRY CO., 340 Madison Avenue.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
Agents,
423 Madison Ave.
At 48th Street. Tel. 850 Murray Hill.

PARK AVE.

635
S. E. Cor. 66th St.
New 13-story fireproof building.
14 rooms 4 baths....$6,200-$7,000
Special Duplex, 17 Rooms, 5 Baths. $7,200.
One apartment on each floor.

929
Near 80th St.
New 12-story fireproof building.
12 rooms 4 baths.....$3,500 up
One apartment on each floor.
Special Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 3 baths, $3,750.

969
N. E. Cor. 82d St.
New 13-story fireproof building. Duplex Apartments.
9-10 rooms 3 baths....$3,100-$4,000

981
N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Modern 9-story fireproof building.
7-9 rooms 2-3 baths...$1,600-$1,900

"Arthur Hall"
N. E. Cor. 96th St., Madison Ave.
Modern 7-story elevator building.
8 rooms 2 baths.....$1,200
9 rooms 3 baths.....$1,500-$1,600

3 E. 85th St.
Adjoining 5th Ave.
New 9-story fireproof building.
11 rooms 3 baths....$3,500-$4,500
One apartment on each floor.

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We are also glad to submit specially selected lists of all the other apartments in our section to prospective tenants. Our services are at your disposal free of charge, and we can save you much time and trouble if you will call at our office.

Tel., Murray Hill —6960. **Edgar A. Levy** 505 5th Av.

The Clark
1,211 Madison Av.
High Class Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rents $1,800

The Meteor
77 East 89th St.
Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rental $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Corner Broadway and 136th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
$840 to $1,080

---

555 Park Ave.
SOUTHEAST CORNER 62D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
10 to 13 Rooms
3 & 4 Baths
$3,750 to $6,000
An apartment furnished by Huber & Co. open for inspection.
Pease & Elliman, Agents, 340 Madison Av. Tel., 6200—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800—$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet East of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH,
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 and $1,650.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th Street.
Rents $1,050.
Apartments of 9 to 11 rooms, (one semi-duplex,) with very large rooms and ample closets. Extra servants' room upstairs. At Hub of the City, within three minutes' easy walk of Subway and "L" stations. Especially well suited for groups of bachelors or families of adults. Apply to janitor, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, Agents, 84 William Street.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light room. Southern exposure. All night service.
7 Rooms—$65.
Liberal Concessions.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
2 and 3 large outside rooms, with bath; modern in detail; day and night elevator attendance; vacuum cleaning, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room; special restaurant feature, with meals served in apartments.
Rents from $720 to $1,500.
507 Madison Av.
Corner 53d Street.
Superintendent always on premises.
'Phone, Plaza—6070.

1,219 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 88th St.
9 large corner rooms, facing avenue and street, $1,300. 8 rooms, $1,140, and 7 rooms, $1,050. Face avenue, with large bedroom. All have maid's toilet. Liberal management by resident owner.

KINGS COURT APARTMENT,
MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.
Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.
Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn's Newest High Class Elevator Apts.
Cor. Apts., Large, Light & Airy Rooms.
OXFORD HALL AND CAMBRIDGE HALL,
203-209 Underhill Av., cor. St. John's Pl.
Overlooking Prospect Park and Plaza.
3 Rooms and Bath .....$32.50 to $35.00
4 Rooms and Bath ..... 35.00 to 50.00
5 Rooms and Bath ..... 45.00 to 62.50

ST. REGIS,
S. W. cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St., Facing Grant Square.
4 Rooms and Bath .....$42.50 to $50.00
5 Rooms and Bath ..... 52.50 to 62.50
6 Rooms and Bath ..... 60.00 to 65.00
Day and night hall, elevator and 'phone service; every modern convenience. Rent very reasonable.
Renting Agents on Premises.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments. 8 Rooms and Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

La Casa Blanca
55 EAST 76TH ST.,
Near Madison Avenue.
High-Class Apartment House.
7 LARGE ROOMS.
RENTS $75 UPWARDS.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bachelor Apartments, 142 East 22d St.
Newly constructed, high class, Apartments of two rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths.
Decorated to suit.
Very desirable studio, northern exposure.
Moderate rents.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
Studio Apartments.
Two rooms and bath, also single and bath, including service.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 1; finish optional.

KINGS COURT
296 STERLING PLACE,
Near Flatbush Av. and Atlantic Av. Subway.
Overlooking Prospect Park and Plaza.
Highest Class in Brooklyn
CORNER APARTMENTS
All outside, large, light and airy rooms. Day, night hall, elevator and telephone service.
Every modern convenience.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $75 to $85.
Renting agents on premises.

BRICK HOUSES & AP'TS FOR RENT $19-$21-$30
In Union Course.
5 and 6 room apartments and 7 room houses, baths, steam heat, parquet floors; 5c fare, L. I. R. R., Cypress Hill Elevated, and Jamaica Av. trolley. Fitzgerald-Clark Co., Lott and Ridgewood Aves., or 336 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 551 Jamaica.

NEW JERSEY.

IN the midst of the bracing air atop of the Palisades, opposite 42d St., beautiful view of the Hudson, convenient to all cars, Weehawken or West Shore Cortlandt St. ferries; richly decorated.
6 Large, Sunny Rooms. Bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light, &c. $28, $29, $30
Banks in N. Y. City would cost $65.
13 6TH ST., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Real Estate
Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

NEED CASH—Will sacrifice elegant duplex house; Parkside Av.; $3,000 less than cost. Jackson, 643 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

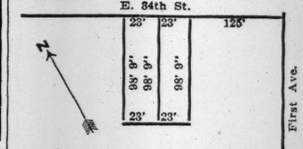
Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MUST SELL two splendid lots far below market value; best section Elliott Manor; each 25x125; both for $1,200; need $100 down, balance in 3 years; title guaranteed; genuine bargain. H. J. Kendregan, 502 2d Av., New York City.

Great Opportunity.—Lot on 9th St., Woodside; near station entrance. E 58 Times.

Referees' Notices

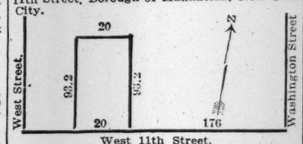
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM C. DIEHL, plaintiff, against ANDREW DIEHL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
PARCEL "1."
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 34th Street distant 125 feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection thereof with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly on a line parallel with said avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with said street, twenty-three feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with said avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of said street; and thence southeasterly, along said street, twenty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises being known as No. 340 East 34th Street.
PARCEL "2."
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 34th Street distant one hundred and forty-eight feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection thereof with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southwesterly on a line parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, on a line parallel with said street, twenty-three feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of said street; and thence southeasterly, along said street, twenty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises being known as No. 338 East 34th Street.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The property will be sold free and clear of all taxes, assessments and other charges.
Dated New York, August 21st, 1913.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

JAMES J. FITZ GERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney, 2 Rector Street, Manhattan.
The sale in the above entitled action is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, October 14th, 1913, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1913.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ANNA MARIE CASSIDY, Plaintiff, against MARY SHERIDAN, and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of admeasurement of dower and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of September, 1913, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 24th day of September, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth (9th) Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of West 11th (formerly Hammond) Street, between Washington and West Streets, which said lot is bounded and contained as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point in the line of West 11th Street, distant one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington and West 11th Streets, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of West 11th Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly at right angles with said line of West 11th Street, ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with West 11th Street, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly at right angles with West 11th Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches, to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, October 3, 1913.
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD, Referee.
HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, Manhattan, New York City.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, attorneys for defendants Sheridan and others, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 363 West 11th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



West 11th Street.
The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars and interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1913, and all taxes, assessments, and water rates, if any, due thereon at the time of the sale.
Dated New York, October 3, 1913.
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STERN.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Stern, Moses Stern, Bernhard Stern, Jr., Helen Stern Hess, and Betty Stern Sonder, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIP STERN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Theresa Leffler Stern of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Philip Stern, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert L. Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
[L. S.]
JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway.
Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BROWN, MARCUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to William Brown, Harry Brown, Hortense Brown, Yetta Brown, and Harold Brown, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Marcus Brown, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Max S. Meyer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Marcus Brown, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MAURICE J. McCARTHY, Attorney for petitioner, 27 William St., New York City.

Real Estate
Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

English cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, on large plot, overlooking golf links; hardwood trim and floors; hot water heat; thoroughly up to date; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; decorations and fixtures may be selected; part cash, balance on mortgage. Further particulars by mail from Mrs. Varian, 41 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Madison Square.

TARRYTOWN.
25-room Colonial residence, several baths; handsome grounds; 8 acres; Hudson River view; will rent furnished for 19 months at usual amount received for one year.
ANGELL & CO., 507 5th Av.

New Rochelle.

Builder, owning fine plots in best residential section in New Rochelle, is building two very attractive cottages, one English, the other Dutch Colonial type; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; 9 rooms, 2 baths, veranda, and sleeping porches; part cash payment; balance on mortgage. W. A. Rowsoy, 20 Broad St. Phone 4334 Rector.

Gentlemen erecting two fine, moderate-cost houses in finest section of Westchester, convenient to transportation, will sell one to family of good standing; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; fixtures and decorations to suit; principals only. J. R. Whitehead, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2648 J.

Moderate cash will purchase fine, new Dutch Colonial house on large plot in the finest residential park in New Rochelle; 9 rooms, 2 baths, large veranda, sleeping porch; mortgage arranged to suit. J. A. Seymore, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

White Plains.

Bungalow.—Unique Colonial design; six rooms, bath, two toilets, hardwood floors, concrete porches, steam heat, Colonial fireplace; $6,000; rent $40, apply to purchase. Lovell, North White Plains.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

IF YOU REALLY MEAN BUSINESS.
Sacrifice—A much abused word. Here is a real sacrifice. In Westbury, new 8-room house and 100x101 of ground in beautiful location, has been held at $6,200. Buy this week and $1,500 cash above a $2,750 mortgage gets it.
Here is another. In Freeport—new 8-room house near the bay held at $4,700. Buy now, quick, and $1,000 above $2,500 mortgage takes it. We mean business, do you? P 10 Times.

A.—Will sacrifice on convenient terms my attractive country residence on generous plot, near water; house is of old English architecture; large living room has beamed ceiling and fireplace, dining room has built-in sideboard and fireplace; 4 master's bedrooms, ample servants' quarters; 3 bathrooms; grounds terraced and landscaped; surroundings completely improved. P 2 Times.

FOR SALE AT BAYSIDE PARK.
Plot 75x100, with all city improvements; are entitled to the use of yacht club, beach and pier; only a few blocks from the shore; price $1,650; on easy monthly payments, or less 10 per cent. for cash. No charge for deed. Taylor, E 55 Times.

Hewlett—Woodmere—Cedarhurst—Lawrence. 35 min. from New York; excellent furnished houses with garages; rent for Winter $500-$1000
JOHN F. SCOTT,
47 West 34th Street, New York.

Two-story house, six rooms and bath, piazzas front and side on 50x150, for $2,500, or on 100x150 for $2,800; commuting distance; substantial and attractive. Address P 6 Times.

Westbury.—Fine 8-room house; very beautiful location; 100x101 of ground; big bargain. Address P 8 Times.

Freeport.—Eight-room house; all improvements; near bay, $4,200. Address P 7 Times.

A Sure Winner.—Codlings, L. I.; list several hundred pieces; shore fronts specialty. Wm. Codling, (Tel. 83,) Northport, L. I.

Plot, 104x304, water, electric light, commuting distance; price $725. Address P 9 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Craftsman Bungalow.—Transferred to Buffalo and must sell my beautiful seven-room and bath home; all improvements; large tiled porch; ingle-nook fireplace in living room; also fireplace in dining room; paneled walls and beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated throughout; double floors; steam heat; four large bedrooms and lots of closet room; half acre beautifully shaded plot; 600 feet elevation; fine views; 55 minutes out; five minutes from Mahwah (N. J.) station; a real home in a delightful community; at less than cost for quick sale. Write or 'phone, Widdicombe, Mad. Sq.—9860. 40 West 32d St.

Westfield, N. J. Six and seven Semi-Bungalows now building on large plots, with good chicken runs; easy walk to Station; one block from trolley. A beautiful little country home, with City improvements; grand location. Terms $300 cash; $20 per month thereafter. Let us mail you particulars, and free Railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

HILLSDALE HOUSES, $4,000 to $7,500. In hills, Northern New Jersey; charming, new 6 and 8-room houses, and 6-room bungalows; all improvements; 4 minutes to station; 42 minutes Hudson tube; exceptional terms; would rent to prospective buyers. HILLSDALE ESTATES, 801 Singer Building.

What? 11-room house; every improvement; corner; 75x150.
Where? Delightful suburb, 45 minutes New York, Lackawanna.
Price? $1,000 less than real value. Very easy terms. Will rent for $65.00.
Owner, P. O. Box 1,378, N. Y.

Handsome well built homes at Fanwood, N. J. Sold on easy monthly payments; located on large plots near railroad station. Beautiful shade trees; all City improvements. Write us for particulars, and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

$600 buys a big plot one block from depot at Fanwood. Fine ground, with view and all assessments paid. $10 cash, $8 monthly. 43 new houses already. Send for free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Lakewood, N. J.—Owner's small, furnished brick cottage and garage opposite Laurel in the Pines; 12 rooms, 3 baths; sell or rent; reasonable. 'Phone 4235 Schuyler.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

English cottage overlooking Sound, with right of way to pier and beach. Most unusual bargain; built for Winter and Summer use. Nine large, beautifully decorated rooms. Price $14,000. Schools, churches near. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

A wonderful bargain. Gentleman's estate of 1,000 acres, including lake 130 acres, stocked with good game fish; many bass caught here weighing over six pounds; excellent hunting on wooded hills. Natural course for 18-hole golf links on property. Two hours from New York; beautiful as Adirondacks. Will sell for only $100 per acre. Box A 461 Herald.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

13 rooms, 5 baths; $3,000; 4-story, 19-foot house; B. P. extension; 127 East 53th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

73d St., 271 West.—Doctor reserving office floor will rent balance; furnished, unfurnished.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%.
R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

114 FULTON ST.,
NEAR NASSAU.—Very attractive store and basement, suitable for almost any retail business; immediate possession; rental $2,500.
Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Agts., 3,761 B'way.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.
VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED;
LARGE LOFTS—FACING EAST RIVER.
APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CAFE OR OTHER BUSINESS.
Six-story building, corner Duane and Lafayette Sts., opposite Municipal Building, new Civic Centre, &c., to lease for a term of years. Donnelly, 90 Nassau.

Are YOU looking for an OFFICE? Why not rent on sublease, thereby saving 15 per cent. to 33 per cent. Office SUB-LETTING COMPANY, Room 1,072 Times Building.

Fine loft, 50x100; building modern equipment; sprinkler service; low insurances; also 25 feet on store floor, for high grade mercantile purposes; low rent. 96-98 Grand St.

Immediate possession; second floor, 218 William St.; light, airy; steam heat; elevator service; 5,000 feet; exceptionally low rent. Thomson-Pettit Co., 253 Broadway.

Factory; loft, 85x45; excellent light all four sides; rent, $1,000 per year. Mueller, 780 Madison St., corner Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Parlor floor store, 133 East 34th St., suitable for dentist or light business. Folsom Brothers, Inc., 127 East 34th.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Front office to desirable party; stenographer, telephone, attendance. Room 808, Flatiron Building.

16th St., 5 West.—Skylight studios; rent $30-45. Tel. 3106 Chelsea.

8 East 18th, (5th Av.)—Two lofts, upper part; $30-$45; steam heat.

Private office and desk space to high-class clients. Meacham, 149 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room by real estate man

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

FURNISHED APARTMENT OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK; SEVEN ROOMS, ALL SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPOSURE; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN GENUINE MAHOGANY, WITH LINEN, DISHES, SILVER, ETC.; WILL SUB-LET FOR NINE OR TWELVE MONTHS. HARMAN, 106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. PHONE, 3118 MORNINGSIDE.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublease
for periods ranging from 4 months to a year or longer; $75 to $600 per month. For permits and full particulars apply to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

509 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.—High-class, elevator, housekeeping apartment; 5 light, sunny rooms, newly decorated; attractively furnished; large closets; electricity, telephone.

Hendrik Hudson Annex, 601 West 110th St.; fully furnished seven-room apartment, southern exposure; immediate possession can be had. Apply Manager.

Bedroom, sitting room, kitchen, bathroom; shower, electricity, steam; completely furnished for housekeeping. Wilson, 56 West 11th St.

Couple or lady can have bedroom, dining room, kitchen, small elevator apartment, $25; upper west side. Address E 57 Times.

Attractive seven-room two baths apartment; furnished or unfurnished, to sublet for one year. The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Corner apartment, opposite Columbia University; 6 rooms and bath; handsomely furnished. 423 West 118th St., Apt. 21.

Artist's studio; north light; antique furniture; bathroom optional; references. 65 West 55th.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.
Four rooms, elevator, &c. 5 West 104th.
East Side.

Park Av. and 54th St.—Party going abroad will sublet their luxuriously furnished home of 7 rooms and 3 baths; immediate possession; for particulars apply to W. M. Ostrander, Inc., Real Estate, 12 W. 31st St.

82D ST., 122 EAST.
Five rooms and bath; eighth floor; southern exposure; attractively furnished. Apply to Superintendent or Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THE HAMPTON.
22 East 31st.—Apartments of two, three, and four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; table service if desired.

Furnished apartments, all sizes, prices. Morris-de Florez, 45 E. 44th. Murray H. 3596.

Apartment, 2 rooms and bath, below 59th St.; $100. Heney, 507 5th Av.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
To sublet for four or five months from Nov. 1 furnished housekeeping apartment, six rooms and bath, below 72d St., East Side. Prefer one house with southern exposure. X 248 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Well furnished, for high-class tenants. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
West Side.

111 WEST 43D ST.,
1 and 2 rooms and bath, $35 to $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
N. E. Corner Lexington Av. and 34th St.,
2 rooms and bath, $50.
223 LEXINGTON AV.,
2 rooms and bath, $35.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

St. Nicholas Av., 830, (near 152d St.)—Seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement except elevators; permanent view front and rear; rentals, $60 to $70. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Broadway and 156th St.

Will rent on short term lease and at most favorable price two nine-room apartments, all outside rooms, in an apartment building on southwest corner of 65th St. and 7th Av. Apply Hotel Woodward offices, Broadway and 55th St.

400 West 152d St., (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Very attractive apartments, large rooms, all light; seven rooms and bath, $55; eight rooms, $65; electric light, telephone, hall service. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., B'way & 156th.

The Saville, Cathedral Heights, 420 West 118th St.—Six rooms, all improvements; vacuum cleaner, roof chairs, fiction library, public dining room; owner premises; $55 and $57.50; choicest location in city; concession.

507 West 140th St., (near Hamilton Place, convenient to 137th St. Subway station.)—Six large rooms and bath, $36; only one apartment for rent; electric lights, telephone, &c. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., B'way and 156th.

57th St., 140 West.—Apartment three light, sunny rooms, bath and kitchenette; ninth floor; southwestern exposure; maid's service and windows cleaned. Apply premises, A. B., or Superintendent.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

Scarboro, 221 West 57th.—Electric elevator apartments, seven large rooms; all improvements; adjacent to Central Park and Subway. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; southeast corner 42d St. and Madison Av., and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Superintendent, 500 5th Av.

625 WEST 138TH ST.
5 extra large rooms; all modern improvements; parquet floors; $25 to $30; bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.

A.—611 WEST 111TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, overlooking the Hudson; parquet floors; al outside rooms; $900-$1,100.

619 WEST 114TH ST.
Sublease 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,350; concession to rent immediately. See Superintendent.

Sublet.—Zenobia, 217 West 110th St., elegant 8-room apartment; rent very reasonable; concessions. Schlechter, 217 West 110th.

33 WEST 96TH ST.
Sublease
seven rooms and bath; $900.

High-class apartments of 2 or 3 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. 128 West 13th. Telephone Chelsea 6650.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; moderate.
East Side.

Select Apartments For Particular People. The YORKE Agency will find one for you without cost or trouble.
25 West 42nd St., near Fifth Av. Bryant 6899.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
142-146 East 27th St.,
4-5 rooms and bath.
Abundance of light; parquet floors, tile baths, etc. Rent far below actual value.
Superintendent on premises.

89th, 143 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room, with alcove, bedroom, and bathroom; exceptional meal service; $660 per annum.

REDUCED RENTS—APARTMENTS.
2 rooms, bath, $50; 3 rooms, bath, $60.
Rent includes chamber service and heat.
177 MADISON AV.

Attractive, large, light apartment, with two rooms, kitchenette and bath; closets; central location. 64 East 58th St.

Bachelor apartments, 115 East 34th St.; two rooms, bath, heat, and attendance; rents $40 to $45. Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th.

IDEAL APARTMENTS TO LET.
Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 12 East 30th St.

Corner apartment, 8 rooms, two baths; large closets. Vermilye, 34 Gramercy Park.

Storage.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 45th. Telephone 4067 Bryant.

Automobile Exchange
REMOVAL SACRIFICE SALE.
500 GUARANTEED USED AUTOMOBILES.
For 7 Days Only.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
1599-1601 B'WAY, BET. 48TH & 49TH STS.
Expiration of our lease forces us to move immediately, and to facilitate the removal we have

CUT PRICES LOWER
than ever quoted by anybody in N. Y. C. The following are a few of the wonderful bargains offered.
NOTE.—PRICES QUOTED APPLY FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
EASY TERMS ARRANGED.

Cost.	Sale Price.
$3,000..National Roadster	$175
$2,000..1912 Chalmers 30 tour.	$550
$1,000..Jackson Roadster	$175
$3,500..National Roadster	$750
$3,500..Fiat Landaulet	$750
$3,250..Stearns 15-30 Limousine	$1,100
$5,000..Berliet Touring Car	$650
$1,600..Oakland Touring Car	$450
2 Chase Deliveries at	$150 up
2 Buick Deliveries at	$200 up
4-Cyl. Chassis from	$100 up

Limousine and Landaulet bodies, $100 up.
HUNDREDS OF OTHER STANDARD MAKES OF CHASSIS, CARS, BODIES, ETC., AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
MOTORCYCLES OF ALL MAKES AT LESS THAN ONE-THIRD VALUE.
DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN. CARS GUARANTEED.
DON'T FORGET SALE STARTS TO-DAY.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
1,599 BROADWAY, BET. 48TH & 49TH STS.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
1913 BRIGHTON SIX TOURING.
1912 BRIGHTON SIX TOURING.
1911 4-30 TOY TONNEAU.
1913 HUPMOBILE, 4 PASSENGER.
1911 4-30 LIMOUSINE.
1911 4-50 TOURING.
1910 4-40 7-PASSENGER LIMOUSINE.
ALL CARS OVERHAULED AND IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A GOOD USED CAR, AS WE WANT TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR 1914 MODELS.
DROUET & PAGE COMPANY, INC.
Agents PALMER-SINGER CARS,
1,890 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ARGYLL 1013.
Large, comfortable, 4-passenger, foredoor pony tonneau, equipped with special Von der Pias one man top, 35-30 H. P. single sleeve motor, worm drive, rear axle, manufactured in England. Very smart and snappy looking. PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO.,
Tel., 8200 Columbus. 1,760 Broadway.

Packard touring cars and limousines for rent by hour, day, or week at reasonable prices; special reductions by the month. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Stevens-Duryea Model X, in fine order; demountable rims; practically new Fiske tires, 34x4½; Mea magneto, clock, speedometer. Address Box 211, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

100 New and Used cars, $100 to $2,000. Limousine and Landaulet bodies, $50-$1,200. Tops, windshids, speedmtrs; $5 up; top covers. 20th Century Co., 1,692 B'way, cor. 53d.

PACKARD 1900 "18" five-passenger Touring car. Manning, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1438 five-passenger Touring car. Guaranteed. Manning, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Pierce-Arrow 1911 "48" seven-passenger touring car; recently overhauled. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Pope Hartford, 1912, 50 H. P. touring car; fully equipped; mileage 6,700; in excellent condition. Inquire 360 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 7140.

American Tourist, 1913 4-passenger, electric equipment; first-class condition. Will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1690 Broadway.

Studebaker-Garford, 1910-40 landaulet, with extra touring body. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL TOURING 1913 MODEL.
Overhauled, painted; is good as new.
G. S. McCUTCHEN, 1,922 Broadway.

A new 1914 Velie 40; run only 160 miles; can be purchased at considerable saving. Darlant Auto Company, 1,838 Broadway.

Packard 1438 touring car; practically new; fully equipped. Inquire 360 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 7140.

Hupmobile, 1913; slightly used demonstrator. Will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1690 Broadway.

Fiat, 1907-35 limousine car. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Beautiful 7-passenger Packard touring cars, $3.00 an hour. 'Phone Murray Hill 3873.

Landaulet body, will fit Packard, for sale cheap. Linn, 49 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS FOR RENT—HOUR, DAY, MONTH. 911 AMSTERDAM AV. 'PHONE 1603 RIVERSIDE.

Packard Landaulet, 1910 model; first-class condition; newly painted; will rent by month to responsible party. John Schneider, 1,059 3d Av.

Business Men.—Seven-passenger limousine car by the day, week, or month; rates very reasonable. 'Phone 523 Stuyvesant.

For Hire—New Peerless touring car; by hour, day, or week; reasonable rates. Thompson, telephone 7766 Columbus.

Packards.—Large, $3.50 hour; small, $3; special monthly rates. Murray Hill—91. Apt. 13.

Elegant seven-passenger Packard; hour, day, month; $2.50 hour. Phone 2850 Morningside.

$200 monthly for 6 hours' daily service; beautiful 7-passenger. Telephone 821—Melrose.

Imperial limousine; strictly private; rented by month. 'Phone Columbus 1937.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.
MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7190 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 131 West 31st.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
866 Broadway, at 15th St. Tel.5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture; new; slightly used. Finn Bros., 858 Broadway.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

The works of Rabelais in two volumes, edition De Luxe, for sale reasonable. G. Francois, 94 South 15th St., Newark, N. J.

EIGHTY TYPEWRITERS,
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; selling out store. 393 Broadway.

Schools.
THE BRUCE SCHOOL,
334 Madison Av., (Woman's Exchange Building.) reopens Oct. 15. Classes for ladies in cooking and other branches of home management. Private lessons by appointment. 'Phone 4250 Murray Hill.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by expert; will increase your chest 3 inches; upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 3 East 40th St. Robert Schinzing.

Public Speaking.—Practical evening instruction. "Course did me a world of good." Keator, Attorney. Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th.

Musical.
Manhattan Conservatory of Music, 163 E. 90th St. High school for voice culture, piano, violin, mandolin, opera and dramatic art. The most rapid and brilliant progress for old or young in music in all its branches. Private lessons day or evening. Special attention given to beginners. Pianos for practice free. Telephone 4793 Lenox.

Piano and vocal instruction at home; experienced lady teacher. Pupils in vicinity preferred. 304 West 137th. Aubudon 7694.

Dancing Academies.
Ladies and gentlemen to complete a private Tango, Trot, and Hesitation Dancing Class. Season ticket, $10. Also strictly private lessons. Constantine's Beautiful Academy, 2,307 Broadway, near 83d St. Phone 7069 Schuyler, or the Constantine Berkeley Academy, 28 West 44th St. Phone 8611 Bryant.

Purchase and Exchange.
Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place, Stuyvesant 1879.

I pay the highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest prices paid for old sealskin. Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 40th St.

Pianos and Organs.
Chickering Upright Piano, cost $500; will sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 316 West 42d St.

Detectives.
Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. H. Morton, 110 West 96th St.; telephone.

Clothing
MME. NAFTAL buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th. Phone 670 Bryant.

Lost
LOST—Liberal reward for return of platinum bar pin, about 5 inches long, 16 small diamonds, 1 sapphire in centre; lost Saturday, shopping district, New York or Hudson Tunnels or Montclair train on Lackawanna leaving Hoboken 3:51. Whalling, care Westinghouse. Telephone 1400—Bloomfield or 6303—Chelsea.

LOST—In the vicinity of Times Square, a copy of "Dreyfus, The Prisoner of Devil's Island," by William Harding. Suitable reward will be paid for its return. W. W. King, Times Annex, Times Square.

LOST—Topaz surrounded with pearls, brooch, Monday morning, between 48th St. Theatre and 50 West 46th St. Reward on return to Apartment 12 I, above address.

LOST—Saturday, Oct. 4, on elevated train, between Rector and 50th Sts., oblong sapphire ring, platinum setting; reward. Finder please return Great Northern Hotel, 57th St.

LOST—Diamond pin, cross and crown, with pearls, Broadway, between 114th and 101st Sts., Saturday afternoon; liberal reward. Mrs. J. O. Lorimer, 420 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Wednesday afternoon, a round silver pin; King and Queen of Sweden engraved one side and crown on reverse side. Mrs. Watts, 1 West 89th.

LOST—A rattan valise, Oct. 6, on the 10:58 train from Point Pleasant, N. J.; reward, $10. Please return to 53 West 9th St., New York City.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob, initials "D. P."; hunting case; Subway or Wanamaker's. Notify A. B. Webb, Ocean S. S. Co.

LOST—Open-faced gold watch, Borough Hall Subway, 5:30 Tuesday; liberal reward. Addison Wheeler, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Red cardcase; return mail or messenger, railroad tickets and memoranda, keep the rest. Hertshing, 320 Lenox Av.

LOST—Wallet containing $67, one loose diamond, Erie ticket, Y. M. C. A. and business cards; reward. N 71 Times.

LOST—Tan bag, containing papers, candy, tobacco. J. M., 1,083 E. 40th St., Brooklyn, or phone Sprite 4290. $5 reward.

LOST—Black fox fur collar, near 41 West 11th St. Return that address. Reward.

$10 REWARD
for return or information leading to recovery gold vanity set, lost Cafe de Paris Saturday evening. Groves, 22 West 30th St. 'Phone 2353 Mad. Sq.

$50 REWARD.—Diamond dinner ring, lost Riverside Drive. Return MacDonald, 315 West 90th. No questions.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.
LOST—Boston bull terrier Buster; dark brown and partly white, short tail; reward. De Meyer, 149 East 59th.

LOST—White poodle, named Bunk; liberal reward. Pennington, 438 West 48th.

$25 REWARD
for return of Maltese terrier bitch, black nose and eyes; answers to name Fifi; lost Oct. 5 from Port Washington, L. I. Hyde & Baxter, 245 West 84th St., New York.

$20 REWARD
Scotch Terrier Kim, oxrord gray, name and address on collar; strayed from East 74th St. Tuesday night. Return to R. S. Chapin, 61 East 73d St.

$100 REWARD
for Russian Terrier, dark shaggy hair, white marking, no collar; answers to name Dan; lost Aug. 21. H. J. Webster, 169 West 126th St.

LOST—White Angora cat, crumpled ear. Please return 126 West 85th; reward.

Business Opportunities.
Corporation owning and manufacturing a patented article of proven merit and selling qualities wants $6,000 to enlarge factory and fill orders. A good business man or woman advancing this money can procure official salaried position in the company, stock bonus, and have money returned in one year. Only parties having the money need answer. Address Corporation, E 54 Times.

BETTER THAN A MORTGAGE.
$10,000 will buy a small-order manufacturing business that will net $1,200 a year up, according to attention given it; established 5 years; protected by patents; about $3,000 in tools and stock; can be operated from residence; further particulars to principals only. Address Other Business, S 268 Times Downtown.

Party engaged in manufacturing wants temporary use of $2,500 and permanent services of capable man in the production department of business; salary, share in business, and return of money. Address Principle, D 161 Times.

Account expansion require $5,000 additional capital; equal interest given man selling experience; established import, export, and manufacturing business; very profitable lines. D 141 Times.

Wanted—Interviews with public accountants giving up practice, who desire to retain business interest in same, by downtown public accounting firm. Opportunity, S 304 Times Downtown.

Established, profitable business, supplying grocers, offices, and families for sale; about $20,000; illness compels owner's retirement. E 60 Times.

Established manufacturing business wanted; one producing article of merit, selling through hardware trade preferred; give full description. X 245 Times.

Commercial business doing $20,000 yearly needs partner; investment about $5,000; money secured; drawing account. S 204 Times Downtown.

Export house, establishing new department and increasing business, has opening for young man with $15,000 capital. D 210 Times Downtown.

Up-to-date pool parlor and cigar store for sale; excellent opportunity for right man. John Schneider, 1,059 Third Ave.

Partner with $2,500 wanted; profitable milling and flour business. S 306 Times Downtown.

Exceptional Opportunity.—Established business; capable young man take financial interest. D 158 Times.

Will sell small knitted neckwear mill now in operation. M. S., 75 Times.

Business Notices.
Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum. Estates appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters —500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.60; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. 'Phone Bryant 6967.

PAINTING and all kinds of alterations; private residences, offices, lofts, stores, at moderate prices; references. L. Verhees, 879 Columbus Av. Telephone 1346 Riverside.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3986 Bryant.

PATENT OFFICE DRAWINGS.
Room 700, 501 5th Av.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.
17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large room; steam heated; excellent table; reference.

62D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

70TH, 32 EAST.—Comfortable room, excellent board; ideal location. Phone 6613 Lenox.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptional large room and good board; private house.

A—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (89th.)—Cheerful, homelike; suitable two; substantial meals.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 436.—Very desirable third floor alcove room in well kept house; large closets; reference.

West Side.
5TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive house; steam heat; private baths; refined service.

5TH AV., 46.—Attractive parlor; other rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

7TH AV., 2,053, (122d.)—Attractive rooms, hot water, steam, phone; home cooking.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class table board; references exchanged.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny room; private bath; excellent table; references.

58TH ST. 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cooking; table guests.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.
68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; phone; near Subway.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Accommodations for gentlemen in American family; refined, homelike.

72D, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive accommodations; large, small, medium rooms; private baths.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; table guests accommodated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure; private baths; electricity, steam; private telephones.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small, sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; REASONABLE; REFERENCES.

75TH ST., 153 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; small room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Desirable rooms; one with private bath; references. Schuyler 7397.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 155-157 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with excellent board; private bath; telephone; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, single room; excellent board; reference.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

70TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large room; generous table; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Italian and French table d'hote; weekly rates. Costa.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large third floor room; also large top floor front room, with smaller room in the rear; also large back parlor with private bath, with use of elegantly furnished drawing-room; excellent home cooking; good service; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; "L" Subway; extremely moderate; board optional. 3698 Schuyler.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Cozy, neatly furnished; suitable gentleman; moderate; refined family. "L."

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; electricity; table. Schuyler—8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome second floor front; private bath optional; reasonable.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; now available for Winter; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny rooms; single rooms; private baths; meals; exclusive house.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

90TH ST., 16 WEST.—First floor front room; gentlemen, couples; table guests. Hellman.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Beautiful second floor rooms; private bath; parlor dining; references.

91ST ST., 25 WEST.—Large second floor rooms; private bath; also hall room.

92D, 54 WEST, (new management.)—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

93D ST., 29-31 WEST.—Large front rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; all conveniences; near park, 93d "L" station.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny, large, small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, all conveniences, well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second floor front small room; table guests. Moses.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; electricity; private bath; exceptional table.

95TH, 65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; cuisine, services exceptional; attractive dining; references.

95TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; gentlemen; business women; excellent table; reasonable.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; two, $16 up; parlor dining; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST—57TH, 411 WEST—(The La Grange.)—Accommodations unsurpassed for price; double rooms, $16; single rooms, $9; excellent table.

103D ST., (Corner West End, 879,) near Riverside Drive; Subway. — Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; established 17 years; $6 up-board; references.

105TH, 254 WEST.—Private residence; beautiful suite; exceptionally large rooms; twin beds; connecting bath; with board; Broadway and West End Av.; references exchanged.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new, private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; a beautiful bath room.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite connecting, baths, or single; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway. Riverside 3372.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large front southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated; large front rooms; beautiful view; exceptional table.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, front parlor, with piano; elevator house. Apt. 5D. Cowen.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 7217.

15TH, SUBWAY, WEST.—Quiet rooms; elevator apartment; excellent service. Phone 203—Audubon.

326 WEST END AV.
ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES WITH BATH.
NEWLY DECORATED.
SUPERIOR TABLE.

A NURSE will take nervous or aged people who require care and kindness. Address Homelike, 708 Columbus Av.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Gentleman may obtain delightful room, excellent food, private house. Phone 5262 Riverside.

HAMILTON PLACE, 51.—Lady having large apartment; all conveniences; will take two or three boarders; subway 137th St.; references. Apartment 6, south.

HOTEL EARLE,
Waverley Place, 103.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; $15 to $20 per week, including meals.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 835, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds

Board Wanted
Boston young lady who is in New York for the Winter to study singing, seeks a home in refined, strictly private family, where there are a few other studious young women. Boarding houses need not apply. References given and required. Apply, giving full particulars and references, to E 43 Times.

TWO YOUNG MEN of refinement, (age 36,) from California, desire room, board optional, with refined family, handsome surroundings; no objection suburb; modest price; refinement, price and surroundings imperative. E 58 Times.

Country Board.
Westchester County.
Superior accommodations for gentlemen; steam heat; all modern conveniences; five minutes from Subway. 570 S. B'way, Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms
East Side.
16TH, 206 EAST.—North and south; steam heated rooms; phone; references required.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Bedroom, sitting room, for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

44TH, 145 EAST.—Large and small single rooms, neatly furnished; private house; gentlemen.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath, phone; references.

Furnished Rooms
East Side.
LEXINGTON AV., 586, (624.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, front room; three windows; electricity; adjoining bath.

West Side.
5TH AV., 25.—(Refined surroundings;) nice, medium sized front room; breakfast optional.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, elegant furnished room, for gentleman only. John Lucey.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms for gentlemen; conveniences; electricity, telephone; references.

9TH AV., 442 (bet. 34th and 35th)—Very clean outside single rooms for working girls; use kitchen; $1.50, $1.25 week. Lyons.

38TH, 52 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, second floor; bath; electricity; newly furnished; quiet; private house; to first-class parties only.

44TH, 154 WEST.—Centrally located, well furnished; suitable two gentlemen; moderate. Wilson.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; private bath; also small rooms; nicely furnished.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; other small rooms.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat; conveniences; select house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable one, two; hot, cold water; telephone.

56TH ST. 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 445.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; gentlemen only; references.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites; single, double rooms; furnished or unfurnished; $20 to $75 monthly; excellent location.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Two large rooms, nicely furnished; every convenience; references.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room in private dwelling; telephone connection.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Floor, two sunny rooms; private bath; one, two bachelors desirous privacy of home; unquestionable references required.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy house for refined business people; telephone.

72D ST., 125 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

73D, 125 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; exceptional parlors; suitable physician.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Physician's office; light back parlor, with extension reception rooms.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Exceptionally handsomely furnished suite private house; or unfurnished; electricity; gentleman; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms; southern exposure; also connecting rooms.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; electricity; owner's private house; gentleman.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium rooms; also smaller; bath; southern exposure; private house.

77TH, 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, large and single rooms. Bath each floor. Gentlemen.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite; also smaller; exposes single rooms.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; every convenience.

70TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful front room; running water; Subway; small room; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—French lady; large, small rooms; all conveniences. King.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Comfortably furnished light rooms; lavatories; electricity; elevator; telephone. Haskins.

82D, 27 WEST.—Comfortable furnished rooms; all conveniences; refined house; reference.

84TH, 150 WEST.—Front and back parlor; excellent location. De Dion. 7264 Schuyler.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; private house; reasonable; telephone; references.

86TH, 241 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second floor rooms; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside Drive. Subway, elevated.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; bath; first floor; $8. Maguire.

92D, 42 WEST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; subway, telephone

NO MAN MY BOSS, M'CALL AFFIRMS

No Man or Organization, He Asserts, Shall Dictate to Him as Mayor.

RETORTS HOTLY ON MITCHEL

Calls Tax Rate Main Issue and Promises Freedom from Brutal Assaults on Personal Liberty.

Edward E. McCall, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, opened his campaign last night at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, 127th Street and Second Avenue, by making a smashing attack upon his enemies. The 3,000 men and the sprinkling of women who crowded the hall to the doors cheered the Tammany candidate for twenty-six minutes, and then at intervals during the hour and a half that he spoke loudly applauded his assaults on John Purroy Mitchel and certain newspapers, and his defense of Tammany Hall and himself.

Despite the rain the hall was crowded long before Mr. McCall appeared. Michael J. Drummond, who presided; Assemblyman Louis J. Cuvillier and John W. Keller, former Commissioner of Charities, kept it stirred up until the candidate arrived. All through his speech the Tammany candidate, by his vigorous method of handling what he called the principal issues of the campaign, had the crowd with him, but the applause was greatest when, shaking his fist to emphasize his words, he said he would be his own boss and allow no man or organization to dictate to him.

Calling attention to the cosmopolitan character of the population of the city, Mr. McCall said it was an absolute absurdity to attempt to direct the affairs of such a population from a Governmental standpoint "through kindergarten methods."

"The folly and absurdity of the Administrative head of this great city undertaking by governmental direction to tell people how they ought to eat and drink and dance and dress, trying to regulate taste and manners," said Mr. McCall, "are too strikingly absurd to be even worthy of a moment's discussion. Personal liberty is guaranteed us all who have the grace and blessing to live under our form of Government, and there must be no brutal or unwarranted trespassing upon this great privilege."

Calls Tax Rate Main Issue.

Mr. McCall said he would place great dependence, if he were chosen Mayor, upon the Police Department; that he would invite the confidence of the men in the department and give them his.

"I do not consider," he said, "that there exists any grave question in so far as the Police Department is concerned, and when I make use of the expression I mean grave in the sense that the questions that do confront it are not easily solved.

"The Tammany candidate then declared that the principal issue of the campaign should be the question of the valuation of real estate and the rate of taxation that is predicated thereon.

"We have reached a condition in this city," he said, "in which, in my judgment, if a halt is not called and some plan of alleviation and relief found, the owners of real estate may well contemplate the coming of the hour when confiscation is at hand."

Taking up the subway question Mr. McCall said he had stood at all times for the completion of the contracts and that John Purroy Mitchel was the "arch obstructionist." He said:

"I stood, in the face of the rancorous abuse and vilification and vituperation, true to the interests of the citizens of this great municipality, undaunted by the shafts that were levelled at me venomous and malicious as they were, and consoled and comforted only by the prompting of my own conscience and the loyalty of my colleagues on the Public Service Commission, who voted with me, and the fidelity and faithfulness of public officials in other branches of the City Government who were faithful to their trust."

Some Sharp Jabs at Mitchel.

Mr. McCall aroused the crowd to shouts of approval by saying that he stood for the complete enforcement, to the fullest letter, of the obligations of the city as set down in the contracts and that, unlike his opponent, he did not say he didn't believe in the contracts but would devote himself to their fulfillment.

"It is not sufficient for him," went on Mr. McCall, "to say that if elected Mayor he cannot interfere with the contracts already signed. I assert that he can, and I am not putting an improper yardstick of measurement upon him when I say that, by his shifting mental poises, following methods that are uncertain and devious, he most certainly will interfere if he has the opportunity to do so."

Referring to Mr. Mitchel again at another point, Mr. McCall said:

"With the Pulitzers acting for him the rôle of Hamlet, he becomes quite an apt Polonius, and they can make him see the same cloud in one vision take the shape of a weasel and in the next second be humped like a camel."

Mr. McCall next took up the question of using wooden cars on the subway Loop and said he approved the use of wooden cars because their use permitted the Loop to be operated a year earlier than would otherwise have been possible. He next took up the matter of the so-called modification of the Steinway Tunnel contracts and said that Mr. Mitchel had tried by every means in his power to delay the work on the tunnel.

"I care not," went on Mr. McCall, "for his assertion that the so-called modification of the Steinway Tunnel contracts was a departure from what, in his judgment, should have been the procedure. But when he says that that contract was advocated by me for the purpose of benefiting the traction trust he makes a statement that is absolutely untrue. What is the worst feature of the thing is that he knew it to be untrue but used it in the hope that his deception would go unchallenged and unnoticed.

Voice Mitchel's, Thought Pulitzer's.

Mr. McCall said it was not true that the Democratic Party was eager only to acquire office, and that there was corruption, unfaithfulness, distrust, greed, and avarice in the party's every act and thought. He defied any one to name a specific instance of such a case within the past ten or fifteen years. He asserted that the Democratic Party showed it was not trying to seize office by nominating a Republican, Charles S. Whitman, for District Attorney, because he had done his duty in an able and upright manner.

"On the other hand," said Mr. McCall, "consider the so-called Fusion Party. Going down the list of officers that it believes it should nominate, what do we find? We find that it has refused to renominate a man of exemplary character, a man of fourteen years' experience upon the bench, who has earned name and reputation for himself as a man and a just Judge that is unsurpassed in the judicial history of this country, and without rhyme or reason; that it has refused a renomination to Judge Foster. I defy any man to show that any reason exists for this refusal other than a desire to grasp and grab office."

Taking up what he called Mr. Mitchel's last charge against him, "that I am Murphy's man," Mr. McCall said that Mr. Mitchel should know where he stood on that, as he, Mitchel, came to him while the subway contracts were still under consideration and "sought to argue with me for the option of his weird notions and his quack doctrines."

Mr. McCall said that it was not Mr. Mitchel's thought that he was Murphy's man, but that "it was the thought of Pulitzer."

Assuming a most dramatic attitude, Mr. McCall shouted:

"He has transferred his attack and abuse from Gaynor dead to McCall living, and I take it as the greatest badge of honor that could be conferred upon me.

"No man, no organization of men, has ever attempted during my life, or will they ever attempt to control my actions or dictate to me as to what my performance shall be in regard to the duties of any office that may come to me. I shall be the sole responsible agent, and I leave that pledge with you as I say good-night."

MITCHEL MEN HISS McCALL.

Fusion Candidate Meets with Enthusiasm at Five Meetings.

John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, was received with enthusiasm at every one of the five meetings he addressed on his campaign tour of the city last night. At two places the cheering amounted to an ovation, and when Mr. Mitchel asked if the people wanted Mr. Murphy to govern the city for the next four years, there were cries of "No! no! Lynch him!" and Mr. McCall's name was hissed for the first time during the campaign.

A crowd of 2,500 cheered the candidate for two minutes when he arrived at the hall at 256 Second Street, in the Sixth Assembly District, when he was introduced by Chairman William Blau as the "hope of New York."

Several persons shouted "White hope!" which started the cheering again and caused Mr. Mitchel to smile broadly. "You see I am not in good voice, because I have been telling Mr. Murphy what I think of him," said Mr. Mitchel. "He refused Mayor Gaynor the renomination because the late Mayor would not soil his hands with Mr. Murphy's dirty work, just as he has had Gov. Sulzer impeached because the latter refused to prostitute his office for the benefit of Tammany contractors. Do you believe that the Tiger has changed its stripes this year merely because its candidate has come out with a high-sounding declaration? If you can believe this you can believe anything, but I tell you that if Mr. McCall is elected it will be Murphy who rules in the City Hall.

"I stand for personal liberty and plenty of it. I believe that every citizen has a right to follow his own inclinations according to the racial customs which he has inherited and find his amusements in his own way without unnecessary interference by Government through the police. In other words, my friends, I stand for liberality without license, law enforcement without Puritanism and the protection of the home against the inroads of commercialized vice without a curfew."

Joseph Levenson, Republican Leader of the Second Assembly District, and one of the most bitter opponents to Mr. Mitchel's nomination by the Fusion Committee of 107, announced last night that the second meeting at 209 East Broadway that he was for the anti-Tammany candidate. The announcement was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the largest crowd that has attended a meeting in the hall for nine years.

Mr. Mitchel formally opened the annual bazaar of the Kalman Scandinavian Orphanage in Imperial Hall, Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, Brooklyn, as his first duty of the evening. His remarks were of a non-political character.

It was at the fourth meeting, at 142 Second Avenue, in the hall of the Tenth Assembly Progressive Republican Club, that the mention of Mr. McCall's name was hissed. Here the candidate reiterated his stand that economy in the city government would not mean a wholesale reduction of the salaries of city employes.

He also spoke at the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and Lenox Hall, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

McCLELLAN ASSAILS MITCHEL.

Personal Note in ex-Mayor's Attack on Fusion Candidate.

Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan attacked John Purroy Mitchel as a Mayoralty candidate yesterday in a speech at the Hotel Imperial before the McCall College Men's Association. There was a personal note in the speech.

"This young man Mitchel," said Mr. McClellan, "came out boldly when he was elected to office with the assertion that certain contracts to give New York City a water supply were 'redolent with graft.' Now, I signed those contracts and was responsible for them.

"Those contracts, if carried out as they had been planned, would have given a water supply system to every house in the five boroughs a year from now. But they were sure they would find graft, so they held the contracts up. They delayed the water supply system for two years, and then what did Mr. Mitchel and his associates do?

"Why, they approved the contracts without so much as dotting a single 'i' or crossing a single 't.' The one effect of the youthful Mr. Mitchel's work was to delay work for more than two years upon a civic project of the greatest importance.

"The leading men on the Fusion ticket, Mitchel, McAneny, and Prendergast, controlled the Board of Estimate, and they are responsible for every administrative act of the last four years. Mitchel and his associates wanted all the credit for these acts, and insisted that Mayor Gaynor had no responsibility. Mitchel was right in that. They raised the budget $57,000,000 during the first year of their administration along so-called economy lines.

"They have spent in their four years in office $163,000,000 more than was spent during the four years immediately preceding. They say that the money went for big improvements, but an examination of the records will show that three-fourths of it went for extravagance and for minor matters of no permanent value. The present Board of Estimate has accomplished not even one great public improvement.

"In the matter of rapid transit plans Mitchel forced delays of over three years. After quarreling through this period and making charges of maladministration, Mitchel attempts to say that he merely differed with his associates on minor details, and that he was with them on the larger issues. His unseemly quarreling once over, the contracts were signed by Judge McCall."

McCALL MAKES NO REPLY.

Never Comments, Candidate Says, on the Utterances of "Blackguards."

Edward E. McCall said yesterday that he had no comment to make concerning the attack made upon him by the Fusion Committee regarding the alleged giving of patronage to Tammany Hall when he was on the Supreme Court Bench.

"I never comment on the utterances of blackguards," said Mr. McCall.

Col. Fred Feigel, manager of the Edward E. McCall Association, said yesterday that on Sunday night, Oct. 12, at the Casino Theatre, there would be an entertainment and speaking in behalf of the Democratic candidate. The entertainment will be furnished by several actors and actresses, and addresses will be made by prominent speakers.

MILLS TO LEAD THE FIGHT.

Selected to Manage Mitchel's Campaign for the Mayoralty.

The personal campaign of John Purroy Mitchel is to start to-day with Odgen Livingston Mills as its manager. Mr. Mills is a lawyer and son of Odgen Mills. He ran for Congress last year on the Republican ticket. He is Treasurer of the Republican County Committee. The personal committee of Mr. Mitchel will have headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building.

To support Mr. Mitchel a Classmates' Club has been formed. The candidate is a member of the Columbia Law School Class of '99 and thirty members of that class who now are voters in this city have organized in his support with James D. Pell as President and George S. Hellman as Secretary. The club will work in conjunction with the University of Columbia Club.

DEFENDS FOREIGN VOTERS.

Lawyer Objects to Sentiments Attributed to McCall.

A sharp criticism of Mr. McCall's alleged views on the foreign voters of New York, was received yesterday by Mr. Mitchel from Benjamin Patterson, a lawyer of 302 Broadway. In an interview, Mr. McCall was represented as saying that in this city there were 3,500,000 persons foreign-born or the children of foreign parents, and that certain failure awaited the administration, which tried to perform the miracle of making these foreigners live not only in conformity with the prohibitions of our criminal code, but also in nice observance of what the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic portion of the population sets up as a standard of decency and propriety."

"Mr. McCall's contemptuous reference to the foreign low brows," says Mr. Patterson, can but mean that he regards them as degraded, inferior and infinitely beneath the Anglo-Saxon-Celt, in which division of high brow thoroughbreds he is of course included."

"No more un-American statement ever came from a public man—especially one whose forebears were Irish-born, whose children waxed fat on the political spoil of this land of opportunity. McCall would have been more politic had he reserved until after election his expression of contempt for 'foreigners,' who, while they may not live up to the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic standard of decency and propriety, possess a sufficient number of votes to snow the hyphenated high brow under good and plenty."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

W. J. Timmons, who has been captain of the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District for Tammany Hall, has resigned, to join the anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance, which is supporting Mr. Mitchel. In sending in his resignation he said that he believed the best interests of the Democratic Party lay in the overthrow of Murphy.

The South End Democratic Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District has indorsed the candidacy of the Fusion nomineees and the Bronx County candidates on the Bronx County Jeffersonian ticket. James Brady is President of the club, and more than 500 enrolled voters belong to it. Among these are five of the Jeffersonian candidates: William J. Flynn for Coroner, James T. Bunt for Assemblyman from the Thirty-fifth District; James Hamilton for Alderman from the Thirty-ninth District; Patrick Cleary for Alderman from the Fortieth District, and James King for Alderman from the Forty-first District.

Marcus M. Marks, Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, spoke last night at four places, the Terrace Lyceum, 219 East Broadway; the Lenox Assembly Rooms, 256 Second Street; the Stuyvesant Casino, 182 Second Avenue, and the Grand Opera House Hall, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. He urged the voters to retain the services of their well-tried officials. Mr. Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, and Mr. Prendergast, and he pledged himself, if elected, to put in effect economy and a business administration. Economy he defined as spending the city's money wisely. But doing the city's work on the patch-work plan for some one else to do over was poor economy, he asserted.

More than 100 friends of Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Democratic candidate to succeed himself on the bench, met in the college room at the Hotel Astor last night and formed the Bartow S. Weeks Non-Partisan Association. Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott was elected Chairman, ex-Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips Treasurer, and Thomas P. Peters Secretary.

SCHMIDT REPUDIATES ARM.

Says One Found at Kingston Is Not His Victim's—Not Indicted Yet.

From his cell in the Tombs Hans Schmidt, murderer of Anna Aumuller, wrote yesterday that he was sure that the woman's arm and scalp found in a lot in Kingston, N. Y., had no connection with the Anna Aumuller's case. The arm was sufficiently preserved to determine that it belonged to a white woman and Inspector Faurot sent to Kingston yesterday to have the limb brought here to see if the measurements would correspond with those of the shoulders of Schmidt's victim.

Schmidt's case went before the Grand Jury yesterday morning, but no indictment was returned, as not all of the evidence was taken. The witnesses yesterday included Alfred and Marie Bann, who discovered portions of the girl's body, and County Physician King of Hoboken. Assistant District Attorney Delehanty conducted the examination.

The hearing will be completed to-morrow when an indictment for murder in the first degree probably will be found. All of yesterday's witnesses appeared at the Coroner's inquest on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The police to-day found the brain of the woman whose skull and arm were discovered late yesterday afternoon in a box. Apparently it had dropped out when the box was opened by the boys who found it. Officials here are still of the opinion that the skull and arm are Anna Aumuller's, but they have no facts to substantiate their belief.

5 DEAD, 2 DYING FROM ESCAPING GAS

Whole Family Overcome in Small Flat—Only Mother and Girl Alive When Found.

IGNORANT OF THE DANGER

Rabbi Had Left Jets Partly Open In Several Places When He and Family Went to Bed.

In a little three-room apartment on the first floor rear of the tenement house at 305 East Ninety-ninth Street, Samuel Gold, who lives next door, found yesterday morning five persons dead from gas and two others whose condition gave little hope of recovery. The dead and the dying were all of the family of the Rev. Solomon Schaffer, a young rabbi, not long in this country, who less than forty-eight hours before had moved into what he thought was to be his Winter home.

The rabbi is dead and so are four of his children. The wife and one girl are in the Reception Hospital. The cause of death and injury was gas escaping from two jets, which soon poisoned the air in the three tiny rooms. The gas had not been turned on with suicidal or criminal intent, in the opinion of the police and the Coroner.

The dead, in addition to the Rev. Solomon Schaffer, are Samuel, 11 years old; Elizabeth, 9; Golden, 6, and Hyman, 3. Mrs. Mollie Schaffer, the mother, and Becky, the nine-year-old daughter, are left of the family.

It was shortly before noon yesterday that the neighbors first detected the odor of gas. Samuel Gold, a waiter, whose home is in the adjoining tenement, could see from the window of his bedroom into the apartment of the Schaffers. He saw the body of a little boy lying on the table in the dining room. On a lounge he saw the body of another of the boys, and on the floor the body of Elizabeth, the younger of the two girls. Gold rushed into the street and into the hallway of the house in which the Schaffers lived.

Other tenants came running out of the tenements in the neighborhood. A boy went into the areaway and, taking a stone, broke the window of the dining room, in which were the dead bodies of three of the little children. Then Gold and Meyer Bernheimer, another neighbor, went in. Holding handkerchiefs over their faces they went into the apartment. On the floor of the bedroom they saw the mother and Becky, and both were breathing. Gold took the girl in his arms, while Bernheimer picked up the mother. Both the woman and the child were unconscious, the child apparently nearly dead.

The two living members of the family were carried into a nearby drug store, and Policeman Kelly of East 104th Street station, who had come to the scene, sent in a call for an ambulance from the Reception Hospital and then telephoned for a detachment of reserves to handle the big crowd that was surging in front of the tenement.

The Schaffers had moved into the tenement last Monday. The furniture had not all been unpacked, and everything was in the disorder that follows a moving from one house to another. The gas meter was of the 25-cent kind, and late Thursday afternoon the man had dropped a quarter into the slot. It was about 9 o'clock when the family retired for the night, and as events proved, the gas cocks in both the dining-room and the sleeping room were left partly open. Every window in the flat was down and there was no air space through which the gas could escape.

The mother, Becky and little Hyman occupied a bed in the sleeping room. The rabbi and Golden slept on a mattress on the floor of the same room, while the other children slept in the dining room, one on the lounge and the other on the table. Unintentionally, in the opinion of the police, the father had failed to turn the gas completely off. The man had died, the doctors said, several hours, and the children not much less. That the mother and one of the girls could have lived through it all bordered on the unbelievable, they said.

The Schaffer family had been in the United States less than three months, having emigrated from Russia. Until Tuesday they had lived in a country town, and for that reason knew little of the dangers of gas. The rabbi had no synagogue, but during the holidays had preached in a hall at 317 East 101st Street. He had intended starting a school for Hebrew children next week at that address.

Coroner Heilenstein, like the police and the neighbors, was of the opinion that the deaths were accidental and due to ignorance on the part of the rabbi. The appearance of the dead bodies and those of the living mother and daughter indicated slow suffocation without warning. The dead rabbi was 45 years old. The mother is 35.

BANK DIRECTORS GUESTS.

Ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich Among Dinner Speakers.

Presidents of many large banks and business houses of the city have made arrangements to entertain their directors at the dinner of the Academy of Political Sciences at the Hotel Astor on Oct. 15, when ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich is scheduled to speak on banking reform.

Among those who have engaged tables are Theodore N. Vail, head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Charles Adkins Baker, Samuel A. Beardsley, Edward J. Bullwinkle, Francis D. Pollok, and Lowell H. Brown.

Grant's Grandson Rescues Girl.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 8.—Miss Ellen Deeley, aged 20 years, was attacked by a mulatto last night in the heart of an exclusive residence section and was saved from her assailant by Chaffee Grant, son of U. S. Grant, Jr., near whose home the attack was made. Her screams when the negro struck her brought Grant to the scene. Miss Deeley was badly bruised. The police have found no trace of her assailant.

MRS. LOCKWOOD'S ESTATE.

Grandsons Principal Legatees Under Will Disposing of $88,000.

Mrs. Julia A. Lockwood, widow of John E. Lockwood, for many years a Manhattan broker, who died at her home in 38 Parson Avenue, Flushing, on Dec. 27, left an estate valued at $88,036.13, according to the Tax Appraiser's report filed yesterday in the office of Philip Frank in Long Island City. The Parsons Avenue house is valued at $11,300. Under the will Mary Morris, a sister, receives $2,000 and Julia A. Beales, a daughter, $10,000.

A trust fund of $20,000 is set aside for Granville A. Beales, a grandson, until he is 25 years of age, when he will receive the principal. The house on South Parsons Avenue also is given to him. One-half of the residue of the estate also is given to Granville A. Beales in trust, and one-half is given to John E. Lockwood Beales, another grandson.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

To the question "What is a typical American?" one might anticipate as many answers as there are varying viewpoints in this nation of mingled races. The questioner's first impression would be that he was propounding a puzzle impossible of solution. It would seem logical that different standards of attractiveness should result in innumerable ideas as to what ought to constitute the best type. The American scion of Southern Europe, even a generation removed from his native land, might incline intuitively toward an ideal woman possessing languorous physical charm and romantic disposition. The descendant of Norsemen would perhaps find no elements of his ideal in any save the sturdy and intensely energetic type. So each citizen, unless he had become wholly merged into a new people having common impulses, would be expected to voice an opinion reflecting his inherited ideas.

Yet there must be an American type. The term is too well established to be meaningless. Particularly is there a typical American girl. We are forever hearing about her. Our most skillful artists have pictured her, and though the details of their conceptions may vary slightly, she is always distinctive. There is about her something that we recognize instinctively, even if it is hard for us to express in words her distinguishing qualities. Like other ideals, she may defy adequate description; yet we know who she is, and sometimes we know who she is.

The typical American girl, in short, is the American's idea of what a girl should be. But as there are many Americans, the personalities which embody that idea are multifold, and there arises an opportunity for discussion. It is on the theory that such a discussion possesses a general appeal that THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked its readers to submit photographs showing the Girl of To-day as they know her. The merits of the photographs will be judged by seven artists whose pictures have come to be known as typical of the American girl. When the selections have been made, it is hoped that a hitherto vague ideal will have been made concrete; if we succeed in our quest the American girl of To-day will become more nearly a definite figure in the special pictorial section dedicated to that charming young person in THE TIMES'S Christmas Edition.

SING SING KEEPERS TESTIFY

Tell Westchester Grand Jury About Escapes and Cocaine Smuggling.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 8.—For several days keepers from Sing Sing have been witnesses before the Westchester County Grand Jury at White Plains giving testimony on a number of recent attempts to escape. The jurymen will also try to find out who sent cocaine to some of the convicts, and it is believed several New York dealers in the drug will be indicted.

Two charges have been made against "Big Bill" Green, who is the biggest convict in Sing Sing. Five years ago he was sent to prison for eight years for highway robbery. Three years later he escaped and was captured two years later in San Francisco. About a month ago he made another sensational attempt to get out of Sing Sing. He struck a keeper over the head with a club, took his rifle, and in company with Fred De Larberi jumped in the Hudson River. Green would have escaped if he had not stopped to save De Larberi from drowning. He will be indicted for assaulting the keeper and for two other attempts to escape, in which an assault was committed. He can get a combined sentence of about thirty years, which will keep him in the prison for the rest of his life.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evgs. at 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 13. EXTRA MAT. NEXT MONDAY. JOHN DREW in J. M. BARRIE'S PLAY THE WILL and C. HADDON CHAMBERS' Comedy The Tyranny of Tears

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 13. EXTRA MAT. NEXT MONDAY. Wm. Collier in Richard Harding Davis' new farce WHO'S WHO?

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, Sat. & Oct. 13. EXTRA MAT. NEXT MONDAY. GRACE GEORGE In J. M. Barrie's Stirring Play, HALF AN HOUR Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy, THE YOUNGER GENERATION

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 13. EXTRA MAT. NEXT MONDAY. "Brilliant—broody, comedy, dance. Eve. Sun. Musical Triumph DONALD BRIAN in the N. Y. and London THE MARRIAGE MARKET

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. & Oct. 13. "Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT SPEC'L COLUMBUS DAY MAT. NEXT MON.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 13. Extra Columbus Day Mat Next Mon. THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER.

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone Col. 85. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Next Mon. LONGFELLOW'S EVANGELINE WITH EDNA GOODRICH

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. & Oct. 13. EXTRA MAT. NEXT MONDAY. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams Season's Best Musical Comedy, The Doll Girl

New Amsterdam West 42 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Extra Columbus Day Mat. Next Mon. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's masterpiece SWEETHEARTS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Next Mon. Night SEATS NOW. Box Office Open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. HER LITTLE HIGHNESS A New Music Play with MIZZI HAJOS.

GEO. M. COHAN'S LITTLE DIXIE Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Most Novel Play in Years. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE Mat. Columbus Day, Oct. 13.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Next Mon. NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Columbus Day Matinee—Next Monday. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Grand 23 St. & 8 Av. 25c to $1 Mat. Sat. Rob't Hilliard, "The Argyle Case." Next Mon. Mat. "The Master Mind." Original Co.

HIPPODROME 6th Av. 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. Steamer Through Panama Canal.

39th St. Theatre Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY. SEE THIS Thrilling Throbbing Rousing Smashing SUCCESS At Bay By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH with GUY STANDING and CHRYSTAL HERNE. SURE SUCCESS—Adolph Klauber, Times. UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS—Acton Davies, Evc. Sun. HAS RED BLOOD IN ITS VEINS—Alan Dale, American.

LYRIC Evs. 8:30. Mts. Sat., Mon., Oct. 13, Wed. 1st Balcony, $1.00; 2d Balcony, 50c. HER OWN MONEY By MARK SWAN

Cort Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46 Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mats. Sat. & Next Mon. SAM BERNARD in 'All for the Ladies'

WINTER GARDEN 50th St. & B'way. Matinee To-day, $1. 2D EDITION. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913 With ANNE DANCREY. Extra Mat. Columbus Day Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York.

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS OPENS TO-NIGHT at 8:30. FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "Felice," "En Deshabille," "A Pair of White Gloves."

48th ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day, 2:15. TO-DAY By GEORGE BROADHURST and ABRAHAM S. SCHOMER.

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St., W. of B'way. TO-NIGHT at 8. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED." With GERTRUDE ELLIOTT Also, Oct. 10, 11, 17, 18. "Hamlet" Oct. 14, 16, Sat. Mat. 11th. "Mice & Men" Oct. 13, 15.

COMEDY 41st St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:30. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE Extra Mat. Oct. 13. JOHN BARRYMORE & MARY YOUNG

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE FOR THREE WEEKS Evgs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2 sharp. E. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE To-night, Fri., Sat. Evs. & Sat. Mat., "Macbeth." Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

Playhouse 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon., Oct. 13, & Wed. THE Family Cupboard

CASINO Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Sat., Mon., Oct. 13, & Wed. DE WOLF HOPPER MISS CAPRICE (Lieber Augustin) With George MacFarlane

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Mon., Oct. 13 & Wed. THE LURE Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.

LEW FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., $1. Joseph Santley in When Dreams Come True Last Week

WEST END. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. What Happened to Mary with OLIVE WYNDHAM. Beginning Mon. Mat., BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.

FRENCH INSTITUTE IN U. S. Open lecture of season, Monday, Oct. 13, 8:30 P. M., Carnegie Lyceum, 7th Av. and 57th St. MONSIEUR Paul Poiret of Paris. IDEAS ON DECORATIF ART. Tickets at the Museum of French Art, 400 Madison Av., cor. 57th St. Phone 3890 Murray Hill. Cinema and Lantern Illustrations.

American Roof 42 St. at 8 Av. EVERY EVE AT 8:15. OPEN ALL WINTER STEAM HEATED 9-BIG ACTS-9 BILL CHANGED MON. & THURS. Seats Reserved in Advance, 25 & 50c

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST. 62D ST. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. Nights at 8. This week, "LOHENGRIN" in English. Next Mon. Night, "Lohengrin" in German. Week beg. next Tues., Jewels of the Madonna. POPULAR CONCERT Every Sunday Night

JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 to 1 DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET Best of Shows Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Betty Martin, Marvelous Millers, Elsa Ward and 30 others. FRI. EVE.—GRAND BAL MASQUE. SAT. MAT.—INSTRUCTION TEA DANCE.

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. EDDIE FOY & 7 Little Foys, Jack Wilson & Co., Morton & Glass, "The Switchboard," &c.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mats. 25c. WALESKA SURATT & Co., Dooley & Sales, Edmond Hayes & Co., and 8 others.

WALLACK'S TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:20. 15c., 25c., 50c. Greatest Photo-Play in the World. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII NEXT WEEK—MARIE LLOYD

PALACE B'way and 47th St. OLGA NETHERSOLE Evg. 25, 50, 75, $1.00 Maurice & Walton, Lawrence & Cameron, Belle Story, Tate's Motoring, Daily Mat., 25, 50 & 75c and Six Others.

MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE People's (Bowery & Spring St.) Mollie Williams Co Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.) The Cracker Jacks.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve., DER GUTE RUF, (r. Sudermann.)

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. & 47 St. To-day. THE LIBERTY GIRLS. Baseball Returns Read from Stage.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. FOLLIES OF Matinee To-day—Burlesque. THE DAY.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Pop. Prices. Daily Mats. EVELYN NESBIT THAW NEXT SUNDAY CONCERTS—Mat. & Eve. Next Wk—The Honeymoon Express & Al. Jolson

Hammerstein's. Div. Mat. 25c. to 75c. Ev. 25-$1.50 MLLE. FATIMA (Turkish Harem Dancer.) Elizabeth Murray, the 4 Fords, 14 other acts.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed., 2:15. Special Mat. Next Mon. Columbus Day. WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONG ACRE 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturday. Pennant Winning Musical Hit ADELE EXTRA MAT. NEXT MON.

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57 St., 3d Av. Tel. Pl. 812. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., Brook Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. YEARS OF DISCRETION Next Mon., FISKE O'HARA in "Old Dublin."

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRE 5th AVE. B'way at 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. $1. CLIFTON CRAWFORD RITCHIE Willa Holt Wakefield. Ernest Frances Stevens & Co., Chadwick Trio, others.

23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO PLAYS. 11 TO 11. A GREAT SHOW, 4 TIMES DAILY FROM 11 TO 11. 12 BIG ACTS.

BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. & Columbus Day at 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Columbus Day, 2:30. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

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